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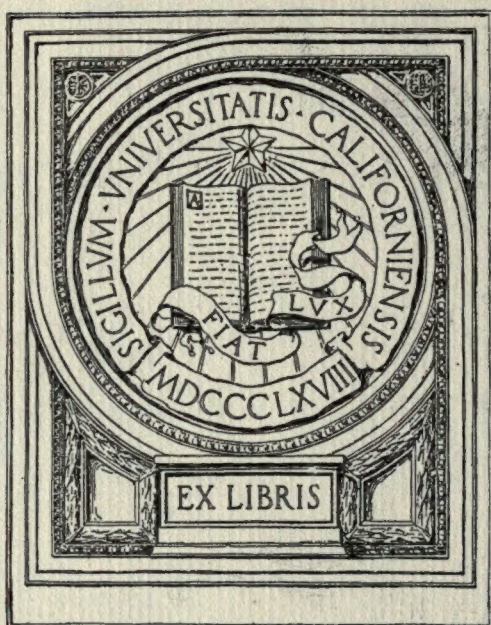
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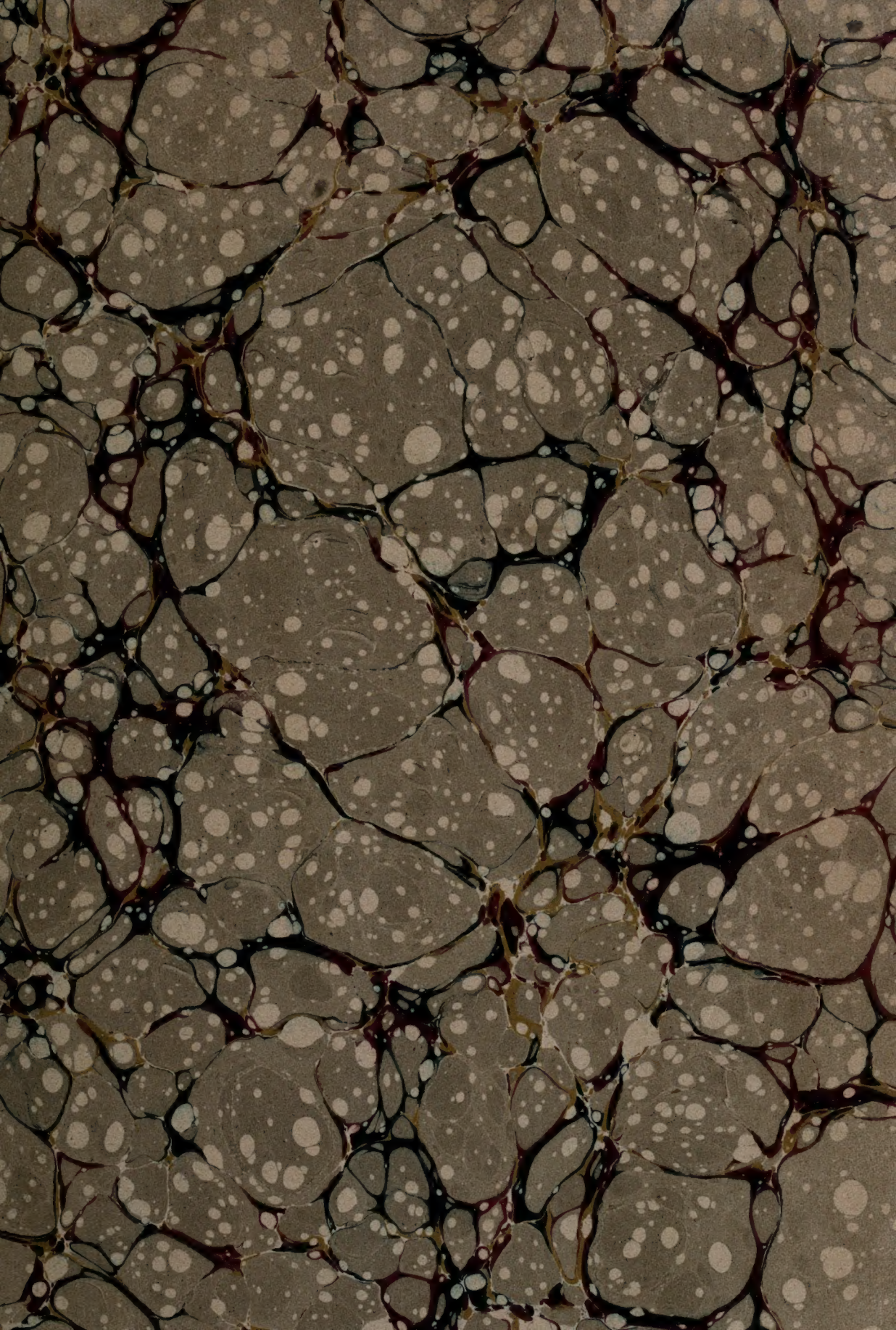
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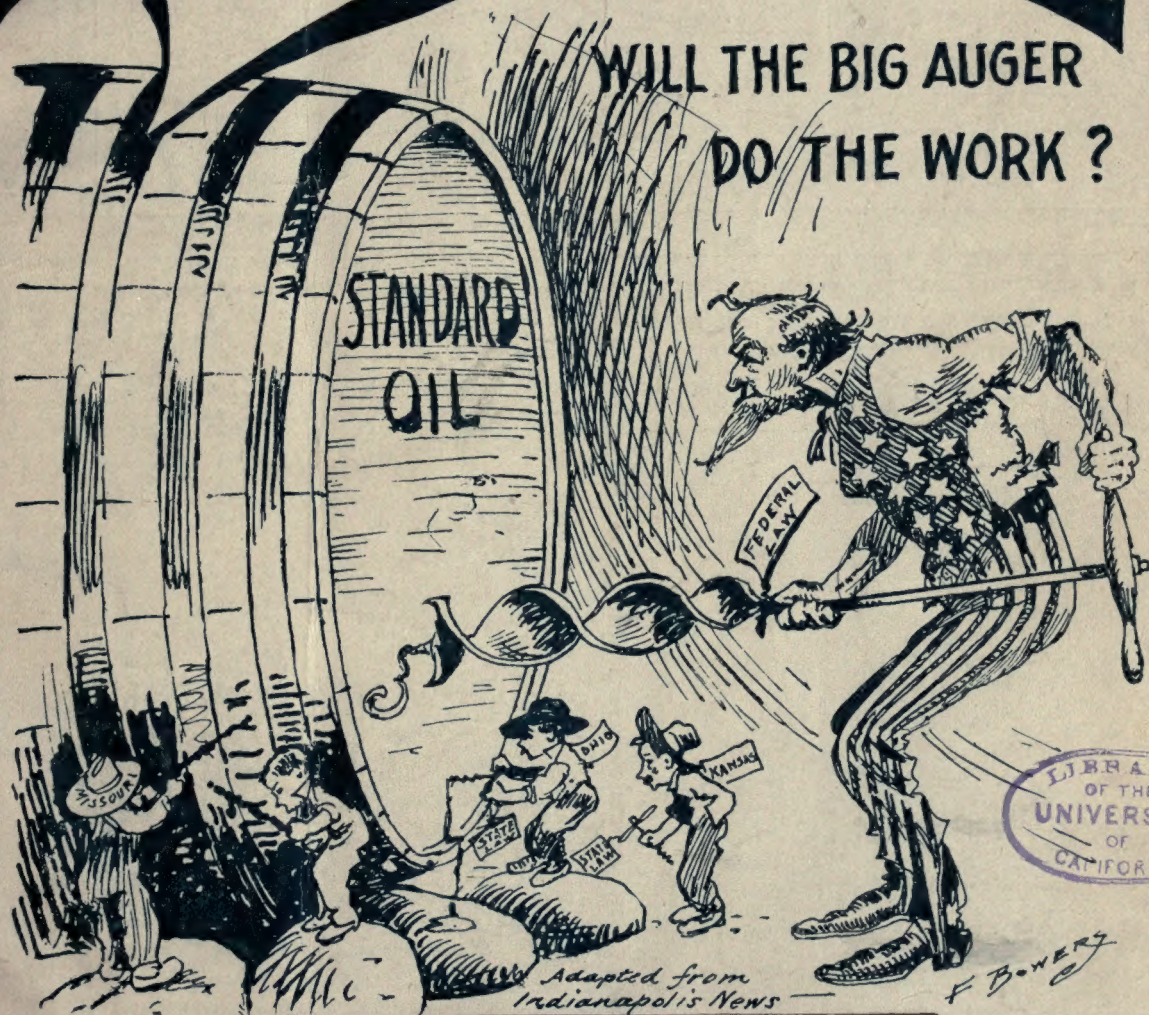


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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In accordance with its annual custom, The Pandex of The Press publishes in this number the full text of the President's Message to Congress, it being the only one of the standard periodicals to afford its readers this privilege.

Much demand for the issue containing the Message having arisen heretofore after the issue has been exhausted it has been arranged to reprint the text under a separate cover for so many as may wish to preserve it in that form.

Separate pamphlets containing the Message, therefore, may be had by sending TEN cents in stamps to the office of The Pandex of The Press, 24 Clay Street, San Francisco. The pamphlet will also contain the best cartoons on the Message.

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

Edited by Arthur I. Street



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JANUARY, 1907

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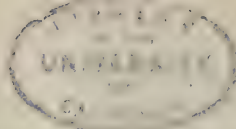
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Conducted by ARTHUR I. STREET, Editor

"The Pandex of The Press"

A Successful Opening.

The reception accorded the announcement of the founding of THE PANDEX SCHOOL OF CURRENT HISTORY AND JOURNALISM has surpassed the most hopeful expectations of all persons associated with its organization.

Apparently it has met a popular need and is to become even a broader and more useful institution than its originators had dared to hope that it would be.

Applications for matriculation have been received from all parts of the country and from all classes of people—a fact which the directors take to indicate the extent of the public interest in the modern press and its high social function quite as much as it does the interest of the applicants in their individual opportunities in connection with the press.

Need for Such a School.

THE PANDEX SCHOOL OF CURRENT HISTORY AND JOURNALISM is founded for the purpose of developing, as far as possible, the same scientific basis and imparting the same scientific personal training for the profession which it represents that have long since obtained in other professions; and it is, therefore, peculiarly gratifying to its originators to discover so widespread an interest in the School's undertaking.

Journalism, undoubtedly, is the most powerful single factor in modern public life, and the systematic study of its far-reaching elements, becomes, for this reason, one of the most important phases of popular education, albeit thus far one of the most neglected phases. As the number, scope, and variety of publications thruout the world are more likely to increase than diminish in the future, the demand for intelligent workers and leaders must increase proportionately;

and, unless there is some adequate provision made to furnish the material, the standard of journalism will not advance in accordance with the advance in the other standards of current life.

Filling an Empty Gap.

Hitherto the equipment for the journalistic career in America has consisted chiefly of experience, taken how and where it could be found—an excellent school, and indispensable. But there has been comparatively little, if any, effort to formulate the experience, or to establish principles and teachings by which the acquirements of the present day could be preserved and utilized for pedagogic purposes.

Unless THE PANDEX SCHOOL misunderstands itself, its function will be the bridging of this gap. Its founders, thru many years of training and a method of study conducted and tested in all parts of the world, have elaborated a comprehensive and exhaustive system, which can be applied to all stages of the profession, from the rudiments to the most advanced levels. And all the benefits of this system are offered free to those who enroll themselves in the School in the manner already announced.

The courses open January 1st, simultaneously with the issuing of this edition of THE PANDEX. All that is necessary to secure enrollment is that the applicant should be a subscriber to THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

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THE PANDEX

Upon receipt of the blank, matriculation card will be forwarded and the applicant duly entered for the regular course of instruction.

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Note:—Thru a most regrettable circumstance, it has been found necessary to substitute another name for that of Mr. W. C. Morrow on the staff of the School. Negotiations are now pending whereby it is expected to associate with the School in Mr. Morrow's stead, a man of much distinction in the Eastern journalistic field, who has affiliated with Mr. Street in several of the most important phases of his PANDEX work and who has a national reputation for successful encouragement and culture of journalistic talent.

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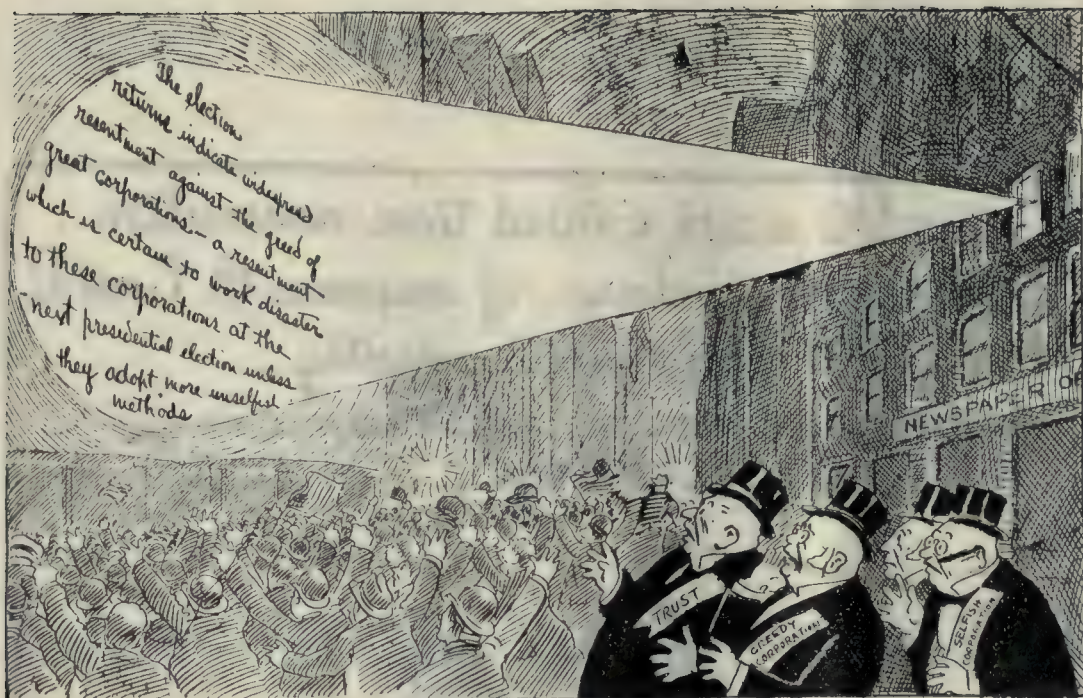
Refusal to accept a third term nomination.
Dishonorable discharge of companies B. C and D.,
twenty fifth (colored) U. S. infantry.
Japanese in San Francisco
schools.



The Moving Finger writes: and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

—Omar Khayyam.

—Adapted from Spokane Spokesman-Review.



THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

—Chicago Tribune.

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

JANUARY, 1907

Series II

Vol. V No. 1

Rising Above the State?

A Rebuke from a President

How important it is, that the United States should be at a point where some fixed policy and some fixed social trend may be considered as "Accepted" (see editorial in December Pandex) becomes apparent when such a crisis develops as has been created by President Roosevelt's message on the Japanese question. Not the crisis in the relations with Japan, for of that there may be none; but the crisis in the relations of the nation with itself.

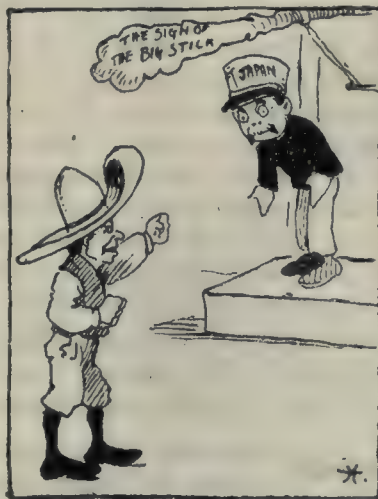
When a President so popular as Mr. Roosevelt and so completely in the common confidence finds that local conditions in any one section of the country merit the threat of Federal intervention, it is time, indeed, that there should be some unity not subject to electoral change, some overwhelming national sentiment that will survive the controversial turmoil of State Rights.

For, after all, State Rights constitute but an enlarged phase of individual rights; and, in these days when the American possessions reach out into the far seas and American influence dominates in the councils of most of the leading powers of the world, it is vital that the State, as well as the man, should

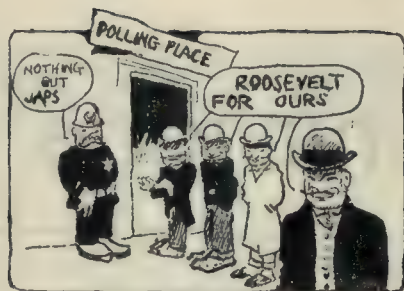
be of as large, altruistic, and unrestricted grasp as possible.

Altered Individual Standards

Already, whether it be in contravention of the underlying principles of a democratic form of government or not, we have grown to the stage wherein the purely selfish administration of one's personal life and labors is no longer possible.



SAN FRANCISCO:
"Just Wait Till I Get You Outside!"
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



AFTER THE MESSAGE.

If somebody is asked to be President of the world in the next few years, the Japanese, after failing to elect the Mikado, ought to vote for Roosevelt.

—Chicago News

The very mass and intricacy of the social organization forbids it. And, altho it be true that the founders of the nation came to its soil to escape the severities and exactions of a too centralized state and church, centralization has again been attained, and the shadow of government control stands over the work and deeds of every citizen. To say to men of trade and finance that they can no longer hide their aims and ways behind the traditional privileges of what is an individual's "own business" may grate harshly upon the spirit which has thus far been the principal impulse and component of American prosperity; but the possibility of further national progress under any other rule is probably removed forever.

Business success under the moral of *sauve qui peut* has led too frequently to the sort of crafty and astute iniquity which is being exhibited to public gaze by the Grand Jury inquiries in San Francisco or by the recent gambling exposures in New York. It has erected too stoutly the domineering commercialism of trusts and monopolies. It has written too long a tale of the subordination of labor, of constantly increasing costs of living, of ruthless fuel shortages at the opening of winter, of such inhuman grinding and ruin as followed in the wake of the coal land thefts in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Conscience and Convenience. And these things public conscience no longer approves, because public convenience can no longer survive under them. Their restraint and regulation have

become both imperative and unavoidable. Were this not true, the corporations would never have permitted either the nomination or the election of Mr. Hughes, who so mercilessly exposed them in the insurance investigation; the agricultural vote would not have defeated Congressman Wadsworth who antagonized the meat inspection bills; Standard Oil would have succeeded in overthrowing Governor Hoch in Kansas; and Missouri would have remained 'pat' in the Republican column as a rebuke to the courage and honor of Governor Folk.

With such colossal interests at stake as are now represented in the Union-Pacific and its limitless chain of affiliations (including lately the Illinois Central and, presumably, the Baltimore and Ohio), nothing but the most unescapable of conditions and circumstances would lead Mr. Harriman and his associates to accept or approve in the smallest particle an Administration which purposes to take away from private control the remaining coal lands, or which threatens with further relentless prosecution the men who have gained possession of coal and timber lands by methods which once were not regarded with disapprobation.

With the ceaseless new interlacing of the



Design for new police uniform (suggested by the recent anti-vice crusade in St. Louis and elsewhere).

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

various lines of trade under the control of a limited few, so that the trail of the Standard Oil appears in everything from petroleum to wheat and from the manufacture of alcohol to the operation of trolley lines in

toward the three-cent fare; or in the scotching of Mr. Bailey in Texas because he "borrowed money" from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in ostensible return for political favors.



POOR LITTLE CHAP!
Always Forgotten.

—Chicago News.

so small a town as Martinez in California, it is not likely that anything but helpless submission to the trend of the times would be driving the sponsors of this interlacing to the acceptance of such serious commercial consequences as are involved in the persistent policies of Dr. Wiley and his cleansing of food and standardizing of labels; or in the steady progress of the city of Cleveland

Influential Men Change Their Standpoints

Probably few remaining men of consequence, either commercially or politically, fail to realize that the order of things is irrevocably changed; and that, where formerly both ingenuity and defiance were employed to evade or overpower the wish of the community, the stress of persuasion and the force of prestige can better be

exerted for the ends that favor the many as well as the few, for the achievements which will bring honor as well as wealth.

Men like Mr. Hill, the father of the Northern Securities Company, turn from the making of unlawful mergers to the advocacy of navigable waterways from Chicago to New Orleans. Men like Mr. Harriman attend a Transmississippi Congress and endeavor to prove themselves at one in opinion and purpose with Secretary Root of the President's cabinet. Even Mr. Rockefeller alters tactics and receives the subpoena of a deputy United States marshal with the grace of a host in his drawing room; while Corporation Counsel Lewis, of Chicago, implacable enemy of corporations tho he is supposed to be, encounters no obstacles in proving, for the purposes of taxation, that a single factor lies behind the proposed consolidation of all the light, power, transit, and terminal facilities in the Windy City.

New Line of Political Controversy

To be sure, the mental process involved in such a transformation can hardly be said to have been worked out in full, but nevertheless it is indubitably true that the wealthy man, as well as the average man, has begun to realize that all forms of business occupation, trade, or profession must hereafter be administered quite as much in the interest of the community as in the interest of the individual. And the public controversy henceforth is likely to be much more as to the manner and degree of adjustment than as to the question of whether there should be any adjustment at all.

Railroads, for instance, not only accept, but find themselves unexpectedly pleased with the interstate commerce laws passed at the last Congress. Beef-packers already clamor for more of the inspection which so recently they spurned, because they have found that, without the Federal seal upon their goods, they are again the victims of European exclusion. A shortage of cars, which but a brief while ago the railroads would have deemed it an impertinence upon the part of the Government to look into,

officials of all lines seem now glad enough to pass up to the consideration of the public's board of railroad directors, the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, apparently convinced that the difficulties and problems concerned are so complex and so extensive that, without popular aid, the solution of them must be indefinitely despaired of.

No More Indifference to Law Evasion

Again, the big shipper, deprived by law of the right to special transportation favor upon which, in many instances, he has risen to a thrift altogether inordinate and unrighteous, finds, with satisfaction, that his own pleas may be taken to the same court of popular appeal as are the pleas of the corporation or of the small shipper. And, mollified by the assurance of a better justice than he has before been able to expect, he withdraws in proportionate degree from the mercantile world the complaisant indifference to law evasion, upon which have rested many of the inequities of the past and out of which have grown, ultimately, the spirit of graft and the countless phases of petty thievery and extortion which are familiar to every community.

Disappearance of the Special Favor

The idea of attaining special favor in business, as has been necessary heretofore, thus begins to go into rejected history along with the idea of special favor in Federal politics which President Roosevelt long since drove out of Washington. Men begin to realize that it is as unjust to seek to buy in trade by the coercion of money what in the fairness of open bargain would be denied them as it is to gain in legislation by the trickery of the lobby or the play of the "long green."

So, too, the labor unions, moved by the knowledge that the Federal Government is aiding them in their contention for an eight-hour day, and feeling secure in the consciousness that when an anthracite or a bituminous coal strike seems unavoidable, there is a disinterested chief executive or a fair-minded national committee (now about to be re-enforced by the President's applica-



WHERE OVERCROWDING MIGHT BE JUSTIFIED.

Design for Special Cell to Be Occupied by Local Traction Magnates Responsible for Fatal Accidents.

—Chicago News.

tion of the funds of the Nobel peace prize) to whom arbitration may safely be referred, come to have little hesitation in clearing their own consciences of the blunders and crimes of a teamsters' strike in Chicago; and they look forward hopefully to the possibilities that lie before them of electing their own men to Congress or of constituting their own factions within the legislatures of the various states.

Thus, in all classes, the conception of individual occupation is widely and liberally expanding. The laboring man moves steadily forward to the point where his progress will seem better even to him if bereft of the malice and envy by which he has justified the regime of a Ruff; and to where there need be no reddened passions attempting to elect a governor in the Empire or any other state. The corporations, released from the pressure of a perjured system of special privilege and robbery, which extends from the poor devil who is used by coal and timber embezzlers to file fraudulent claims on government lands to the influential merchant who asks reduced rates because of the magnitude of his patronage, begin to be able to heed the equities of wages, to remember that the yearning for better homes, better dress, more travel and more pleasure is as apt to grow among the workmen and their families as it is among the employers and managers, and to exercise their philanthropic instincts to prevent the need of philanthropy as well as to rectify ills which once have come into being.

**Following
a New
Purpose** Instead of giving their absorbing heed to the making of money, the successful men are learning to shift to the making of society. They realize that exactly in proportion to the ability they or their forbears have exhibited in amassing industrial and financial thrift is the responsibility for further directing, administering, and improving social conditions. Henceforth, probably, more and more will men like Mr. Low, of New York, discover the civic value of remitting unpaid taxes, even tho no demand is made for the same by public officials.

More and more will men like Mr. Rudolph Spreckles, of San Francisco, even tho said to be piqued into it in the first instance by financial animosity, find the gratification and perhaps the thrill that comes of standing sponsor for the clearing out of a city's rottenness and the preparation of a community for adequate building up to its naturally distinguished and noble destiny.

And, if this evolution transpires, we shall be gravitating rapidly toward that desirable era wherein, as in the older countries of Europe, it is as usual to see the conscientious man of wealth in the national parliament as it is to see the poorer patriot whose very poverty tempts both him and his betrayer to the treason of bad legislation. We shall in reality be going back to where the Republic was at its beginning, when Washington, as the nation's chief, was one of its richest landed proprietors and at the same time its most trusted patriot; or to the days of the Civil War when Jay Cooke, as the nation's financial agent, was at the same time one of the nation's most unselfish upholders. Or, we are moving forward to where, as in England, we shall have a Burns for a member in the Federal Cabinet, as we already have an E. E. Clark in the Interstate Commerce Commission; or to where, as in Germany, a Bebel will be a leader on the floor of the Parliament; or to where, as in France, the Socialistic and Labor influence has been making and unmaking ministries for more than a decade.

**Getting
Rid of
Commercialism** In other words, we shall reach the stage where we shall be divested of this "commercialism," which has been mocked at and derided by the observers in Europe ever since the days of Charles Dickens, and which but lately caused the great Russian novelist to write of New York as a mere show place of gold and golden vanity. Leader and common people alike, we shall be able to lift our eyes above the vision of the counting table; we shall be able once more to shape up the larger ideals of statecraft, the forecasts of which are already being felt in the return of the country at



LONG-RANGE SNAPSHOT FROM LINCOLN, NEB.

CREAK FROM THE DREDGE—"Huh! I've been digging up this stuff for years, and now, of course, he's 'the man behind the shovel!'"

—Chicago News.

large to an era of public speech and oratory. Our cities, our commonwealths, our Federal Union we shall be able to imbue with principles that reach far out beyond local bounds, preparing each for more intimate participation in the other and the Union for wiser and stronger sharing in the union of nations.

In the Event of Public Ownership

If, therefore, in the shaping of our destinies, it be municipal ownership that we are to go into, we shall not find before us the crossings and obstacles and disheartenments that have stood in the way of Chicago's efforts to acquire her street

railways, or the corruption and selfishness that have threatened to render abortive the desire of San Francisco to provide herself with her own water supply. If it is to be state ownership that we are to go into, we shall be qualified to escape the pitfalls that buried the proposal of Kansas to have her own oil refinery, or the barbed fences that have rendered difficult the functions of many state railroad commissions. Or, if it is to be government ownership, sheer and outright, with all its enormous magnitude and all its defiance of the impracticable, we shall have men who will have the same pride in successful management that the Harrimans or the Rogerses or the Armours or the Carnegies

now have in what has been done under the opposite law of individual supremacy.

Or if, on the far contrary, we are to have none of these radical advances, but are to abide within the custom and form by which we have lived thru one hundred and thirty years of republican entity, nevertheless we

will have been trained to that edge where, tho every shop might have to be "open" and every port free to the entrance of every race, such a condition of indulgence and *laissez faire* might cheerfully and welcomely be indulged for the sake of the greater gain to be thus acquired and the greater contribu-



DOING OLD ATLAS OUT OF HIS JOB.

—Detroit News Tribune.

shall have the men who will have been educated up to the same enlarged and highly visualized standards, the same spreading and loftier conceptions of social life and function that lift the cities out of their cityhood, the states out of their statehood, and the nation into the great plane of international courtesy and federation.

Where a city, such as San Francisco, is not only in great strife but also in the heart-breaking throes of a catastrophe's aftermath, both moneyed man and workingman

tion thus to be rendered to the future good of all cities and peoples.

Value of National Council

Where a state, such as Georgia, in common with many of its sisters of the south, falls under the agony of a negro problem, both white men and black will have been led to the conviction that there is probably a larger efficacy in calling the councils of the nation into conference than in driving at solution with the



THE 'DITCH' WILL BE INSPECTED ALL RIGHT!

—Denver Post.

impetuosity of a Tillman or the bigotry of a Vardaman.

Where an entire continental slope, such as that which trims the Pacific from Nome to San Diego, is in urgent quest of the trade of an awakening and enlivening Orient, the merchant and the editor will have discovered that there is a commerce of race as well as of coin, and that where goods cased in pine and goods cased in bamboo mingle in one invoice, it may be better to give common education to the children who dress in trousers and those who wear the sam, and to lend, in this as in other respects, the same dignity of consideration from nation to nation that each by itself thinks it deserves.

Where a nation such as the United States, from shore to shore and boundary to boundary, finds the impact of both social and mercantile exchange hardened and irritated by the aspersities of a high and prohibitive tariff, the statesmen and the common voters alike will be ready to give ever greater encouragement to the "intermediate tariffs"

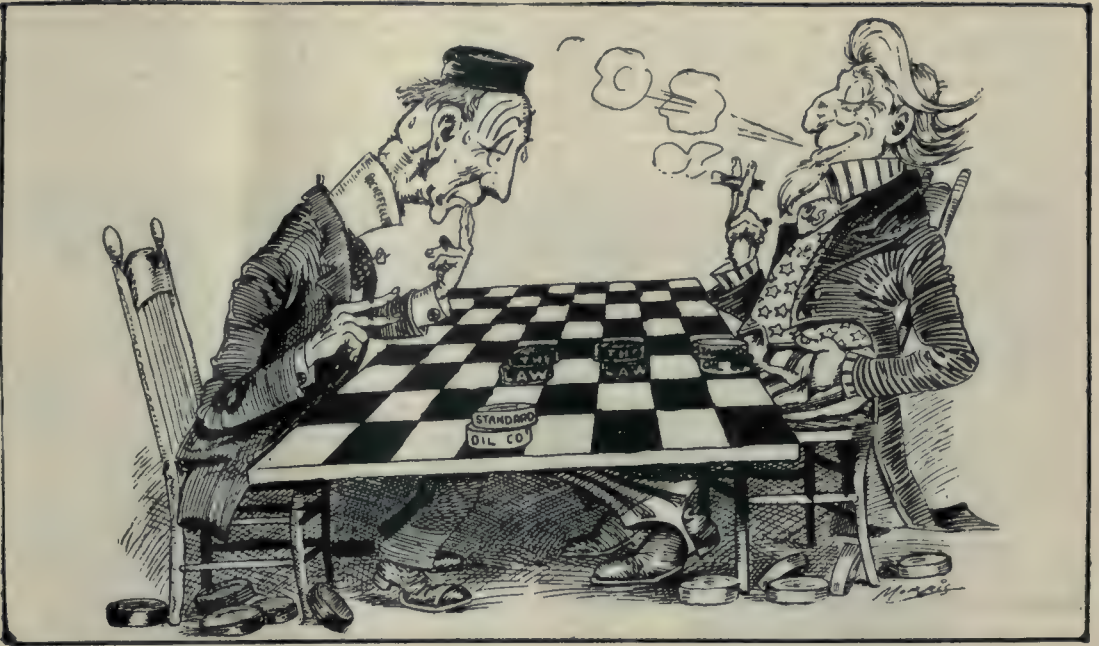
offered by a friendly neighbor on the north or to the meat concessions of an admiring monarchy across the Atlantic, or the petroleum relief proffered by a land of dreams and art which already has led the way into an international institute of agriculture.

**Looking
Toward
Internationalism**

Thus, from the lowest rung to the highest, will there develop support for that phase of an able, daring, and earnest Chief Executive's policy which surmounts current conditions and looks away into a progressive and pioneering future. Thus will there be internally and externally, within nation, state and city, the unity of leavening principle which, in the final analysis, is the probable end toward which President Roosevelt's messages "preach," and which rises superior to all Japanese school questions, as it does to those of railroad regulation, of corporation publicity, of Panama Canal construction, and of labor adjudication.



THE OCTOPUS—"This Begins to Look Serious."



UNCLE SAM—"It's your move, Mr. Rockefeller."

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

All Along the Line

FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS MOVE UP SHARPLY AGAINST ALL TRUST VIOLATIONS.—STANDARD OIL, HILL AND HARRIMAN AND OTHER BIG CORPORATIONS ARE STRONGLY ASSISTED BY THE COURTS

WHETHER or not the controversy over the schools in San Francisco eventually forces the United States into unpleasant relations with Japan, the movement within the American nation which makes for the purification of its trade and the re-standardization of its morals continues with promising persistence. The President, who was responsible in the main for its initiation, remains the guiding and impelling impulse, and one by one the factors which have been most strenuously opposed to him acknowledge the virtue of his program. His warfare at length has touched the most strongly entrenched of the corrupt business elements,

and there is scarcely an institution amenable to prosecution that is not subject to some manner of official attack. If there is to be an ultimate recasting of commercial principles, it is evident that the time of its final acknowledgment is not far removed.

ROOSEVELT WOULDN'T HEAR

Standard Oil Men Tried to Prevent the Government's Prosecution.

That the new movement has indeed penetrated into the most powerful of modern organizations is evident from the following from the Kansas City Times:

Washington.—The suit filed by the attorney general against the Standard Oil Company in the

federal court at St. Louis is the beginning of a legal contest that is to be one of the great efforts of President Roosevelt's administration. The trust has exerted its utmost influence to forestall the government's action. Those most active and prominent in its councils personally have argued the matter with President Roosevelt. Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold came to Washington and spent hours at the White House, but every move they have made has only served to strengthen the determination of the president to take action.

The suit filed in no way involves a criminal prosecution. Such action is reserved for further consideration by the Department of Justice. In the statement issued by Attorney General Moody regarding the suit he does not refer to the possibility of a criminal action. It is known, however, that the administration will stop at nothing it can hope to achieve in its plans to put the Standard out of business as a monopoly.

SUITS AGAINST THE STANDARD

Federal Government Fines Would Wipe Out Company's Capital Stock.

The comprehensiveness and the relentlessness of the Federal prosecution is manifest in the following from the correspondence of "Raymond" in the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—If the United States should win all of its cases of alleged rebating now pending in the court, and the maximum fine should be imposed on each count of each indictment it would wipe out the entire capital stock of the Standard Oil Company.

It is too much to expect that courts and juries would sustain every count of every indictment, but it is not too much to expect that enough of these counts shall be established according to law, and that enough fines shall be imposed to make the Standard Oil Company, great though it is, howl for mercy.

These rebate suits are entirely independent of the proceedings instituted at St. Louis which seek to dissolve the great Standard Oil system itself. The rebate suits proceed upon indictments, and the corporation is charged with being guilty of a misdemeanor in accepting secret favors from railroads. If found guilty each misdemeanor is punishable by a fine of from \$1000 to \$20,000.

Taking advantage of this fact, the government, through the Department of Justice, has endeavored to collect evidence to establish thousands of different cases, each a separate misdemeanor and each punishable on its own account.

The plan of campaign has been carefully studied out, evidence has been piled up in the offices of the different district attorneys, and there is ground for the belief that enough heavy fines can be imposed to cripple the financial end of the Standard Oil Company for a little while, at least.

Everybody can see that a great system like the Standard, which is not only capitalized for \$110,000,000 but which has properties of its own amounting to many times that sum, would not care much for an odd fine of \$20,000 now and then. It would be a mere pin prick. It could be made up by a fraction of a cent added to the price of oil in some territory, and in many cases the maximum fine for an individual offense would not begin to equal the actual profit to the Standard from that particular secret rate of which that misdemeanor was but a type!

No Danger of Prison.

When Senator Elkins secured the passage of his rebate act he slipped through a provision which eliminated the punishment of imprisonment, so that neither the heads of the Standard Oil Company nor their agents nor clerks stood in the slightest danger of getting behind the bars in spite of repeated violations of the law.

The heavy fine was substituted for imprisonment and the Standard Oil Company, the steel, coal, and other trusts went on receiving and demanding rebates in the belief that they could not be reached except for individual instances where the fine would not be more than a mere fraction of the total financial benefit to be gained by the violation of the law.

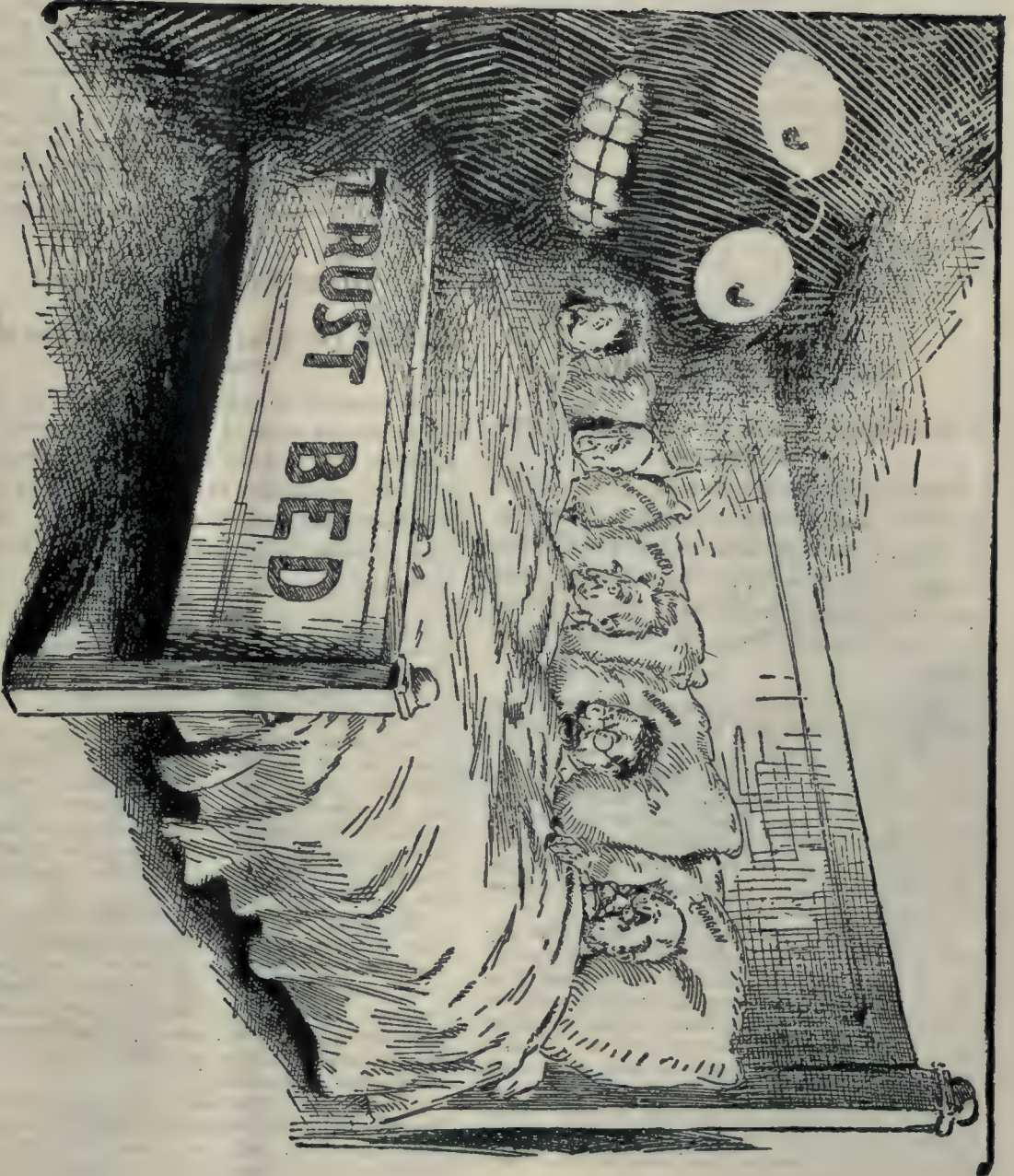
A slight experience convinced everybody that the elimination of imprisonment was a great mistake in the enactment of the Elkins law, and that it was probably done at the instance of the Standard Oil and other great combinations. Imprisonment as a punishment for rebate was reenacted by the new railroad rate law, but of course it does not cover any offenses before that law went into effect.

Rogers Laughs No More.

For a time H. H. Rogers and his associates in the great system had the laugh on the government. They knew they could be convicted of some rebates here and there, but fines had no terrors for them. They did not realize, however, that every time a separate shipment of oil left Whiting for Evansville or East St. Louis under a secret rate in defiance of law a separate offense against the people of the United States was committed.

Shrewd as these men were they had forgotten this, or else they did not think the government would be honest enough to take advantage of the situation. But President Roosevelt, Attorney General Moody, and their subordinates have instituted a series of prosecutions under the criminal section of the Elkins law, the like of which probably has never been seen in this or any other country. Indictment has been piled on indictment, and each has been fortified by instance after instance of the illegal practice, each forming a separate count of the indictment, and each creating a separate liability to the maximum fine.

This has been a distinct plan of campaign on the part of the government, and so it comes, as I stated in the beginning, that if the suits instituted this fall are successfully carried to the end, and the maximum penalty on each count is in-



THE GOBLIN:—"I'll git ya, ef y' don't watch out!"

—New York World.

flicted, the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company and its reserve will be wiped out of existence, and there will be an additional liability of \$50,000,000 or so, for the stockholders—Rockefeller, Rogers, and the rest of them—to make good.

These suits have been filed in the northern district of Illinois at Chicago, in the western district of Tennessee, and in the western district of New York, in which places it has been found a simple matter to secure the strongest kind of evidence. Taking the total number of counts alleged in each indictment, it is possible to make up a striking table of the maximum and minimum fines, as follows:

	Minimum fine.	Maximum fine.
Illinois.....	\$6,428,000	\$128,560,000
Tennessee.....	1,524,000	30,480,000
New York.....	146,000	2,920,000
	\$8,098,000	\$181,960,000

OLD CHECK ON HARRIMAN

U. S. Finds a Provision for Attacking His Railway Mergers.

Intimately affiliated with the Standard Oil is the extensive railroad system controlled, or said to be controlled, by Edward H. Harriman. That something is vulnerable here, too, from the national point of view, is shown in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Washington D. C.—In the sweeping investigation that the Interstate Commerce Commission is making into the affairs of the Union Pacific merger with the Illinois Central, B. & O., and other Harriman properties, the original federal charter of the Union Pacific has been carefully studied and it has been discovered that the government has a grip on the situation entirely distinct from the powers conferred on the Commission by the new rate law.

The act of Congress chartering the Union Pacific provides: "That whenever it appears that the net earnings of the entire railroad and telegraph, including the amount allowed for services rendered for the United States after deducting all expenses, including repairs and the furnishing, running, and managing of said road, shall exceed ten per centum upon its cost, exclusive of the five per centum to be paid to the United States, Congress may reduce the fare thereon if unreasonable in amount, and may fix and establish the same rate by law."

Provisions Still in Effect.

When a reorganization of the system was effected some years ago the government waived its five per centum share in the earnings of the road, but, it is claimed by the experts who have studied the charter, that the remaining provisions

of the law still stand and are in full effect. As the cost of the property and not the capitalization made the basis of the computation of the earning capacity, it is claimed that the road has long passed the point where the government's regulating powers become effective.

Under the new rate law a complaint is needed before an action for the change of rates becomes a matter for the Commission to investigate. In the light of the charter provision this will not be necessary in the case of the Union Pacific, though as a matter of fact the Interstate Commission can conduct any investigation it sees fit, involving the operation and manipulation of railroad properties. As generally understood, the investigation now going on in regard to the Harriman lines is for the use of the attorney general in basing a suit on the same lines as the Northern Securities case.

STRIKES THREE BIG SYSTEMS

Hill Roads Fall Under the Ban of the Anti-Trust Proceedings.

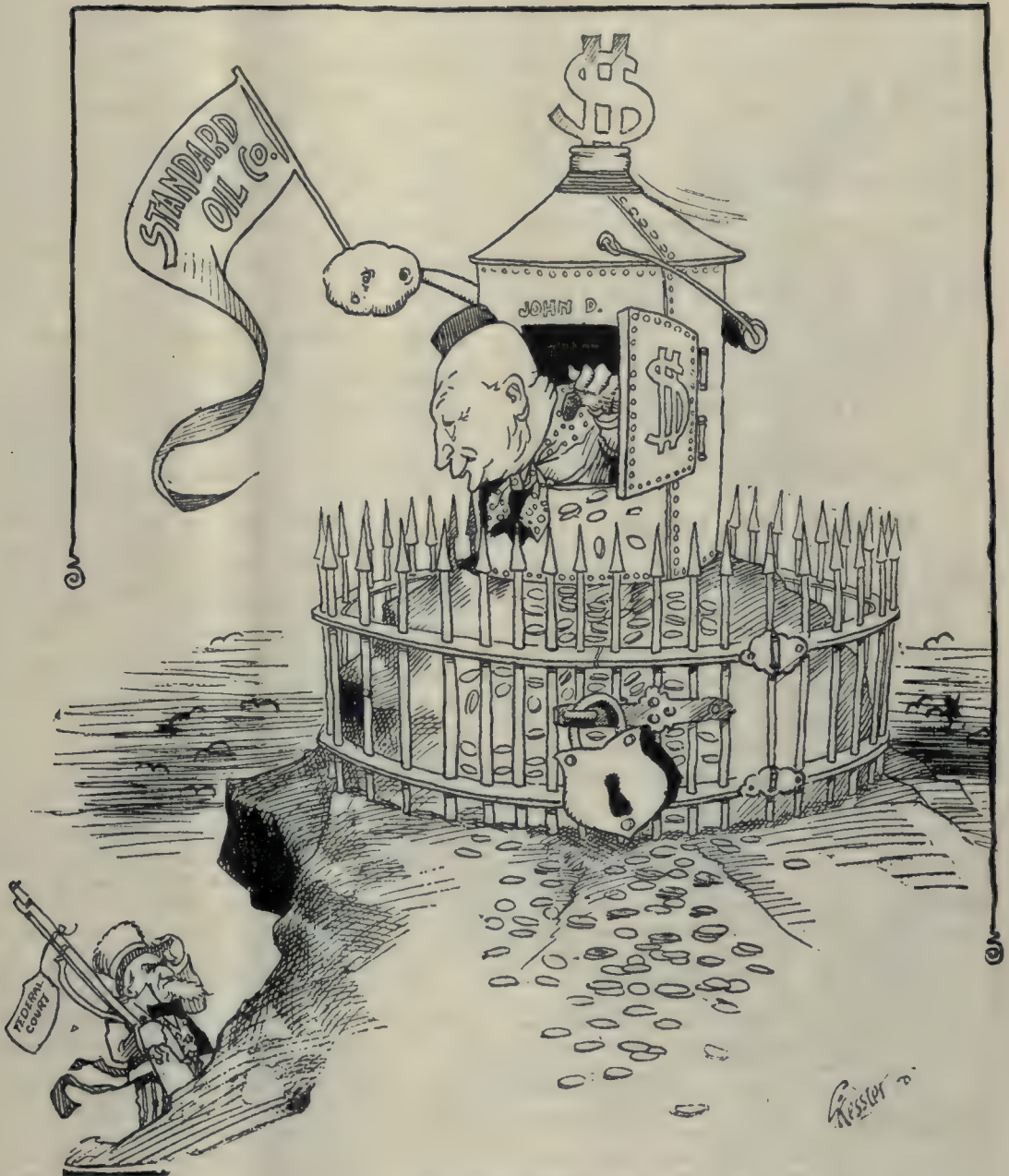
An interest to which Mr. Harriman and his associates were at one time attached, but which is said to have reverted to its original sponsors, is assailed in the same manner that Mr. Harriman's mergers are assailed. Said John Callan O'Laughlin in the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—An investigation of the three great railroad systems of the country—the Union Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Northern Pacific—has been begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Union Pacific inquiry, or to give it the title used by the Commission, the "Harriman situation," arises through an alleged combination in restraint of trade and commerce of the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Southern Pacific and affiliated lines, and the Illinois Central.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific inquiry is for the purpose of ascertaining if these roads are observing the decree of the Supreme Court, which dissolved the Northern Securities Company, a holding corporation which had combined them, and if, as alleged, they are suppressing competition by an agreed-on rate, and are under common operation.

Although the Commission has been considering the advisability of instituting these investigations for some time, and the Great Northern and Northern Pacific investigation actually has been in progress for nearly two weeks, it was President Roosevelt who directed that they be begun with as little delay as the other business before the Commission permitted. Indeed, the president has stated he had more complaints against the Union Pacific than against any railroad system in the country, not only in the form of writ-



UNASSAILABLE.

—St. Louis Republic.

ten communication, but by way of personal representatives.

These complaints have extended over months and have charged that the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line had absolutely killed competition so far as the Southern Pacific was concerned, and that the Oregon Short Line controls the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and has a majority of the stock of the Southern Pacific, electing the governing board of the latter line. It has been claimed that the two roads have a common operating agent and a common traffic manager. The effect has been to keep up rates and to enforce harmful measures, from which shippers on and between the two lines have no redress.

A statement issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission this afternoon announces that an investigation is to be made "into the relations between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad systems growing out of their common management and control."

The Commission has selected Frank B. Kellogg, who was one of the government's counsel in the Standard Oil prosecution, and his partner, C. A. Severance. Their investigation, according to a decision just reached, will extend from New York to San Francisco.

LIGHT ON COAL FRAUDS

Existence of Ring to Steal Fuel Tracts in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming is Proved.

One of the most potential factors in the building up of the great railroad systems out of which Harriman and Hill have been evolved has been, of course, the western coal supply. How this has been handled, and how the handling of it is being haled into court, are told in part in the following by "Raymond" in the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—There will be plenty of time between now and March 4, when he retires from the Interior Department, for Secretary Hitchcock to throw a flood of light upon the operations of the corrupt ring which has been stealing coal lands in Wyoming and other western states from the government in the interest of the various railroad corporations.

The facts developed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the investigation which has been going on here under the personal supervision of Secretary Hitchcock have established the existence of the frauds beyond the shadow of a doubt. The railroads employed "dummies" to enter these lands, and one question before the Department now is to fix the responsibility, because it is manifest that these frauds could not have been committed in this particular way without collusion on the part of a whole string of government officials.

The present indications are that the clews

originally developed in Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah lead more or less directly into the general land office in Washington. Mr. Binger Hermann, of Oregon, now a member of Congress from that state, is to be tried next month for acts he is alleged to have committed as a commissioner-general of the Land Office. He resigned from that office, and his alleged malfeasances were developed afterwards, and, in fact, after he was elected congressman.

Richards Asked to Explain.

Commissioner Hermann was succeeded in charge of the General Land Office by W. A. Richards. He received his appointment through the influence of Senator Warren, to whose state Mr. Richards was credited. The present commissioner sent in his resignation some time ago, but since then he has been called upon for a report in regard to certain gross irregularities in the West. Until that report is approved it may be a matter of uncertainty whether the acceptance of his resignation may not be recalled, and Mr. Richards forced to appear before the secretary of the interior to answer to the charge of interfering with the orderly conduct of public business.

The secretary of the interior is anxious that the entire matter should be cleared up before Mr. Richards retires from the Land Department, and this seems to be more necessary because there are no criminal charges against him whatsoever, but there are serious allegations that he has allowed personal influences to interfere with the proper conduct of his bureau, and that he has paid more attention to the personal influence of Senator Warren than to the positive orders of the secretary of the interior himself.

Frauds Beyond Question.

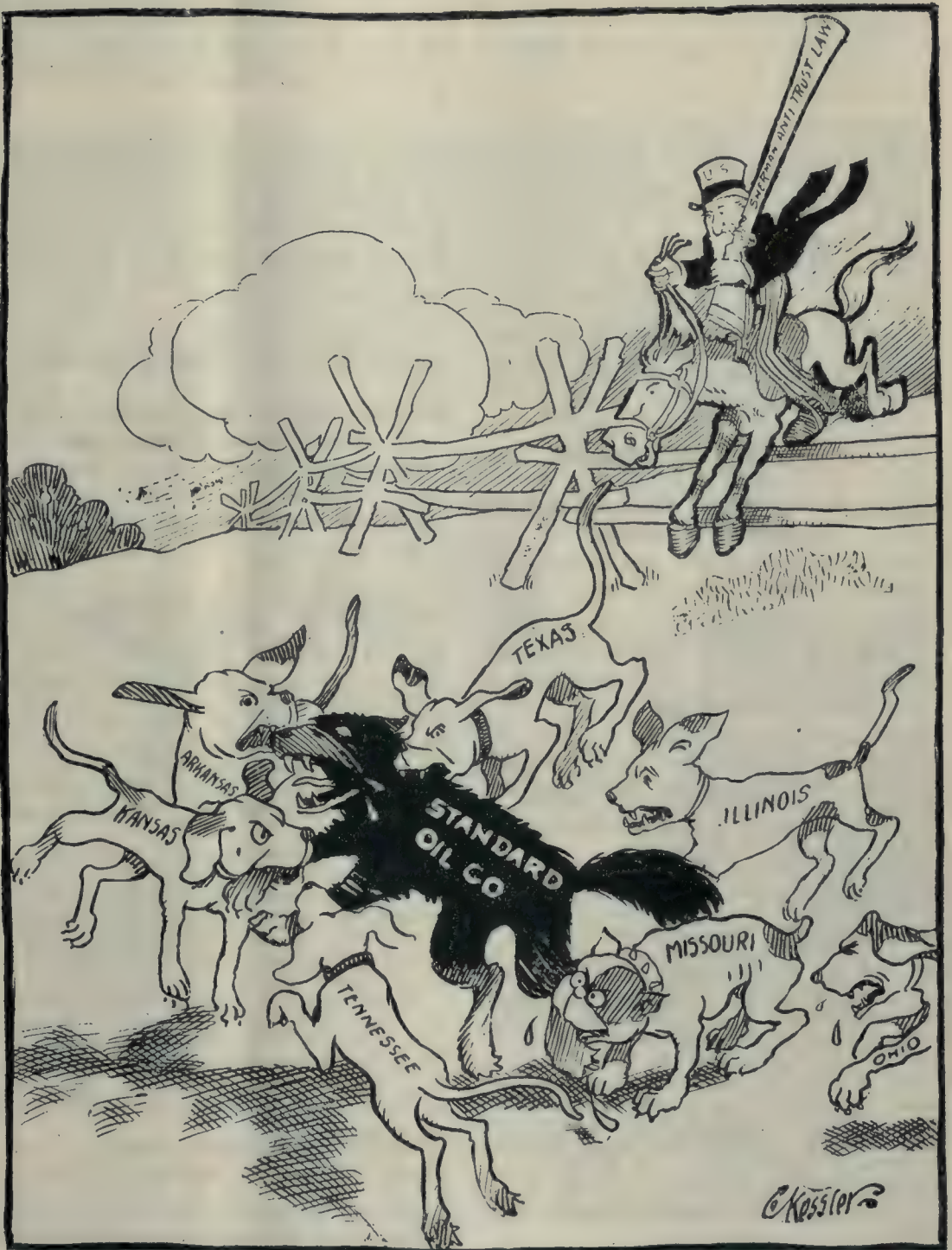
There is, of course, no question as to the extent of the frauds and the criminality of the men who perpetrated them upon the government. In the affidavit made by Special Agent Myendorff and the testimony submitted by him to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Salt Lake recently it was alleged specifically that Senator Warren tried to induce him to drop the investigation of the Union Pacific and its connection with the coal-land frauds. It also was asserted that the General Land Office in Washington had for years refused to listen to his report, hampered him in every way possible, and finally had transferred him.

The witness went on to say that Senator Warren had copies of his confidential reports to the secretary of the interior and had used these in an effort to compel him to stop his investigations so as not to interfere with the re-election of Senator Clark.

It was also alleged that George F. Pollock, chief of one of the bureaus of the Interior Department, advised him to destroy four affidavits which he had obtained against the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Pollock Denies Charges.

Senators Warren and Clark are both away



THE WOLF CHASE.

St. Louis Republic.

from Washington. The commissioner-general of the Land Office declined to see anybody at all in regard to these charges. He is still at work on the report which Secretary Hitchcock demanded of him some time ago. Chief Clerk Pollock said emphatically that he never saw and never was informed of any affidavits from Mr. Meyendorff or anybody else which did not in regular course become and remain a part of the records of his office. He says emphatically that he has never in any way aided or countenanced the failure to prosecute the land frauds in Wyoming or any other state.

The inclusion of Mr. Pollock in the charges made at Salt Lake City is particularly important because he was being pressed as successor to Commissioner Richards. The publication of these charges, of course, will prevent his consideration for that place by the president. He was urged by Mr. Richards himself and by Senator Warren, it is understood.

CAUSED THE FUEL FAMINE

Shortage in Coal Results From the Thefts by the Railroad Monopolists.

A consequence of the coal crimes, and something which in itself is likely to call for the same examination and correction that other questionable institutions are receiving, is reflected in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Owing largely to the monopoly which has been built up by fraud, perjury, and wholesale stealings in the vast coal fields of the West, the entire country this side of the Missouri River is in the grip of the greatest fuel famine ever experienced.

So extensive and general has become the shortage in the coal supply that industries are being crippled, manufacturing paralyzed, mines and smelters closed, the business of the farm and of the cities seriously retarded, and even life in the homes of the people is being threatened. The coal producers and the transportation companies are totally unable to cope with the situation, although they are bending every energy to relieve the urgent necessity of the people.

The shortage in coal—due partially to the fruits of the greed and monopoly—grows daily and has become alarming. So inadequate is the present supply of coal to meet the demand that in this city there is not a single coal firm which will guarantee the delivery of a single ton of coal to the home of a consumer under fourteen days.

Storm to Mean Disaster.

The business of this city and of every large center almost from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande and from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast is running on one or two days' coal supply. Should there come a bad storm in the mountains sufficient to hinder still further trans-

portation of coal, the situation in almost the entire West would become dangerous. Both the transportation and the coal companies are bending every effort to relieve the situation. Their managers insist that it is the wonderful and unprecedented growth of the country which is causing the shortage.

The people who are suffering and who are clamoring for coal insist that their sufferings are due from the monopolistic grip which the Gould and the Harriman systems have succeeded in placing on the coal industry of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and other western states. In proof of this contention they point to the disclosures recently made by the investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LIGHT ON RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

Interstate Commerce Commission About to Investigate Complaints of Undue Rates.

How much is at stake in the fight of the corporate interests against the new conditions is reflected in the following from the New York Herald:

Washington, D. C.—So many complaints have been received that railroads are increasing dividends while failing to give adequate car service that the Interstate Commerce Commission is about to start upon one of the most important investigations in its history.

It will take up the question of increased dividends in connection with assertions that they are the result of unduly high rates. In connection with the shortage of cars there are intimations that some shippers are favored at the expense of others.

Generally railroad rates have not been reduced. The tendency has been to higher figures, but the principal grievance of shippers is that they can not get the cars to transport their goods, and these complaints have become general. They have been pouring in on the Commission at the rate of hundreds a day.

All this time the railroad stockholders have been receiving melons and increased dividends. One example was the ten-per-cent dividend of Union Pacific. Another was the ten-per-cent extra dividend of the Lackawanna. Still another was the division of valuable rights by the Pullman Company.

The investigation of the increased dividends in connection with the shortage of rolling stock will be undertaken by the Commission immediately, and be followed up by an investigation of the relation between increased dividends and the increased cost of articles of necessity.

Saving on Rolling Stock.

One point that is made by many complainants is that where railroads are practically in combination, as is the case with the anthracite lines, instead of taking all the traffic they can get and

providing facilities for it, they are saving money on rolling stock and favoring certain shippers in certain localities.

If this can be established it will prove the existence of a widespread evil that the rate bill was designed to check, and make necessary rec-

companies to do business at lower rates. Many of the petitioners assert that if the traffic companies, by reducing grades, removing curves, and improving terminals and switching facilities, are able to haul freight at less cost there should be a reduction of freight rates.



THE "SWOLLEN FORTUNE" IS BECOMING FRIGHTENED.

—Chicago Tribune.

ommendations to Congress for the passage of a law empowering the commission to compel railroads to supply cars and rolling stock for all traffic offered.

Petitions received by the Interstate Commerce Commission also recite exorbitant dividends paid by all the express companies, and these are put forth as conclusive evidence of the ability of the

CAR FAMINE UP FOR INQUIRY

Commission Will Investigate Excuses Roads Have Been Making Shippers.

Year after year, the public has found the railroads less able to handle with success and satisfaction the great business given into

their hands; and latterly the inability to have concentrated in a national complaint against a so-called "car famine." What this means and the extent to which it demands public correction are to be inferred from the following in the Chicago Record-Herald:

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is to take cognizance of increased railroad dividends in connection with railroad rates. Prior to that it will investigate the car shortage that has aroused the country-wide wave of complaint from shippers.

Within a short time the Commission must decide whether increased dividends are prima facie evidence of excessive rates and whether the alleged inability of the railroads to handle all traffic offered is merely a cloak for discrimination against particular shippers and localities. Complaints of shortage of cars have been pouring in upon the Commission for months, and they have been looking for some authority under the law for taking the matter up. Coming from all sections of the country and from different stations along the same line of railroad, it was evident that the conditions complained of are general, and, whatever the cause, they presented a condition of affairs affecting shippers everywhere.

Most Important Question.

There is nothing in the law requiring railroads to furnish sufficient accommodations to accept all traffic offered. It is to be supposed that the railroads are out after business, and the lawmakers never contemplated a deluge of complaints from shippers who are unable to get their goods to market. No question pending before the Commission at this time is as important as that raised by the shortage of cars.

Shippers everywhere are protesting that because of the refusal of railroads to accept and transport freight offered they are suffering great loss. This is caused in some instances by the deterioration of freight denied transportation, and in all instances by the loss of a profitable market. The Commission, recognizing the imperative necessity of relief for the shippers, has been seeking an excuse for delving into the problem. It has been found, and an inquiry will soon be set afoot which will develop whether there is an actual inability on the part of railroads to handle all traffic, and if so, the cause.

Various Excuses Offered.

Different railroad officials offer different excuses for a condition which all admit with regret prevails. In some instances inability to furnish cars is given. In others the motive power of the railroads is taxed to the utmost and no more freight can be hauled, while in other cases inadequate terminal and switching facilities are given.

The Commission has been informed that whatever the cause, the railroads are taking advantage of the congestion to discriminate between shippers and localities. Some preferred shippers

manage to get practically all the cars they want, while others in the same locality are unable to get any. Some localities are denied cars, the Commission has been advised, while near-by competitors are given preference.

This question of discrimination gives the Commission sufficient authority to go into the whole question. It will be learned whether the railroads have been derelict in not providing adequate facilities to handle all the traffic reasonably to be expected. There is adequate power in the present law to punish all cases of discrimination between individuals and localities, under whatever cloak it may be practiced.

Congress Might Act.

Should it be found that the railroads are following the common practice of large combinations to reap large and unnatural profits by restricting the supply, and not permitting it to equal the demand, a question will be presented to Congress calling for additional legislation. If it is true, as asserted by shippers, that the railroads are maintaining high rates by failing to provide sufficient accommodations, it is believed Congress will not be slow in enacting a law if one can be constitutionally framed.

INDICTMENTS HIT FOUR RAILROADS

Minneapolis Grand Jury Returns Ten True Bills in Grain Rate Investigation.

One of the most successful lines of attack taken by the Federal authorities is disclosed in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Minneapolis, Minn.—Railroad and grain companies were astounded and the rebate evil dealt a staggering blow in this state when the grand jury investigating grain rates returned indictments against the Wisconsin Central, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Great Northern railroads and the McCaull-Densmore Grain Company.

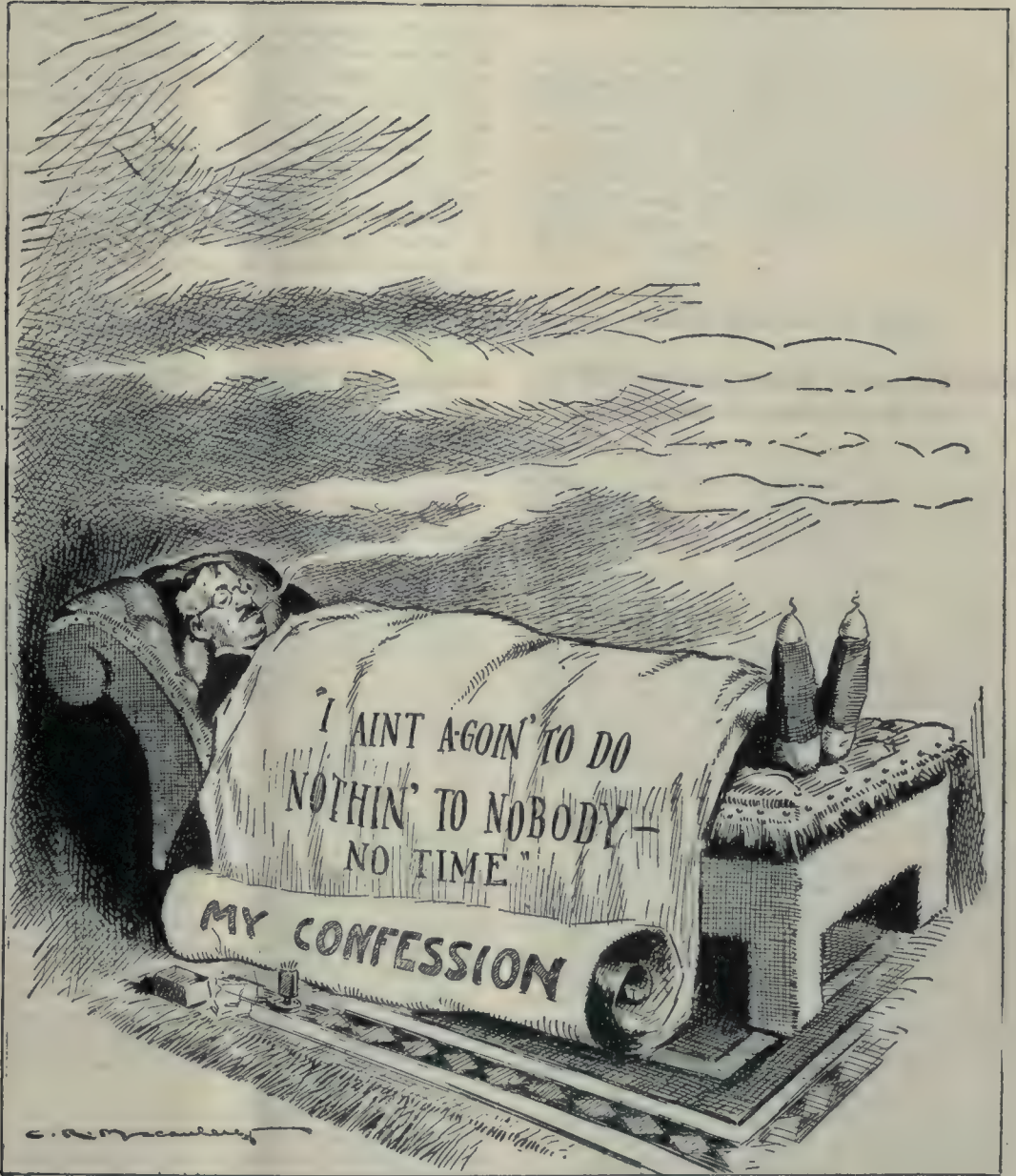
Six indictments containing one hundred counts and naming five officials were returned against the Great Northern Railroad, the officials named being Freight Agents David G. Black, Minneapolis; W. W. Broughton, A. G. McGuire, G. I. Swezey, and H. A. Kimball, St. Paul.

One indictment, containing seventeen counts, was returned against the Wisconsin Central, the officials named being Freight Agents Burton Johnson, Milwaukee, and G. T. Huey, Minneapolis.

One indictment, containing five counts, was returned against the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the officials named being Freight Agent J. T. Kenney, Minneapolis.

One indictment, containing fifty counts, was returned against the Omaha road, the officials named being Freight Agents F. C. Gifford, Minneapolis; E. B. Ober and H. M. Pearce, St. Paul.

The indictment against the McCaull-Densmore



PLEASANT DREAMS.

Apropos of the fact that District Attorney Jerome, of New York, after months of investigation, reported against the prosecution of the insurance men.

—New York World.

Company contains five counts, charging the acceptance of rebates. The railroads and their officials are indicted for giving rebates. The minimum penalty for conviction on each count is \$1000 and maximum \$20,000.

The general offense alleged in the railroad indictments is the absorption of grain elevation charges.

The indictments came as a complete surprise to the railroads. Each company had disclaimed any criminal intent in its relations with the grain companies concerning which its employees had given testimony before the jury. The companies received no inkling of the fact that they were threatened with indictment. No member of the grain company was called to the stand, no railroad men indicted who had testified before the grand jury.

GRIP OF LUMBER TRUST

Inquiry Proposed by Senator Kittredge Will Disclose Most Grinding of Monopolies.

In the course of time, probably, the Federal probe will touch every line of trade which affects modern life, as may be judged from the following from the New York World in regard to one of the most important of commodities:

Washington.—The investigation of the lumber trust, as proposed in a resolution offered by Senator Kittredge, is regarded by members of Congress as of more general interest to all the people than any previous inquiry of the kind. Every household in the country where furniture is used is interested.

Farmers in such states as do not produce timber have reached a point where they are helpless. They can not afford to pay the high prices demanded for lumber, and improvements have been checked. This is especially true in the Dakotas and other prairie states. The special agents sent out by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the La Follette resolution for a general investigation of the relations existing between railroads and elevators met with countless appeals for an inquiry into the lumber trust.

At present the lumber trust is the most complete of all the great combinations. It is operated without a holding company or any outward evidence of being a monopoly. It fixes the prices for all lumber. These prices have steadily advanced for fifteen years and are now approaching the prohibitive point, although there is more lumber on hand in yards and storehouses than at any previous period.

The lumber trust operates through several organizations. These are the Hemlock, Pine, and Hardwood Associations. Every branch of the business is covered by an association. Representatives of the concern meet every month and fix prices. Lists are sent out to all customers. If any retail dealer disregards the fixed price a boy-

cott is established and he is forced out of business.

Through this system operated under a "gentlemen's agreement," all competition has been entirely eliminated. No portion of the country has been overlooked and all the lumber product of the United States is controlled by the lumber trust. The capital of the trust, according to the last census, is \$611,000,000. Lumber is the fourth largest industry in the country, being surpassed only by the steel and iron, the textile, and the meat-packing industries.

By continually increasing the price of lumber sold to furniture dealers for the last fifteen years the price of all household goods made of wood has gradually advanced. There is no relief for the manufacturers of furniture, as they must pay the prices demanded by those selling the necessary lumber.

TRUST IN GUNPOWDER NEXT

Government is Preparing for Attack in Court on Monopoly in Explosives.

In the following item from the Chicago Record-Herald is an exhibit of the manner in which the unlawful businesses have injured the Federal Government itself:

Washington.—The gunpowder trust is next on the list for decapitation. An investigation of its operations and methods has been under way for several months, and while officials of the Department of Justice refuse at this time to say anything as to their plans, enough is known to warrant the statement that action looking to dissolution of this particular octopus will be taken soon after the change in the head of the department occurs, which will be immediately after the appointment of Attorney General Moody to the supreme bench is confirmed by the Senate.

Attack on the gunpowder trust is not to be made in the courts alone, either. Following the move made last winter to start the government in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and thereby break up the monopoly now enjoyed by the Dupont international combination, Congress is to be asked at the coming session to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to establish plants to manufacture all the smokeless powder required for the use of the navy and our coast defenses.

Robert S. Waddell, president of the Buckeye Powder Company of Peoria, Ill., who largely was instrumental in forcing the appropriation of \$165,000 to establish the first unit in the scheme of government control and operation of its powder-making, has been in Washington the last few days arranging for his winter's campaign to complete the project.

Measures probably will be introduced in Congress looking to the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for three smokeless powder plants, two to be located on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, respectively, where they will be easy of access for the navy, and the third, under the direction

of the War Department, to be located somewhere in the interior, where it will be safe in case of invasion by a foreign enemy.

Mr. Waddell, aside from conducting his campaign for government manufacture of gunpowder, has been engaged recently in gathering material for local grand-jury action against agents of the trust in Chicago, Peoria, and other points, and these prospective proceedings promise some startling sensations. It is understood also that Mr. Waddell during his visit here has been spending considerable time in conference with Department of Justice officials, and it is probable such conference has an important bearing on plans now forming to dissolve the combination.

MOVE ON SMELTER COMPANY

Department of Justice Will Follow Standard Oil Case With Proceedings Against Many Others.

Tho less talked of than many of the other monopolies, none is likely to prove more amenable to reproof and reorganization along the new lines than the one described in the following from the New York Herald:

Washington, D. C.—Actual proceedings against the Standard Oil Company, now under way in St. Louis, are not to be permitted to stop the investigation of the government into the business methods of other trusts that are believed to be amenable to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. Suits against these other law-breaking corporations will not be withheld until the conclusion of the case against the Standard Oil, as under the most favorable circumstances with cases advanced to an early hearing before the higher courts, it is recognized that many months may elapse before a final determination can be reached in the Supreme Court. For this reason, the fight on the trusts all along the line will be commenced as soon as the government is ready to bring the actions.

One of the trusts to feel the weight of the government's displeasure will be the American Smelting and Refining Company, which within the last few days has endeavored to compel the treasury to pay tribute to its control of the bullion market of the country, in the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of subsidiary silver. Instead of complying with the demands of this Company, Secretary Shaw refused to buy at all, and intimated that the methods of the Smelter Company would be made the subject of an immediate investigation.

Meanwhile the agents of the Department of Justice and of the Bureau of Corporations are busily engaged investigating the business methods of the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, and one or two other combinations that are charged with violating the law. The evidence secured against them has not been gathered on the elaborate scale carried out in connection with the Standard

Oil Company, because the government agents were concentrated on this work, where the first blow has fallen.

AFTER TURPENTINE TRUST

Federal Attorneys Collecting Evidence Against Still Another Concern.

New York.—Energetic efforts are being made by the Federal Government to clip the tentacles of what has come to be known as the turpentine trust, and the United States district attorney here is co-operating with the United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia. The turpentine 'combine' has its headquarters in the South, and many complaints have been received by the government authorities concerning its operations. It is alleged that a hard-and-fast agreement exists between the various constituent companies belonging to the so-called trust, and that the business and territory have been divided up in regular octopus fashion. A representative of the district attorney at Macon, Ga., it is learned, has been in conference with the district attorney here, and it is understood the government is hot on the trail of the concern.

It is intimated that the turpentine trust, so called, is influenced and controlled to a greater or less degree by the Standard Oil Company, although government officials are disposed to be reticent on this phase of the question. It is known, at any rate, that Standard Oil interests in the past have endeavored to absorb the turpentine and rosin industries, but how far they have succeeded, if at all, remains to be disclosed. The determination of the government to dissolve the Standard Oil trust, if possible, by means of the suit in equity that is to be filed in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, and its announced intention to make it hot for the Standard all along the line, appears to justify the opinion that the Federal authorities strongly suspect that intimate relations exist between the two enterprises.

BURNS TOBACCO FACTORIES

Rioters Disarm Kentucky Town Marshal and Seize Water Works and Telephone Office.

The risk which trusts and unlawful business institutions run, when they disregard and challenge too far the popular sentiment, is illustrated in the following from the

Louisville, Ky.—Fire kindled by a mob of masked men, at an early hour recently, destroyed the tobacco stemmeries of John Steger and John G. Orr, at Princeton, Ky., the latter controlled by the Imperial Tobacco Company, of New York. The loss is estimated at about \$170,000. Several

small dwelling houses in the vicinity were also partially destroyed, but no person was injured.

The work of the mob is believed to be only a furtherance of the agitation by the tobacco raisers against the tobacco trust. The organization of farmers is known as the Dark Tobacco Growers' Protective Association, but it is not known

that any member of that organization was in the mob.

The ill feeling began about six years ago, when the Italian Government sent agents into the dark tobacco field. These agents paid such high prices for the tobacco that others were driven out of the field.

TRANSFORMATION IN NEW YORK

REALIGNMENT IN BOTH PARTIES GROWING OUT OF CHAOS IN RECENT CAMPAIGN.—EACH MACHINE MUST BE PRACTICALLY RECONSTRUCTED BEFORE IT RUNS AGAIN

WHEN the business world is being so severely overhauled and regauged, it is to be expected that the political world must follow in the same course, especially in so important a state as New York, wherein all political precedents have recently been broken and all political organizations severely shaken. The following from the New York Herald, therefore, is a story of significance:

Out of the chaos of the campaign just ended has emerged a realignment of political parties in the state of New York. The political transformation which has taken place is engaging the careful study of the political leaders of all shades of opinion. It has not yet been mapped and charted. Its shoals and quicksands remain to be discovered. To what it will lead and where it will end nobody as yet can tell.

By grace of Charles F. Murphy and W. R. Hearst, a Republican governor will once more take the oath of office in Albany with the beginning of the new year, though all the other elective offices in the new administration will be filled by Democrats. This mixed condition of affairs in the state capitol is typical of the tangled situation which pervades the politics of the state. While political lines have been merged at many points, the party machines on both sides have suffered so severely that they will require practical reconstruction before they will be in running order again.

From one end of the state to the other the shadow of the new political twins, Murphy and Hearst, has fallen on the Democracy. With ruthless determination to control the party ma-

chinery at all hazards, they have entered upon a policy of boldly driving out of the party ranks all Democrats who refuse to accept Hearst and his doctrines as Democratic, or who hesitate to hail the leader of Tammany Hall as the master of the party in the state. They are widening by every means at their command the Democratic split caused by the sandbagging of the Buffalo convention by Mr. Murphy in the interest of Mr. Hearst.

Republican Discipline Relaxed.

That Republican affairs are in slightly better condition is due to the popularity of President Roosevelt and the fact that he is now tacitly, if not openly, recognized as the head of his party. But the discipline in the party is greatly relaxed and there is nearly everywhere a lack of unity.

B. B. Odell, Jr., who forced himself into the leadership two years ago while still governor by the open use of the state patronage to compel obedience, has been ousted from the chairmanship of the State Committee. The influence of President Roosevelt and his immediate followers brought about the nomination of Charles E. Hughes, who was not the candidate the Republican "bosses" would have chosen had they been left to their own devices.

That the new governor will perform the task he was elected to perform is the general expectation in the Republican organization. The leaders look forward to a genuine housecleaning after January 1, 1907, and they do not like the prospect, even while they realize that the future success of Republicanism in the state absolutely depends upon a reorganization of the state government in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

Mr. Odell and the small group of leaders who went down with him are seeking to magnify Mr. Hearst in the hope that he will bring about a gen-

eral smashing of both machines, which will enable them to regain the places from which they have been ousted.

Timothy L. Woodruff, the new chairman of the Republican State Committee, is not and probably will not be the leader of his party. He lost his own county of Kings, although aided by a Democratic defection which brought more than twenty thousand votes to the head of the Republican state ticket. The weakness of the Republican machine was demonstrated in the election returns. Thousands of the Republican voters in the interior of the state either went over to the enemy or did not vote at all. Mr. Hughes was elected by Democratic votes.

Mr. Hughes' Victory Personal.

Although Mr. Hughes was elected, his triumph was a personal one, due to the fact that the people of the state had confidence in his integrity, while they felt a deep distrust for Mr. Hearst and his methods. There was undoubtedly treachery in the Republican camp, and there is a deep feeling of discouragement in the organization over the defeat of the state ticket with the exception of its head. Every leader is blaming his neighbor and seeking justification for himself. Many of the chairmen of the Republican county committees feel they were ignored and neglected during the campaign as of no importance. Insurance interests, which had felt the Hughes dissecting knife, threw their influence against him. Friends of Governor Higgins did not exert themselves overmuch to roll up a large vote.

There is no Republican "boss" to hold the party reins with a firm grasp and compel obedience. Senator Platt's day has passed. Mr. Odell's attempt to make himself dictator of the party cost him his leadership. President Roosevelt can not give his attention to the details of party management even if he were so disposed.

The Republican organization, therefore, has become an oligarchy filled with animosities and private quarrels. The warfare for the control of the machine which smouldered all through the Odell administration has ended with his defeat, and for the present there is a truce.

There is no truce, however, in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Murphy has come to the conclusion that the time is at last ripe for the extension of the power of Tammany to the entire organization of the state. He made W. J. Conners chairman of the State Committee as his representative, and he is now in fact, temporarily, at least, the Democratic state leader. Taking advantage of the demoralization of the Democratic machine created by Samuel J. Tilden and maintained by David B. Hill, he is seeking to read out of the party all Democrats who rejected Mr. Hearst or who will not submit to his will, so that he may build up a new organization, with himself in supreme power.

The realization of Mr. Murphy's ambition has been the signal for an organized revolt headed by a score of the more influential leaders outside

the city. Such men as William M. Osborne, of Auburn; D. Cady Herrick, John N. Carlisle, John B. Stanchfield, George Raines, Charles N. Bulger, and many others are in more or less open rebellion against Murphy and Hearst. They have begun a systematic organization of the Democracy in the up-state counties, with the avowed purpose of defeating the aggressions of the Murphy-Hearst alliance. They are determined, if possible, to repair the neglect which permitted Mr. Hearst to gain a foothold in the organization and to drive Mr. Murphy back to the Westchester line. There has been no cessation in the Democratic warfare since election day, and there is likely to be none until the issue has been decided.

Murphy Weaker in City.

But while Mr. Murphy is seeking to subdue the up-state counties his power in the city is by no means secure. The organization in Kings, under the leadership of Senator McCarren, laughs at his assumption of authority and his threats to exclude it from the party. Richmond is in revolt and Queens is preparing to rid itself of Joseph Cassidy, the Murphy figure-head, set up after the regular delegates from the county had been driven out of the state convention. The Democrats of Queens overthrew Mr. Cassidy in the primaries and the organization there is in the hands of his enemies.

Mr. Murphy's most immediate danger, however, is in Tammany itself, where Mayor McClellan has at last found a leader with courage and ability enough to attack the "boss," even though he is now backed by the support of Mr. Hearst. This leader is Maurice Featherson, admittedly one of the ablest and most successful leaders in the Tammany organization. Mr. Featherson, if he can, will depose Mr. Murphy from the leadership when the Tammany general committee reorganizes in the last week in December, and the fight for control promises to be one of the most memorable in the history of the organization.

Mr. Murphy and his friends profess to be confident he will manage to hold the organization against Mr. Featherson, but there is an uneasy feeling among the Tammany leaders who will be called upon in the next six weeks to make their choice.

The Featherson forces are already laying claim to the support of fourteen of the thirty-five assembly districts. There has been no real fight against Mr. Murphy since the mayor decided to get along without him at the beginning of his second term.

Every Tammany leader depends very largely upon his ability to hold office himself and to keep his followers in office. In addition he must be able to procure favors for his friends and to punish his enemies. The followers of Mr. Murphy are seeking to raise the confidence of their adherents by promising that places will be found in the state departments under the Democratic state officials for all Murphy men who are displaced by the contest for the control of the local organization.

Not Much Patronage.

This assurance has made some impression, and, of course, it can not be verified until the new administration has come into power after the reorganization has taken place in the General Committee. As a matter of fact, however, there will be very little patronage at the disposition of the state officials. There are few places to be parceled out, as the great majority of the state employees are under the civil service and in departments controlled by officials appointed by the governor and not elected. The state patronage which will fall to the share of the Democratic officials will be insignificant in comparison with the patronage at the disposal of the mayor and the heads of his departments.

Richard Croker's expected arrival in this country early in December is attracting much attention in Tammany, in view of the contest between Messrs. Featherson and Murphy. It was Mr. Croker who first made Mr. Featherson a district leader, and the former master of Tammany has watched his progress ever since with a friendly interest. Mr. Croker's retirement from the leadership of Tammany has left him without direct authority in the organization, but he still has friends there, and whatever influence he may be able to exert will be thrown in favor of Mr. Featherson.

If Mr. Featherson succeeds in defeating Mr. Murphy the latter's campaign to get absolute control of the party machinery in the up-state counties will collapse and the conservatives will have no difficulty in regaining the mastery. If Mr. Murphy gains the victory the contest for control will go on, backed by the organization in Kings and by at least a strong minority in Tammany Hall. The mayor has still three years to serve before his term ends, and the local battle will be renewed in the primaries.

It is the opinion of the most farsighted of the leaders of both parties that whether the radical movement in this state shall gain strength or decline between now and the next election will depend mainly upon the administration of Governor Hughes and the work of the legislature. If the demand for reform, both in legislation and in administration, is satisfied there will still re-

main the radical element which is the basis of the Hearst movement and which will be satisfied with nothing short of a redistribution of property; but the dissatisfaction with existing conditions and the distrust of the old parties which caused thousands of voters all over the state to vote for Mr. Hearst as a protest will very largely disappear.

The best judges of the situation in the state sum it all up in the remark, "It's up to Governor Hughes."

CORRECTING A MISAPPREHENSION.

"I do not control one mile of railroad."—E. H. Harriman.

Oh,

Is that so?

Well, now, do you know

Some people think that you

Have corralled a few

And laid them away

For a rainy day?

Not many, of course, but enough

For a bluff

When the game

Calls for the same,

If it ever does.

My suz!

Ain't it funny

How a chap with money

Acquires a reputation

Among the common herd

Of really and truly being

A Julius Caesar bird,

When he ain't anything but a dove

Chuck-full of brotherly love

For everything that has a worm

He needs in his business?

Oh, say,

Ain't it rotten to think that way?

It's a sham dame

To queer the fair fame

Of a saint

Who is what he is and ain't what he ain't.

Don't it?

What do you suppose inspires

People to be such liars?

Huh?

—W. J. L., in New York World.



FORETHOUGHT.

"What are yez goin' back agin to the house fer?"

"Sure, I forgot me pipe an' I'll just go back an' lave me tobaccy pouch. It would only aggravate me, knowin' I couldn't smoke all day."

—Judge.



**Corporations
Raise
Wages and
Standard Oil
Makes an
Appeal.**

T. FORTUNE RYAN—HE RETIRES.

—Adapted from New York World.

**GENERAL EVIDENCE THAT THE MEN OF INFLUENCE AND MEANS
HAVE CHANGED THEIR POINT OF VIEW AND HAVE
BEGUN TO CONCILIATE THE PUBLIC IN ALL
POSSIBLE RESPECTS.**

GIVEN the benefit of the doubt, even the big corporation man may be said to be beginning to emerge from the period of castigation and enforced reform with a liberal inheritance of the spirit of the times and an apparent conviction that the com-

munity in which he seeks to be a leader, either financially or otherwise, will be the better both for him and for others if he does his part in the reforming. With this faith in mind, he finds himself raising wages, paying hitherto evaded taxes, withdrawing

from directorates to which it is impossible that he give just or adequate attention, and even proposing new laws for the restraint of trusts and receiving government subpenas as cheerfully, almost, as if they were coupons.

CORPORATIONS RAISE WAGES

General Movement to Meet Anti-Capitalistic Sentiment Said to Be the Cause.

The strife of November 6 was scarcely over and time had hardly elapsed to permit of a study of the returns, when a number of the largest of the corporations announced a general advance in wages. Said the New York Herald:

It became known in Wall Street recently that practically all the great railroad and industrial corporations of the country, the affairs of which are directed from this city, have decided to increase the prevailing rate of wages to their employees. It was predicted that the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad management in increasing the wages of its army of 165,000 men nearly \$12,000,000 would soon be followed by all the important railroad and industrial corporations of the United States.

The Standard Oil Company has decided to increase the wages of its 60,000 employees in different parts of the United States. The increase will be carried out through the company's subsidiary corporations.

Information also reached the city from Montana that the Amalgamated Copper Company, generally known as the Copper Trust, which employs nearly 15,000 men in the mines of Montana, has already made a proposal to its employees increasing their wages about 10 per cent.

The United States Steel Corporation, the world's largest trust, which advanced the wages of its army of 175,000 employees in March, 1905, without solicitation from the men, is also considering the question of a wage increase.

The Philadelphia & Reading Company, the New York Central, the Lackawanna, and other Eastern roads have either been requested to advance the wages of the employees or have taken some steps to do so.

Cost of Living Higher.

One reason for the general tendency of trust managers to increase the wages of the workmen was brought out recently by a trade agency, which reported that the present cost of living was the highest in twenty years. According to Dun's Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption, the average cost was \$106,683 on November 11 last. Compared with a year ago on the same date the present cost, as shown by the Index Number, is \$3 higher.

Another reason given by financiers is that the industrial corporations are all in a highly pros-

perous condition and the scores of plants are being worked to their full capacity and under high pressure. Under these conditions it is said to be the desire of the managements of the larger corporations to have their workmen participate in the prosperity.

Men of prominence in the financial world saw in the concerted action of the great corporations a desire to checkmate the growing tide of antagonism to corporations such as was brought out in the recent election. The discontent among the laboring element, the higher cost of living, the lowered purchasing power of the dollar unit and the effect of the disclosures of corporate abuses, it is generally admitted here, forced the corporations to adopt a more liberal policy to the workmen and thereby conciliate the active antagonism which was reflected in the election.

PAYS UNCALLED FOR TAXES

Seth Low, Former Mayor of New York, Sets a New Example in Honesty.

With wages being raised without coercion, the following story of another act done without coercion is doubly meaningful. It is from the New York Times:

Ex-Mayor Seth Low paid \$27,397.28 in back taxes voluntarily recently. It came to Controller Metz in the form of a check from Mr. Low's counsel, Edward M. Shepard, for the payment of taxes which, through indefiniteness in the law governing the taxation of mortgages in 1901 and misapprehension of its terms, Mr. Low had failed to pay at that time and also in 1902 and 1903.

Mr. Low deducted from his personal estate liable to taxation a mortgage on certain property belonging to him. Just learning that he was not entitled to make the deduction as the law then read, because technically the bond secured by the mortgage was not his own, he determined to pay forthwith the additional sum that was legally due the city in 1901 from his estate with interest at 6 per cent.

In his letter to Mr. Shepard the ex-Mayor said:

"The law that constrains me to such action because the mortgage upon my property did not secure my own bonds seems to be very inequitable, and I shall be very glad if this incident does something to bring about an amendment to the law."

New York City citizens have been knocking at the doors of the Legislature for several sessions to get amendments to the mortgage tax law. They have obtained some, but never all that they believed mortgage conditions in that city demanded.

CHICAGO ROADS TO MAKE RAISE

Increase of \$30,000,000 Depends on Employees Giving Up Eight-Hour Day.

The following from the New York World



WHAT WE MAY NEXT EXPECT.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22.—The spectacle of W. J. Bryan, commoner and former advocate of radical currency reforms, leading Leslie M. Shaw, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury and stand-patter, to the rostrum, was afforded delegates to the annual Congress of Trans-Mississippi Commercial Clubs here to-day.—Dispatch to the Inter-Ocean.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

gives a little further idea of the extent of the increased wage movement:

Chicago.—The railways of Chicago contemplate increases in the wages of their men between now and January 1 which will make the combined incomes of the 450,000 employees of these lines from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 greater in 1907 than in 1906.

The only thing that may prevent the proposed advances is the inability of the railroads and their trainmen to reach an amicable agreement. The engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen, and other trainmen have asked for 10 per cent advances and for an eight-hour day.

Railway officials indicate that they are willing to give the 10 per cent increase, but they are not willing to grant the demand for an eight-hour day, and their present disposition is to withhold the wage advance until the eight-hour day demand is withdrawn.

RYAN LEAVES COMPANIES

Capitalist Withdraws From Many Holdings in Interest of Limited Few.

While the cartoonist seems to cast doubt upon the sincerity of the incident described in the following from the New York World, it yet is consistent with other manifestations of reform among the financial leaders:

Thomas F. Ryan, who controls the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, made the following announcement recently through an intermediary:

"I have resigned from the directorates of a large number of railroads and other corporations. My accumulating interests and responsibilities render it impossible for me to attend so

ONE OF THE BETTER PAY SCHEDULES.

HOW A RECENT RAISE IN WAGES AFFECTS PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

	Rate two years ago.	Present rate of wages.	New rate of wages.
Engineers of passenger trains.....	\$ 3.88 a day	\$ 4.27 a day	\$ 4.70 a day
Engineers of freight trains.....	3.82 a day	4.20 a day	4.62 a day
Engineers on yard locomotives.....	3.27 a day	3.60 a day	3.96 a day
Firemen on passenger engines.....	2.20 a day	2.42 a day	2.66 a day
Firemen on freight engines.....	2.25 a day	2.47 a day	2.72 a day
Firemen on yard engines.....	1.96 a day	2.16 a day	2.38 a day
Conductors of Passenger Trains.....	3.65 a day	4.01 a day	4.42 a day
Conductors of freight trains.....	3.41 a day	3.75 a day	4.12 a day
Brakemen of passenger trains.....	1.91 a day	2.10 a day	2.31 a day
Brakemen of freight trains.....	1.82 a day	2.00 a day	2.20 a day
Flagmen on trains.....	1.91 a day	2.10 a day	2.31 a day
Baggage men on trains.....	2.18 a day	2.40 a day	2.64 a day
Section men and trackmen.....	1.35 a day	1.48 a day	1.63 a day
Machinists and mechanics.....	72.73 month	80.00 month	88.00 month
Gate-men and ferrymen.....	45.00 month	49.50 month	54.45 month
Clerks, average.....	72.73 month	80.00 month	88.00 month

NOTE—The present raise of ten per cent in wages applies to all employees east of Pittsburgh and Erie who are now receiving \$200 or less a month. The order includes about 95 per cent of the Eastern service.

—New York World.

many directors' meetings and to properly discharge my obligations to the stockholders concerned.

"I have also reached the conclusion that I can best serve the financial and fiduciary institutions with which I am associated by severing my official connection with the railroad and industrial corporations with which they necessarily have constant business relations. I hope and believe that the decision which I have made will prove to the advantage of all the interests for which my friends hold me responsible and of the gentlemen with whom I have so long been associated in the various corporations from whose boards I have resigned."

ATTACKS MONEY PRACTICES

Jacob H. Schiff Charges New York Bank With Immoral Methods of Loaning.

Still another evidence that the financial men do not look with approval upon many practices which formerly were generally accepted and endorsed is to be found in the following from the New York Times:

Jacob H. Schiff, at the Chamber of Commerce meeting recently, in the course of an attack on what he described as the 'barbarous conditions' in the call money market on the New York Stock Exchange, accused one of the prominent financial institutions in Wall Street, which, however, he did not mention by name, of calling its loans when money is lending at 6 or 7 per cent and taking advantage of the demand thereby

created, and the consequent rise in rates, to put out the funds again at the increased premium.

Mr. Schiff introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the Chamber, calling on the Committee of Finance and Currency "to examine into and report upon the practicability of devising means through which the interest rate beyond 6 per cent upon call loans made at the New York Stock Exchange can be better regulated than is the case at present."

Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Schiff said he could not believe that the conditions in the call money market were a necessary evil.

"While at times," he continued, "under existing methods and conditions, money is liable to advance beyond the legal rate of interest, I can not, for a moment, believe that it is necessary for the rate of interest on demand loans at the Stock Exchange to advance on a single day from 6 to 7 per cent in the morning to 25 or 30 per cent and higher in the afternoon. It must be in the long run destructive of the best interests of the country, and there must be means, even if they are difficult to find, to better regulate such a state of affairs. Such means may be actual methods or moral methods. It is stated, for instance, that one of the prominent—and I do not hesitate to say so, because it is stated with much emphasis—that one of the prominent financial institutions in this city, which is a large loaner of money, makes it a rule, when money in the morning is only 6 or 7 per cent, to call its loans, and to wait until the rate has advanced, which it naturally does, in consequence of large calls, to consent to loan its money again.

"Such methods are reprehensible, and ought to be corrected by moral pressure and moral means;



HOPE.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

but there must be actual means, too, possibly in the Clearing House, and possibly in the Stock Exchange itself by which this barbarous condition may be corrected. I believe the Committee on Finance and Currency, if it looks into the question, can suggest something which to some extent, at least, will improve the existing state of affairs."

POINTS A TRUST CURB.

Beef Trust Attorney Suggests a Special Commission for Corporations.

The following may or may not have its genesis in the discovery by the corporate interests that there is no reversal possible for the existing movement toward corporate regulation. The item is from the Chicago Record-Herald:

A commission similar in power, scope and composition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which will have full charge of the corporations of the country, is the recommendation of John S. Miller, who probably will be the chief attorney for Standard Oil in the Government attack.

Mr. Miller prophesies that Congress will provide such a tribunal either directly by its own act or by an enlargement of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, the act which the Standard Oil Company and its individual factors are now up against.

Indicating that his estimation of the Sherman anti-trust law was that it was incomplete, equivocal, and weak, Mr. Miller all but declared that the energies of the Standard attorneys would be devoted to an attack directly upon the act itself.

"Nobody knows just what the law permits and what it prevents," he said. "What is necessary is a statute whereby the business man, the merchant, or the manufacturer can read the law and know when he is in danger of violating it without having to see a lawyer. That is impossible under the law as its provisions now stand.

Remedy is Offered.

"The proper remedy, it appears to me, would be to provide for the appointment of a commission to be constructed along the same lines as mark the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I would have this new commission a part of or a bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor. Its duties would be to exercise general supervision of corporations. It would construe the law, it would make its indistinct provisions clear, and it would make of practical operation a law which now fails to perform the functions for which it was intended."

Mr. Miller could not indicate the length of time which he deemed would be necessary for

completing the case which was opened at St. Louis Thursday, in view of the fact that he was not able to state definitely that he would be of counsel for the Standard Oil Company.

"Ordinarily it would take up a great deal of time simply in taking the necessary testimony, where there was no hard-fought contest to impede the progress of the hearing," was the significant statement of Mr. Miller.

WANTS JUSTICE FOR RAILWAYS

J. J. Hill Urges Some of the Difficulties Which They Meet.

As the corporations clear themselves of the burden of fighting the popular will it becomes increasingly easy for them to make such appeals and pleas as the following, from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Chicago.—In an indignant outburst in the midst of a speech James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, protested against the agitation against the American railroads and plans for Government ownership of the lines. He declared political agitators are hampering the Nation's growth.

"To-day the entire country is suffering from want of transportation facilities to move its business without unreasonable delay," he said. "The prevailing idea with the public is that the railways are short of cars, while the fact is that the shortage is in tracks and terminals to provide a greater opportunity for the movement of the cars."

"It has been noticed," he said emphatically, "that from June 30, 1895, to 1905—ten years—the growth in ton mileage was 110 per cent. The growth in the mileage of railroads to handle that traffic was 20 per cent. There's where you stand to-day—you can see it in that brief comparison. There's where the whole country stands. The traffic of the country is congested beyond imagination. The commerce of the country is paralyzed, which, continued, means slow death.

"More cars? Yes, we need more cars, but we need also cars of greater capacity, heavier trains, and more miles of railroad to haul them over. In ten years the railroads of the country expanded 20 per cent for the handling of a business that increased 110 per cent. Suppose you are able in the near future to increase that expansion 50 per cent? That will still leave 40 per cent a year of the business without any facilities for taking care of it.

"It is estimated that from 115,000 to 120,000 miles of track must be built at once to take care of this immense business. But to build that amount will cost as much as the Civil War cost, at least. It will cost from \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. A thousand million dollars

a year for five years will scarcely suffice. Why, there is not money enough nor rails enough in all the world to do this thing.

"And if the rails were piled up ready for the

Civil War of half the consequence of this one. Why, you can't go out and contract with any railroad in this country to move 500 cars of freight from here to New York in thirty days.



STACKING THE CARDS!

--St. Louis Republic.

undertaking and if the money were in the bank to-day, it would be impossible to get the labor with which to do it. Labor in the mines, in the forest, in the quarry are behind a stone wall which they can not scale.

"I tell you there is no question since the

And the railroad could not deliver it if it should contract to do it.

"There is not money enough available to bring relief to this situation under the conditions existing."

DEFENSE OF STANDARD OIL

Foreign Representative of the Trust Declares Corporate Form Necessary.

Even the Standard Oil itself has encouraged itself to appeal to the public, as witness the following from the Chicago Tribune:

The Standard Oil Company, in a statement just issued over the signature of William H. Libby of the company's foreign department, maintains that the form of its corporate organization is necessary if the company is to hold its large foreign trade. Mr. Libby holds the company is obliged to compete with combinations of oil producers in every other country and cites many examples of such combinations.

It is only by combination, he insists, that American oil producers can compete in the foreign markets. He insists the business of American oil producers would be crippled abroad in the event of the success of the Government's proceeding to dissolve the company. The statement, which is in the form of a letter to the editor, says:

"The desirability, and the necessity almost, of the concentration of brains and capital have been recognized without exception in all the important petroleum producing countries of the world. Not only have corporations and holding companies on the general lines of the Standard organization and other similar American organizations been created, but several have become international in their scope.

"These amalgamations administered by some of the best industrial brains and most prominent capitalists of Europe, so far from receiving the opposition of governments, press, or communities, so far from being regarded as 'conspiracies in restraint of trade' or as ingenious subterfuges in trade autocracy, are regarded abroad as being the natural pathways of legitimate, economic, progressive commerce, especially commended when the motive is emphasized of eliminating the American product from competitive markets. Against this array of formidable elements innumerable, and other opposing factors, the Standard Oil Company is fighting the world's markets for the continued supremacy of American petroleum."

WINGS SPROUTING ON JOHN D.

Bill Henkel, U. S. Marshal, Seeking Ogre, Finds a Lamb.

And as if the above incident were not sufficient to denote a change in the strongest of all quarters, the following, from the Chicago Tribune, to be treated levitously, is for those who remain skeptical:

New York.—Breezy Bill Henkel, United States

marshal, has grasped the tentacles of the oil octopus and likes the memory of the sensation. As Bill puts it himself, he shook hands with John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, and others while serving them with subpoenas to appear as witnesses in the Standard Oil case in Missouri, and "never found a finer bunch of gentlemen" in his life.

Some of his deputies served papers on the lesser lights of the Standard Oil corporation, but he himself made the appointments with the subpoenaed, chiefly by telephone. He personally visited Mr. Rockefeller at his home at 4.10 p. m., November 28.

"Naturally," said the marshal, "I expected to have some trouble after reading about the time they had trying to serve John D. last summer. But, say, it really was a cinch—the softest thing I ever struck in my life. I felt almost ashamed I hadn't a silver salver—say, that's a fine combination of words, almost as good as truly rural—to put the subpoena on when I went up to John D.'s house after I had called him up by phone and told him Uncle Sam had a little business with him. He set the hour and minute he would see me, and told me to come up myself.

"Dee-lighted," John D. Says to Him.

"After a little ride in the subway I found myself pressing John D.'s electric bell. Out comes a little man—a butler, I guess—who asks me what I want. I told him I was a United States marshal and he looked as if he didn't believe it. I guess he thought I ought to be togged out in uniform, with a sword. He invites me to step into the hall and presently out comes John D. himself, with a smile as broad as a slice of cantaloupe. He grasps me by the hand and says he's delighted to see me, pronouncing the word just like the President does, and asks me to sit down.

"I began to think somebody surely had been lying about the old gentleman, his manners were so fine. In fact, I was a bit embarrassed when he began talking about the weather. I began to spar for an opening and he gave me a chance to get in. I had pulled out the subpoena, intending to shove it at him the moment I met him, but I sneaked it back inside my pocket and when he gave me a chance I got it out again. He was direct and to the point, but all-fired pleasant.

All Smiles and Soft Talk.

"When he saw my hand going up to the pocket he said:

"'I believe you have a subpoena for me.'

"Of course, he knew I had, as I had told him over the phone all about it, but it was a — gentlemanly way to put it. It relieved me a good deal to have him say it.

"He took the paper and said he was much obliged to me and regretted he had given me the trouble of coming all the way uptown. Then he shook my hand again with the grasp of a man that has a pretty long lease on life on this

planet and went to the door with me. He bowed to me and I bowed back. He also smiled a few more times and then I left him with the paper in his hand. He didn't look at it before me. It wasn't necessary, however, as he knew what was in it."

The service on the other defendants was made at the offices of their companies.

350,000 WORKMEN NEEDED

Expert Says Tide of Prosperity Is Rendering the Situation Acute.

Chicago.—Great interest is manifested in Chicago and the entire West in the general movement for an increase in the schedule of wages paid to labor, in the scarcity of laborers to meet the demand, and incidentally in the figures that have been submitted showing the high cost of living at present. All these things are taken to mean a tide of prosperity never before reached in the country.

After receiving reports from many labor centers, F. W. Job, secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, announces there is a shortage of 350,000 to 500,000 workingmen in the United States, as compared with the urgent demand. He expresses the opinion that if the present pace of manufacturing, railroad building, and general industrial activity keeps up there will need to be some revision of the immigration laws to meet an emergency.

LABOR ADOPTS POLICY

Principles for Which Trade Movement Stands Stated by Federation.

Minneapolis.—After defeating resolutions favoring old-age pensions and attacking the militia in the various states, the convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a declaration of principles outlining what the American trade-union movement stands for. The declaration of principles followed the demand of a number of delegates in the early days of the convention. It was suggested then that, as labor had gone into politics, it should provide an economic platform which would let the general public know what the organized labor movement stood for.

The Committee on Resolutions appointed its chairman, James Duncan, to write a platform which was submitted to the convention. The platform contains seventeen planks and is the first to be submitted to a convention since the Denver gathering in 1894. It contains some of the same planks as the old platform and several new ones are added.

Various Reforms Asked.

The preamble outlines the reasons why the organized workers demand certain economic

reforms, and then gives the following as the labor platform:

1. Free schools and compulsory education.
2. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
3. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.
4. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state, or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing rate per diem wage of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
5. Release from employment one day in seven.
6. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
7. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
8. The abolition of the sweatshop system.
9. Sanitary inspection of workshop, factory, and home.
10. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
11. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
12. The passage of anti-child-labor laws in states where they do not exist, and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
13. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
14. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
15. Continued public agitation for public bath-houses in all cities.
16. Qualifications in all permits to build in all cities and towns that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
17. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

FROM NAPKINS TO OATMEAL

Men on Medium Salaries Can No Longer Afford the Orange.

"There was a great deal of talk in the recent campaign," said a young married man, who holds a salaried position at fair wages, "about the handing out of lemons to this candidate or that.

"In my opinion oranges had not a little to do with the result; with the vote that elected Hughes, and at the same time was altogether too small to satisfy those who were opposed to Mr. Hearst."

When asked to explain this anagram, the young man said—and he spoke for a great many thousand men, young and old, when he said it;

"When oranges were twenty-five or thirty cents a dozen, my wife and I each ate one at breakfast, and occasionally the children took part with us. Now that they are sixty cents a

dozen, we go direct from napkins to oatmeal, or let a small apple take the place of the orange. I said a small apple, because the large ones even this early in the year are beginning to cost money."

The Protest First at Hand.

"I have made use of the orange," he continued, "as typical of the whole list of eatables, whether meat, fish, or fruit. The cost of living in New York City, rent included, is becoming so great, that men on medium salaries are finding it more difficult each day to make both ends meet. We have been looking for a cause and a remedy, and let me tell you that there were more thousands of fellows like me who voted for Hearst than most people imagine.

"Why did we do it? As a dumb protest. The only sort of a protest we can see our way to make."

Two Classes Help Themselves.

Since the election there has been heard not a little talk like the above. The men of medium salaries, whether in manufacturing, mercantile, or professional concerns, are stating their position in words like these:

"The employers can protect themselves by combination and consolidation. They can put up the price of goods on which they have not been making money, and then meet the advances in the cost of raw material and in the price of living.

"The men who work in the trades can protect themselves by another form of combination. They form their trade unions, and by conference or by strike have been steadily increasing their wages to meet the increase of the cost of living in the past half dozen years. A carpenter or a bricklayer can afford to live as well as he did in 1902 even though food, clothing, and rent are higher, for he is getting much larger wages than he did four years ago. The fruits

of the present prosperity have been his, because in his unions he has had a club with which to knock them from the tree."

Votes Not Understood.

"But let me call your attention to another class of men whose woes have not excited the agonies of the political orators or been wept over by the press. There are tens of thousands of us in New York City. We do not do much talking because we do not care to risk our jobs. We do not hold mass meetings, or write signed letters to the newspapers. But we read and think and talk it over with the wife at home—and the politicians who have overlooked us are surprised when the votes are counted, because there is found in the ballot boxes a lot of tickets that they are totally unable to understand."

Men of the Middle Class.

These statements were made by a man of education and of temperate views on religion and social topics. He was very much in earnest; has been, he said, a Republican all his life, and still is one. He was then asked:

"The class of which you speak—who are they?"

"Men who occupy positions like mine," he answered. "Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, bank employees, all that class that lies between the men who own the place and those who put on an apron and do the physical labor. Ninety-nine out of each one hundred are getting no more pay than they did three or four years ago, but the cost of living has greatly increased, and an advance is made in something each day. No one can tell where it will end.

"We are not combined in unions. Each case must be considered on its individual merits. We can resign at any moment we care to, but who cares to give up a job unless he can get a better one?"

OWN THEIR OWN COLLIERIES

THRIFTY MINERS OF SAGINAW, MICH., WHO HAVE CONQUERED THE WAGE AND STRIKE PROBLEM BY BECOMING THEIR OWN MANAGERS.

IF IT be true that wealthy men, as well as poorer men, are becoming appreciative of the values of higher social motives and are to that degree altering their own standards and methods, the need of such steps as are indicated in the following story from the

Philadelphia North American will become much less in the future years. But, for the present, it stands as an instance of the power of men, in whatever station and circumstances, to unite and protect themselves against odds of almost any magnitude.

After a year's trial, a co-operative coal-mining industry at Saginaw, Mich., has been declared a success.

This mine is owned by the workmen who operate it. They establish prices, make contracts, and go down underground to dig out the product.

There are no labor troubles or strikes, for every man is personally interested in the welfare of the company.

It was on September 1, 1905, that coal was first sold from the new mine of the Caledonia Company. There has been no idleness since, and the workmen-owners are preparing to put on double shifts to keep pace with their orders.

When it was organized, the plan was to have the company consist of 100 men and the capital stock was placed at \$50,000. After a year of success, it has been decided to increase the capital to \$250,000 and the company to 500 men.

So well, in fact, has this purely co-operative mine done that two other organizations have been formed in Michigan along similar lines. One of these new companies, like the Caledonia, is formed entirely of practical handlers of the pick and shovel.

The men forming the Caledonia selected their executive officers from among themselves. Business of the company is looked after by a general superintendent, who is responsible to a board of managers.

At all times the acts of the Board are subject to review by a general assembly of the miners, who keep as closely in touch with the affairs of the concern as they do with the vein of coal from which they make their living.

When it came to an allotment of the stock few of the men were able to take more than a small holding. They were not capitalists.

Some, in fact, had little or no money and arranged to pay their part in labor.

Last spring the Caledonia workers fixed upon the 1903 scale of wages as that to be paid in their mine. This is 5.55 per cent higher than the scale of the succeeding season—1904-05. The average pay of the Caledonia miner is now \$2.75 a day.

So far the workmen-owners have refrained from declaring a dividend. Starting with a small capital, they have considered it wiser to turn back into the mine, for the development of the property, all profits above operating expenses.

Then, too, the original mine had only forty acres of coal land, and as there has been a steady demand for the output it was necessary to look to the future.

Recently the company has purchased an additional 500 acres adjoining its mine and is sinking a shaft on that property.

It was by good fortune and an exercise of shrewdness that the Caledonia people secured their original forty acres.

In the midst of land controlled by a combination of existing companies was this little tract, on which the combination was paying royalties.

Thinking that it would be well to save this amount, and that there would be no difficulty in securing control at any time, the holders permitted the lease to lapse.

Waiting for just such an opportunity, the Caledonia promoters quietly and quickly secured a lease upon it themselves.

So secretly were all the preliminaries carried on that it was only when the work of sinking a shaft was begun that the actual existence of the new workingmen's company became generally known.

Success, however, was not attained without opposition on the part of the other companies. The Caledonia miners, for instance, wished a spur run to their property from a nearby railroad. They offered to grade the track and furnish the ties.

About one thousand feet of rails were necessary to make the spur, and for this, it is stated, the railroad company demanded \$3000. The mine-owners are still pegging along without their spur.

The first brush over prices began almost as soon as Caledonia coal was placed on the market. Other operators had advanced to the regular winter combination price of \$4.50 a ton; the Caledonia began selling at \$4.25.

After storming their expostulations in vain, the other operators undertook to smoke out the workmen owners by lowering the prices, which dropped in the city to \$4 and then to \$3.50, where the Caledonia figures have remained.

For a time opposition coal was sold in front of the Caledonia Mine for \$1.75 a ton, but this measure was too drastic to be kept up, especially as the Caledonia people made no attempt to meet the cut, but sold all the coal they could mine at their own price. This opposition, however, continued to sell at \$3 a ton, which was fifty cents under the Caledonia price.

Undaunted by Opposition.

The Caledonia people went serenely along their way, selling all the coal they could mine at the price they had fixed, and constantly adding to their contracts. Many of the largest consumers of the city are now using the Caledonia product.

Having their reputation to make, the miners see to it that their output will stand the test of quality. Then, too, the officials have made a specialty of giving the retail trade preference over everything else, and this policy has brought them a large number of regular customers.

When it seemed, early last spring, that operators and miners would be unable to get together upon a satisfactory basis of agreement, there was a general accumulation of coal. Of the many heavy orders given the Caledonia workers got their share.

More than this, however, they announced that the result of the pending differences, even of a prolonged strike, would not affect them. They owned the mine they worked, they fixed their own wages, and had no quarrel with themselves.

Consequently, they were able to announce they would go right along digging and selling coal, even if a strike settled over a greater part of the country.

This brought them a great deal of additional business. Consumers hastened to make contracts with a concern that had no fear of a strike and was never crippled by labor troubles.

So this experiment of a co-operative mine, owned as well as worked by the miners, has proved successful.

The men say that they have enjoyed their freedom and independence, and in a financial way they have fared much better than their fellow-workmen, employed by operators in the surrounding territory under the old conditions.

SONG OF THE PLOW

I'll sing you a song of the plow; deep with my
tempered share

I furrow the earth, the rich brown earth, pav-
ing the way for spoil.

With joy I bend to my task, guided with sturdy
care—

From dawn till dusk I follow the way through
loam and fragrant soil.

And sing as I go my way.

From dawn till the sunset's gold,
And I sleep when the world is gray—
Deep in the morn's enfold.

I come with the lark and thrush, and my good
steel shimmers bright.

Steady I turn my furrows deep that fields
may grow and wave;

The bread of the world is mine, reared by my
strength and might,

And I scatter it wide, from land to land, that
all may say I gave,

And I sing as I go my way,

From dawn till the sunset's gold,
And I sleep when the world is gray—
Deep in the morn's enfold.

My share came from the earth, and so to the
earth I cleave,

And I shall cling to its breast fore'er, to serve
my master, man;

And never shall I forsake, and never my master
leave,

Till the world and Time are old and gray in
this, God's earthly plan.

But I sing as I go my way,

From dawn till the sunset's gold,
And I sleep when the world is gray—
Deep in the morn's enfold.

—Exchange.



"Consarn ye, this ain't no time to fight!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BROADER THAN NATIONALITY

WORLD COMPLICATIONS WHICH MAY COMPEL AMERICANS TO AN ENLARGED VIEWPOINT.—JAPANESE CONTROVERSY BUT ONE OF MANY WITH WHICH THE COUNTRY IS BEING CONFRONTED

HOWEVER great America's traffic problem, however pressing the repeated money crises, or however reassuring the progress that has been made in the regulation of corporations and the reform of general politics, there still lie before the country issues and burdens which are likely to make these appear only as preparatory steps. For, not only is the nation already confronted with the gravity of the Japanese controversy, but its entire economic system has reached the point where it can probably no longer stand alone without reference to the systems of other

countries; its postal agreements are in jeopardy, its friendship with Great Britain is being assailed for strategic purposes by enemies of Great Britain, its fraternity with Mexico may sooner or later be strained because of the revolt of a section of the Mexican people against the liberality with which commercial concessions have been made to Americans; its precipitation into the vexatious storms of Africa is almost inevitable thru the recalcitrancy of Morocco and the reckless challenging of human decency by King Leopold in the Congo Free State, and

it is only a question of time when, the present Sultan of Turkey dying and the country remaining in debt to the United States, participation must be had in the perennial international vortex that sweeps around the Bosphorus and the Adriatic.

FOREIGN COMPLEXITIES CONFRONTED

Some of the Considerations With Which the President Was Recently Burdened.

A few of the international difficulties which the President had before him when he spoke so strongly on the Japanese question were thus reflected by John Callan O'Laughlin, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt punctuated his consideration of various domestic questions by dealing with those of international moment. The questions involving foreign relations ranged from Morocco in the near east to Japan in the far east, from Newfoundland in the north to Cuba and Santo Domingo in the south. Through all ran the subject which is especially close to the heart of the President and Secretary Root—expansion of American trade.

Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Bacon lunched with the President, and discussed the various matters mentioned. And Secretary Metcalf submitted his report on his investigation of the Japanese school incident in San Francisco.

Regarding Morocco, it appears that the powers are raising numerous questions under the treaty signed on April 7 last at Algeciras, Spain, including the military occupation by the forces of France and Spain. It has been determined to pursue in this affair a 'hands off' policy, and leave Europe to settle the disturbances which are injurious to the trade of all countries.

Expect England to Respect Modus.

As far as Newfoundland is concerned, the United States will continue to look to Great Britain to prevent any annoyance of American fishermen by the colonial authorities and to see that the latter respect the modus vivendi arranged by Secretary Root and Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The new treaty with Santo Domingo will be signed probably this week and the President urged upon Senator Cullom, who is chairman of the important Committee of Foreign Affairs, to press it for ratification by the Senate immediately after that body convenes.

Governor Magoon is doing as well as could be expected in Cuba under the circumstances, and there will be no change in the policy he is pursuing.

The President has approved the steps taken by Secretary Root to adjust the tariff questions which have arisen with Germany, Spain, and Italy, and it is apparent he is in hearty sympathy with the plan of reciprocal trade relations wherever it can be adopted.

The Senate is the great obstacle in the way of the satisfactory achievement of general reciprocity, as it has given unmistakable evidence of its unwillingness to ratify any treaties dealing with this subject.

NATIONAL TRADE HITS SNAGS.

Tariff Differences With Europe Act as Curb on Commercial Growth.

Something of the trade aspect of the international situation was also given by the above writer:

(By John Callan O'Laughlin.)

Washington, D. C.—There is no concealing the fact that the administration is becoming more and more concerned over the present status of the commercial relations of the United States with various European countries.

An effort is being made through mutual discussion in Berlin to pave the way to the removal of tariff differences with Germany. Austro-Hungary, taking its cue from the policy of its German ally, has excluded American meats. Spain has negotiated new commercial treaties against which the United States can make no complaint, but which are harmful to American trade. Now Italy, according to news received at the state department to-day, is about to conclude an arrangement with Russia which will kill the valuable oil trade between the United States and the Italian kingdom.

To add to the sum of our commercial woes, the differences with Newfoundland over the fisheries question are arousing so much resentment in that British dependency that apprehension is felt here it will embark upon a policy of discrimination against American products.

CANADA BALKS AT MAIL

Cancels Its Convention with United States on Second-Class Matter.

An instance of the unavoidable overlapping of American domestic problems into the international field is reflected in the revolt of Canada against the excesses of American second-class postal matter, controversy over which has become somewhat strained within the United States. Said the Chicago Record-Herald:



The California View of It.

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Ottawa.—The Canadian postal authorities have canceled the convention with the United States for the exchange of second-class mail matter. The Postmaster General of Canada is authority also for the statement that the entire postal arrangements as between the Dominion and the United States are undergoing a sweeping revision.

It may be pointed out that many years ago it was agreed by the governments of the two countries that each should handle all the newspapers and other second-class mail matter originating in the other country free of charge. This arrangement operated considerably to the disadvantage of Canada, for not only did the United States offer Canada ten times the weight of newspapers that Canada offered the United

States, but Americans threw open their second-class list to printed matter that, in this country, was treated as advertising merchandise and only carried at the rate of eight cents a pound.

As such printed matter originated in the United States, it came to Canada as second-class matter and was carried at the rate of one cent or one-half cent a pound, according to circumstances. This state of affairs has been regarded as giving Americans a privilege in Canada from which Canadians themselves were excluded, and it allowed a flood of advertising matter to come in which had the effect of diverting a considerable quantity of trade to American firms which should have gone to Canadians. Efforts to get the United States authorities to change their second-class conditions not being successful, it was

therefore decided that Canada would cancel the convention after May 1 next. This will give the two countries an opportunity to make necessary changes in the classification of their second-class matter, and it is expected that an agreement will again be made for the exchange of newspaper mail matter on a more equitable basis. If a new agreement is not reached all American publications will have to pay postage at the rate of eight cents a pound to enter Canada.

OFFERS A TARIFF SOP

Canada Provides an "Intermediate" Schedule for Strategic Uses.

Larger in potential difficulty than the mail problem between the United States and Canada, looms the tariff, whose latest phase is shown by the Philadelphia North American:

Toronto, Ont.—Speaking generally, the new Canadian tariff just presented to Parliament makes an all-round increase of five per cent on goods imported from the United States.

British preference has been lowered five per cent, which will operate against American importations. Much dissatisfaction is heard because the Government refused to place a duty on tinplate and thus protect a Canadian industry which is as yet in its swaddling clothes.

A new feature is the arrangement of the tariff. Hitherto there have been only two divisions in the protectionist schedules, the general tariff and the British preference. Both these are continued, and there is added an intermediate tariff in which the rates generally are one-tenth less than those in the general tariff.

This new tariff is not to go into effect at once. It is to be used in negotiating with countries that will make tariff deductions in favor of Canadian exports. In such cases it may be put into force by order in council. The arrangement then made will continue only from day to day and may be ended at any time at the instance of either party to the arrangement.

When it takes on a permanent character it will be submitted to the Canadian Parliament, and after having received its sanction the treaties that are so approved will be negotiated through the British Foreign Office in the usual way.

Here are some of the tariff increases against the United States:

Silverware, perfumery, toilet articles, baths, bath tubs, 30 to 35 per cent; vegetables, hats and caps, satchels, purses, cloaks, watches, 25 to 35 per cent; typesetting machines, 10 to 20; barley, 20 to 30; collars, silk manufacturers, 35 to 37½; brick and clay manufactures, 20 to 22½; brushes and canned meats, 25 to 27½, and raw sugars, 15 per cent.

Lemons and oranges are placed in the free list. On agricultural implements the duty is reduced from 20 to 17½ per cent. Iron and steel bounties are continued for four years longer.

GERMAN MEAT DUTY HURTS

American Packers Pinched by the Increased Duties and Closer Inspection.

Something of how this same tariff and reciprocity matter carries the American responsibilities across the Atlantic is shown in the following from the Chicago Record Herald: (By William E. Curtis.)

Washington.—George Marsles, head of the foreign department of the Cudahy Packing Company, calls my attention to the fact that there was a sharp advance in the rates of duty on American pork products in Germany on the 1st of March of this year, which was dictated by the agrarian party. Bacon was advanced from twenty marks to thirty-six marks per 100 kilos, which is equal to nearly four cents a pound, and the duty upon the new beef products that are allowed entrance was more than doubled, the advance being from seventeen to thirty-five marks, or from about one and three-quarters to three and three-quarters cents per pound. This increased duty, with the high prices of pork products at home, due to the enormous demands for home consumption on account of good times, will render it very difficult to sell meat in Germany. "In addition to the high duties," said Mr. Marsles, "there are all sorts of inspection fees and annoying regulations at the frontier. We had an instance the other day when a shipment of ours of 250 half-barrels of lard was held up on the ground that it contained cottonseed oil. We protested that the lard was pure, but each and every one of the 250 packages was subjected to a chemical analysis. The result was that 248 half-barrels were passed and two were rejected, and we had to pay a bill of \$75 for the chemists' fees."

Mr. Marsles showed me a letter he had just received from Cudahy's agent at Frankfort, who says that "all meat is very dear here, and the large stock of American bacon which we had on hand has now vanished into the interiors of our poor laborers, who, I am afraid, have very little bacon or meat to bite on. Even if they buy American meats the duties and expenses are so exorbitant that the retailers are compelled to ask immense prices. For example, American bacon is now retailed here at one mark per pound, which is equal to twenty-five cents."

TO SEND POOR TO UNITED STATES

Alleged Plot in Japan to Encourage Emigration to America.

Also that the immigrational system of the country must be vitally reorganized has been a political purpose for two or three years. One reason why this must take place is reflected in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:



THE UNSIGHTLY WALL.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Washington, D. C.—In connection with the Japanese controversy California members of Congress are using a forgotten, but very sensational, report made in 1899 to the Commissioner General of Immigration by Mr. W. M. Rice, Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco, and transmitted to Congress under a resolution of inquiry by Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, on May 14, 1900.

As a preliminary to the report Mr. T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration, said that Mr. Rice had been dispatched to Japan, where he had spent several months making his investigation, and added:

"The report of this officer expressed the opinion that such immigration was fostered by a number of societies, among whose members were found Japanese subjects high in political and social life, and that the occasion of the organization of such societies, while ostensibly for the purpose of furnishing passports to such subjects of the Mikado as desired to come to this country and to insure that only such as were admissible under the laws of the United States should embark for the purpose of temporary or permanent settlement here, the true occasion was the large profit derived from commissions paid either directly by the immigrants or through the agency of the steamship lines.

In his report Mr. Rice discloses how he obtained evidence that there was an important industry in Japan for inducing and assisting immigration to the United States, because the soil of Japan could not support the enormous population and because the United States offered opportunities for Japanese to work at cheap wages, but far larger than those received at home. He found that the system had been built up through a combination of the wealthy and political classes, which created immigration companies which acted in connection with the government and steamship companies.

IN A DIPLOMATIC DUEL

Roosevelt's Act May Be Master Stroke Which Will Solve Problem.

While the Pacific Coast became very much incensed over the President's attitude in the Japanese matter, there were some close students of international affairs who saw in the entire dispute the following, as noted in the Chicago Record-Herald:

(By Sumner.)

Washington.—The United States has made the first stroke in a game that seems likely to match the diplomacy of America and the diplomacy of Japan in a supreme test, the destinies of the Orient. President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the San Francisco school question, assuring Japan of the sincere

intention of this Government to carry out to the strict letter all treaty obligations, eventually may prove a master stroke in the direction of reaching an agreement that will not place Japan in a position where its pride will suffer injury, and at the same time give the Pacific Coast people of our own country no cause to harbor anger or indignation over the Japanese question.

The administration is most desirous of retaining the highest regard of the Japanese Government. But also it has at heart the interest of Americans, who in the case now to the front happen to be particularly the people of the Pacific Coast. There may be found good reason for changing treaty stipulations to the extent of restricting immigration along certain lines, and strong intimations were given from high official sources to-day that such a move is possible. President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens will go a long way toward convincing the Government beyond the Pacific of our earnest desire to treat it on a basis of absolute equality, the same as we treat the people of any of the countries of Europe—provided that they amalgamate and become part of our population, in fact, as do the peoples of other favored countries.

It may be pointed out to Japan that if conditions were reversed and a tide of American emigration to its shores set in, resulting in the formation of alien colonies in its country, a race feeling might grow up there which would be as disagreeable to the Japanese Government as the California situation is to our Government. But the tide of emigration is all the other way. Our citizens in Japan are either merchants—men of affairs—or tourists, mostly the latter. The Japanese in this country, increasing at a rapid rate, are of the labor-seeking class, who retain their Japanese status under the protection of our laws and treaties with respect to aliens. The conditions that have arisen were not foreseen when the treaty with Japan was negotiated in 1894, and that treaty has six years of life remaining.

Secretary of State Root is not only behind the President in all that has been developed up to date in the more than sensational Japanese affair, but it developed that it is his diplomacy that is being played. Secretary Root, in fact, is managing the situation so far as the American end of it is concerned.

The situation has developed its theorists on both sides, and, while there are those who look to see a great triumph for American diplomacy that will maintain the record made during Secretary Hay's administration of the State Department when troublesome Eastern problems perplexed the statesmen of all the great world powers, there are others who contend that Japan occupies the advantageous position now, and later will make a stroke against us in the international arena for which it long has been waiting opportunity.

THE COAST HAS A SOLUTION

How California Would Settle the Controversy with the Japanese.

San Francisco.—California has a plan for the settlement of the Japanese embroglio in connection with the school situation and the invasion of the little brown men, and it now comes forth with a series of provisions as a basis of a settlement as follows:

The Federal Government to enact a new treaty with Japan, excluding Japanese coolie labor from the United States and Hawaii, and American labor from Japan.

Japanese contract labor importations to cease.

Equality in public schools, with separate schools for adult Japanese desiring primary and grammar school training.

A decision by the United States Supreme Court on the state's right to pass anti-miscegenation and school laws.

The Federal Government to decide the right of franchise for the Japanese, California suggesting only Federal cognizance of Japanese class distinctions in passing the law.

Keep the question out of the hands of Congress.

ASIATIC HORDES ELSEWHERE

Mexico and Great Britain Become Alarmed Over Situation.

One of the most strenuous contentions of the opponents of the Japanese was that their immigration but foreshadowed a general immigration of Asiatics. That some ground existed for this apprehension is evident from the following dispatch in the St. Louis Republic:

Washington.—America's incipient imbroglio with Japan, together with reports from Mexico that Japanese colonists in that republic are complaining bitterly to their Government regarding treatment alleged to be cruel and unjust; Britain's troubles in Australia, springing from an anti-Asiatic feeling among her subjects in that section of the world, and the Orient's aggressive stand in matters relating to encroachments upon her territory, have brought students of world politics to the belief that the German Emperor's outcry against the "yellow peril" is not without cause.

Added to this is the announcement that Japanese military operations are very active and that the Japanese cabinet has decided upon a policy which will increase the standing army of the island empire to 750,000 men, making her fighting force equivalent to that of many of the greatest military nations of Europe and entirely eclipsing the soldiery immediately available in the United States.

China Assembling an Efficient Army.

This declaration of Japan's new policy comes rapidly upon the heels of confirmed reports of China's awakening and her assembling of an efficient army.

European army officers who have recently viewed the maneuvers of China's fighting force express the belief that a better drilled, better disciplined, and better equipped soldiery does not exist in any nation.

Despite the strained relations between the United States and Japan, growing out of the San Francisco public-school fiasco, no fear exists in the minds of Washington's diplomats that any serious difficulty will result.

That some understanding relative to the immigration of Japanese coolies into the United States must be arrived at between the two nations is the opinion expressed on every hand, and that Japan will be willing and eager to enter into such a readjustment of affairs is not doubted.

Japan Wants Natives to Go to Manchuria.

It is pointed out by public men familiar with the policies of the Japanese Government that the emigration of her farming class to the Pacific Coast and other parts of the Western Hemisphere is not sanctioned by the Mikado, nor by any of his advisers, but that the wish of Japan is to turn the tide of emigrants to the fields of Korea and Manchuria where their work will count more for the prosperity of their own Government.

HINDOOS INVADE CANADA

British Columbia Finds a Campaign of Exclusion Is Imperative.

The same thing was further obvious from the following dispatch in the Associated Press:

Vancouver, B. C.—British Columbia has determined to wage war against the Hindoo invasion. Two hundred more of these cheap laborers arrived on the Athenian, a large number are en route on the Empress of Japan, and the Montague is to bring one hundred. In fact, there is a large colony waiting at Hongkong to take ship for Vancouver. There is no law to keep them out, but this province will demand of the Dominion Parliament that it pass one at the session to be held at Ottawa next month. R. G. Macpherson, M. P. for this city, has already started the campaign in this direction. In fact, he has just returned from the Federal Cabinet, and stated that the Dominion Government is so alive to the menace that it has decided to introduce restrictive legislation.

A Hindoo named Dr. Davichand is the apparent moving spirit in this Asiatic invasion. He and those working with him are said to have 20,000 more contracted for, who will shortly leave Calcutta for here.



Bernhard Dernburg, the New Head of the Kaiser's Colonial Department, as a German Cartoonist Sees Him.

—Chicago Tribune.

The passage of these Hindoos through Hongkong and Shanghai, and the tales told of wealth in British Columbia are causing trouble in the Sikh departments in those cities, many of the men who are now acting as police there desiring to throw up their jobs to join in the rush to the El Dorado, which they imagine this province to be. To those who formerly earned a few pence a day the wages offered in British Columbia seem wondrous large.

TRYING TO MAKE ILL FEELING.

Attempt to Show German-American Hostility to England.

With the United States at tension with Japan, naturally the alliance of Japan with Great Britain becomes of paramount importance. The following from the Chicago News shows something of the value placed upon this point:

London.—It is suspected at the Foreign Office and the American embassy that systematic efforts are in progress in some quarters further to re-

frigerate Anglo-American relations. President Roosevelt is represented as being in close and confidential communication with the Kaiser and as favoring an understanding between Germany and America to act in harmony if Japan should menace the white race.

American Flag Story Discredited.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, was asked if he had heard that in the event of a war involving Germany, the German merchant marine would be taken under the protection of the American flag. Sir Edward replied in the negative. Afterward the gossip of the members in the lobby centered upon the puzzle as to the origin of such a report.

Misrepresents the Alliance.

Late dispatches from New York indicate an attempt to circulate the notion in America that the Anglo-Japanese alliance of August, 1905, "contains no clause relieving the British people of the necessity of supporting the Japanese should Japan engage in a conflict with the United States." Such a notion, according to official information, entirely misrepresents the alliance. In the first place, the treaty relates exclusively to matters connected with the Far East—Asia and India; secondly, neither of the contracting powers can start a war without the consent of the other, and, thirdly, neither is bound to assist the other in resisting aggression unless the attack is upon the territorial rights or special interests of the second power. The special interests of Britain, as defined by the treaty, refer to the Indian frontier and those of Japan to Korea. Even as to Korea, Japan is expressly prohibited from infringing on the principle of equal opportunities for the industry and commerce of all nations.

Conditions of Aid in War.

This principle forms one of the three main objects of the treaty, and Lord Lansdown emphasized the point when the agreement was published that only an "unprovoked attack" could bring either party to the support of the other, and such attack must take place when the country attacked is defending its territorial rights and special interests as indicated in the text of the treaty. The Daily News correspondent is assured that the Foreign Office regards the Philippines as quite outside the scope of the agreement.

JAPAN NOT AFTER JAVA

Sensational Report in an Italian Paper Denied on Good Authority.

For several years Japan has been accused of looking with envy upon the Philippines and therefore of watching for an opportunity to provoke a quarrel with the United States. Another phase of the Mikado's al-

leged territorial ambition is reflected in the following from the Chicago News:

The Hague.—The Italian paper, the *Giornale dei Lavori Pubblici*, contains a sensational article which has been copied by the German press and

demonstration against Java. Many Japanese spies and agents have overrun Java in every direction; the important towns swarm with Japanese agents, who are trying to win the natives for the Mikado's Government and inciting to revolt against Dutch rule. Every day encounters



CHEER UP, WILHELM!

—Chicago Tribune.

which alludes to Japan's military and naval preparations as being directed against the Dutch East Indies. It says: "Japan's naval and military preparations, which are being pushed with feverish haste, are directed against the Dutch Indian island of Java. All the arsenals and dockyards are overcrowded with work. The Mikado's Government intends to make a naval

occur between Japanese sailors and Dutch subjects, and several armed conflicts have taken place. By its geographical and strategic position Java would be of great importance to Japan, and the great natural wealth of the country would render Japan independent of Western European nations."

No Truth in Reports.

It seems that the influential papers of the foreign press have taken the sensational news seriously, and so it is necessary that it should be immediately denied from Dutch sources. I can most authoritatively deny the truth of all these rumors with reference to Java. In Dutch Indian circles nothing is known about conflicts between the Dutch and Japanese sailors or about the secret working of Japanese agents among the natives. Sporadically the Indian press has made mention of supposed Japanese spies who have been arrested on suspicion only. Three instances occurred during or just after the Russo-Japanese war and may be ascribed to the fear of the Japanese Government that Russia might try to violate the neutrality of Holland by coaling or taking on contraband goods in Dutch Indian harbors. The Dutch Indian Government affirms that relations between Japan and the Dutch colonies are of the most friendly nature, and that nothing warrants the spread of such sensational reports.

In well-informed circles it is asserted that Japan is far too clever to contemplate any such risky scheme.

KNOWS JAPAN'S DEFENSES

United States Carefully Charting Fortifications of the Mikado's Empire.

A phase of the Japanese situation likely too reassuring to Americans, is the following, as given in the Chicago News:

Washington, D. C.—The Government has in its possession maps showing the defenses of Japan. The attempt of the Japanese to sketch the fortifications in Manila has disclosed the fact that the War Department is compiling much information about those of the Mikado. No underhand methods are employed.

Maps showing everything of military value or significance, together with other information, have been procured, and the work already done is remarkably complete.

The undertaking is not based on any particular impression that Japan is likely to become an enemy, though among army and navy men it is the general opinion that there is more likelihood of complications with Japan than with any other country.

In gathering military information American countries and Japan have received the most attention. Canada, for instance, is well in hand, and Cuba has been charted with the greatest detail and exactness.

These maps, verified and kept corrected to date, would be of the greatest value in case of war. The Japanese owed much of their Manchurian campaign to their superior intelligence service, each Japanese commander being well supplied with information at the beginning of his campaign.

COMPLICATIONS WITH MEXICO

Irrigation Problem Along the Rio Grande Involves United States.

Last Month's Pandex showed the relation of the United States to the incipient but abortive revolutionary movement in Mexico. Another, and perhaps more serious point of relationship is the following, as shown in the New York World:

Austin, Tex.—Without flourish of trumpets, the Boundary Commission has visited Brownsville to see whether the big Yoakum irrigation project is getting the United States into trouble with Mexico through diverting a large share of the waters of the Rio Grande.

No report upon the conclusions of the Commission has been made public. There is no doubt, nevertheless, that it learned enough to keep some of the wise ones at Washington busy for some time, and incidentally, probably set in motion plans for smoothing over the abstraction of about one-fifth of the entire flow of the Rio Grande for private use.

The troublesome phase of the case lies in the relation of the river to the two republics. If an American syndicate can take one-fifth of the waters of the river at one point, there is no logical reason why a similar syndicate can not take a similar amount elsewhere, or why Mexicans may not use the water as the Americans are doing.

Reduced to a logical conclusion, the present operation and possible succeeding ones would permit the absorption of the entire water supply of the river, leaving Brownsville, a river town, without a river, and permitting constant passage across the border of all classes of undesirable persons.

Mexico would not tolerate the building of canals, and it is expected that the Republic may ask some questions about the violation of her rights. The pumps do in a technically legal way what it would be unlawful for canals to do.

Development of this great scheme has gone on very quietly. It is the greatest irrigation enterprise ever undertaken by private capital. Millions are expended in making lands worth many times their cost and the cost of the improvements.

But Mexico is very jealous of the Rio Grande. It is a boundary line that can not be disputed under the law. If it should be allowed to be obliterated—only a vague possibility, but still, a possibility—it would open the way for the powerful rival Republic on the north to enroach on the weaker one on the south. So, Mexico is wisely disposed to look upon any movement that may hamper the flow of the river with a jealous eye. What action it may take is purely problematic, since this question has never before arisen.

PROBLEM IS WORLD VEXATIOUS

White Man's Burden Stirring Minds of Diplomats in All Europe.

That the United States is not alone in the

London.—The question of relations between the white race and peoples of other colors is one of almost world-wide agitation at the present moment. It occupies the public mind in England, Germany, Belgium, France, and Spain.

The Congo question has passed from the stage



THE KONGO WILL BE ALL RIGHT PRESENTLY.

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a stockholder in the new American Kongo Company."—News Item. —Chicago News.

problem which San Francisco's school board has precipitated is made evident by the Chicago Tribune's dispatches:

of sentimental discussion to a serious international issue. Despite the scathing condemnation of King Leopold in the Belgian Parliament, it is doubtful if genuine reforms will be volun-

tarily adopted which will lead Great Britain to abandon its declared intention to intervene in behalf of the natives.

Should England step in the world shall see the first serious test of the Anglo-French entente, for in all previous international attempts to deal with the Congo question France has supported Germany, and there is little doubt that Germany will continue to oppose any interference by the powers.

If the Clemenceau Government reverses its former position and supports Great Britain, then for the first time the world will realize the momentous and far-reaching importance of the recent regrouping of the powers, which has changed the direction of modern political history.

Rough Work to Quiet Moors.

France and Spain are on the eve of the execution of their mandate to reduce the turbulent Moors to order. There is every indication that their task is more formidable than the delegates at Algieras expected. Rough work, approaching war on a small scale, seems probable.

Germany watches with jealous eye, but apparently it has no intention to render the task more difficult either by real or threatened interference.

Germany, indeed, has a race scandal of its own of the blackest description. No story of the Congo or of Russian ante bellum atrocities in Manchuria can compare in horror with that told in the Reichstag recently by Herr Bebel.

The Socialist leader described the extermination of whole villages in Southwest Africa by German troops, which massacred adults and then drowned children in the river. The most the Government could say in reply was that there had been abuses, but that the reports were exaggerated. The Spectator says:

"There is positive danger lest the whole native population of Africa become permeated with a dread and hatred of white men. It is reported from many quarters that this feeling already is betraying itself throughout the vast dominion of the Congo State. It may easily spread southward and northward till the entire continent is filled with a hostility to Europe resembling that which three hundred years ago undermined the ascendancy of the triumphant Spanish monarchy.

Blacks May Band Against Whites.

"There is a comity of the blacks as there is in the white world. Though the black is prepared to be governed by his white superior with a certain absolutism, he will not bear that unreasonable cruelty which keeps him in perpetual terror as well as a kind of bewilderment concerning what is required of him.

"However stern the conquerors are in enforcing their own superior civilization they must be on the side of justice, however harsh it may be to themselves. They must avoid a cruelty which suggests to their victims that they are in the hands rather of evil demons than of able fighting men.

"The whites must learn what was early learned

in India—to let the women alone. Negresses are not English ladies, but they care for their children. If some of the stories told in the German Parliament be true there may be hatred of white men handed down through villages from generation to generation, and Europeans won't rule Africa.

"Mussulman missionaries, already thousands in number, can say with truth that where the Christian is there is the habitation of cruelty."

The British Government finds itself faced with a similar difficulty in the Transvaal as confronts Roosevelt in California's anti-Japanese action.

The inhabitants of the Transvaal resent the competition of the natives of India who have immigrated into the country. They have endeavored to discriminate against them by imposing serious disabilities by law. The victims appealed to the home government, which has vetoed the act.

AMERICA GETS INTO THE CONGO

Ryan Secures Rubber Concessions in the Country of Scandals.

How the American people, willy nilly, may be thrown into the African battle is shown in the following from the New York American:

New York.—Confirmation of the many vague reports received from the Continent in recent months of the enlistment of American capital in the development of Central African mineral fields has been obtained from the Ryan-Guggenheim interests in an acknowledgment that they have obtained mineral rights in the Congo Free State, and are proceeding with the organization of a company to explore and develop the new field.

The concession, which is a part of the rights obtained from King Leopold personally, and from the Belgian Government by Thomas F. Ryan, during his stay abroad last summer, covers an area of many thousand square miles.

It has been known in a general way since the earliest days of African exploration that there are large mineral deposits, including copper, silver, and gold, in the Free State territory, and, though the field still remains largely unmapped, it was said at the Guggenheim office recently that quiet work has been going on in the district of late years, which has confirmed the early finds beyond doubt. John Hays Hammond, now chief director of the Guggenheim field work, gained a large part of his reputation as a mining engineer in the South African gold fields, and during the years he spent in Africa had opportunities of gaining knowledge of the mineral wealth of Central Africa which, it is said, has been chiefly responsible for the venture of the Guggenheims into this untried field. Already the firm headed by Daniel Guggenheim is the largest single producer of precious metals in the world, and is credited with supplying about 25 per cent of the copper produced in this country.

It could not be learned on what terms the

African mineral concessions had been obtained, but it is understood that they are part of the general grant obtained by Mr. Ryan, which was announced at first as applying only to the rubber lands owned by King Leopold. The American Congo Company was incorporated at Albany a few weeks ago in the interest of Thomas F. Ryan, the Messrs. Guggenheim, Edward B. Aldrich, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to take over the rubber privileges.

The mineral exploitation will be undertaken by a foreign corporation, it was said authoritatively, but whether this would be organized in England or on the Continent could not be definitely learned. Neither could it be ascertained whether the Ryan-Guggenheim interests intend to carry on the work alone or with the aid of French and English capitalists whom cable reports credit with having been jointly interested with Mr. Ryan in the negotiations with King Leopold.

MAY LOSE BIG COLONY

Ties Said to Be Weakening Between Australia and Mother Country.

With Anglo-American friendship threatened by international intrigue, the fate that may befall English colonies, especially in the Pacific ocean, becomes of importance. Said the Chicago Record-Herald:

Ottawa, Ont.—That Australia will, in the near future, declare for political independence is, according to G. W. Inglis, who passed through here on his way to Europe, the opinion prevalent in that country just now. Mr. Inglis is a member of the Australian Parliament, a prominent exporter of Melbourne and in touch with public sentiment throughout the commonwealth. He states that the ties are weakening between Australia and the mother country. Organized labor, which controls the political situation in Australia, while neither disloyal nor yet loyal, has no sympathy with imperial connection. The Federation scheme itself is not regarded by the people as having proved anything of a success so far.

There is a feeling abroad in the country that it is over-governed; that the system of government is too costly, and that the administrative chain is greatly strained by overlapping authority and is liable to break at any moment. No actual rupture, it is thought, will take place so long as the country is enjoying a measure of prosperity with which it is at present favored, but it is claimed that when the pinch of depression again is felt, as it will be with the return of unfavorable seasons and the blighting effects of the periodical drouth, there will be merciless cutting down as the result, and something will give way.

MOVE TO OVERTHROW SULTAN

Revolutionary Manifestos Call on Inhabitants of Empire to End "Savage Oppression."

While Turkey remains in debt to the United States, the following as to the internal conditions of the Ottoman Empire bears special interest to American statesmen. It is from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Constantinople.—A number of revolutionary manifestos, attributable to the young Turk movement, are being circulated clandestinely here and in the provinces. One of these, distributed by an organization styling itself the Ottoman Liberal Committee, advocates in moderate but explicit language the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1878 in revised form, rendering some of its provisions more applicable to the needs of the country, and invites Ottomans to unite for the accomplishment of this object instead of by working in different directions, enabling a despotic government to neutralize their efforts.

It declares that the new sovereign must pledge himself to introduce the Constitution of 1878, in return for which the nation shall respect the rights of the imperial dynasty, especially the mode of succession to the throne established by centuries. The revised Constitution, it is added, should rely on the ancient principles, including the respect due to the sovereign's prerogatives, equality and liberty in equal degree for all Ottomans, and a large degree of decentralization in the provinces.

Another pamphlet purporting to emanate from the same source invites the inhabitants of the Empire without distinction to combine against the "savage oppression of those unhealthy beings who are the intermediaries of the cruelties and persecutions of the sultans," and says that the despotic government must be overthrown and law and justice established.

The manifestos are considered indicative of the feeling of general discontent prevailing throughout the Turkish Empire.

BETWEEN GERMANY AND TURKEY

Kaiser's Government Not Trying to Rouse the Moslems Against England.

The following, also, has similar interest to the above. It is from the Chicago News:

Constantinople.—Much has been said about German attempts to influence the Moslem world against England but it is very doubtful whether such is the case. At the very time when the worst accusations were being made, namely when the question of the Egyptian frontier was up, it is a fact well known here that Germany was

advising the Sultan to give way, pointing out to him that worse would befall him if he did not. Of course, Germany has always been opposed to England on commercial grounds, has done her utmost to oust Great Britain, and has succeeded in almost every attempt, the reason being that the German Emperor, the German Government, and German trade are all one and the same thing and work together for one end. The Germans saw a large field in Turkey for German enterprise and left no stone unturned to secure it.

Has Trade in View.

The German Emperor's visit here in 1898 was solely for the purpose of helping German trade, and he then made the granting of the Haidar Pasha Harbor a personal matter and got it. All the time he posed as the Sultan's friend, and coming as he did when all Europe was down on the Sultan after the Armenian massacres and at the very moment when the British troops were massacred in Crete, it is not surprising that the Sultan should have been taken in and believed he had a real friend. The Emperor has proved a friend in giving advice, but there it ends. Invariably when a crisis has occurred and the concert of Europe was threatening destruction, Germany has always refused to help in coercion and has always kept in the background, telling the Sultan that Germany is his friend and will not act against him, but at the same time advising him to give way or come to terms and also at the same time getting some new concession. In all this there is no special animus against England, except that England is most in the way and interferes with German commerce. England was the stumbling block for a débouché for the Bagdad Railway and had to be opposed.

RUSSIA IN SHAH'S KINGDOM

Has Steadily Lowered Great Britain's Imports for Ten Years.

Another Oriental kingdom whose immediate destiny may affect America is told in the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

London.—In the last few years Russia has made wonderful strides in the Persian markets and it is now stated that it predominates in the trade there. This is due, it is said, as a result of the friendly intercourse established between the two countries.

Ten years ago the Russian imports into Persia amounted to only fifteen per cent of those of Great Britain. Now, however, Russia actually imports more than England does, and the imports of the latter country are steadily diminishing. The reason for this is not far to seek: Russian influence is now supreme in Northern Persia. A new railway line for Russian commerce has also been opened, facilitating the communication

between the two countries and enabling Russians to compete successfully with other commercial competitors.

The first section of this line, Tiflis-Alexandropol, was opened as far back as 1899. A second section, Alexandropol-Erivan, was then opened in 1902, while the third section, Erivan-Nakechevan-Julfa to the Persian frontier, has recently been completed. In this way a continuous line has been constructed, connecting Central Russia with Persia, running through Rostof, Perofsk-Baladjär, and Tiflis. The distance from St. Petersburg by this new railway is about 3000 miles, and from Moscow about 2600, or six days' journey.

This new line, of course, very much shortens the time formerly required for the journey by way of Baku or Petrofsk, as it obviates the necessity of a long caravan journey. It is now proposed to extend this new line from Julfa through Persian territory as far as Tabriz, the Moscow of Persia and by far the largest trading center of that country.

The surveys for this railway were made by the Russian engineers in 1900-01 at the same time as those for the Alexandropol-Julfa line, and the intimate relations at present existing between the two countries render the realization of this scheme only a matter of time, as the construction of the final link in the chain of communication has already been begun.

The Russian Government hopes to have the line completed and in thorough working order early next year. It will be extremely interesting to see which extraneous power (if any) is to predominate in the commerce of the kingdom of the Shah.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION A PROBLEM

Ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, or His Children, May Succeed to Throne.

A country, the life of whose ruler the aspiring German emperor watches with a keenness that bears great international import is Austria-Hungary, concerning whose probable succession to the throne the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has printed the following:

When Archduke Leopold of Austria voluntarily surrendered his imperial rank and prerogatives, as well as his Austrian citizenship, to wed a little actress, and became a citizen of Switzerland under the name of Leopold Wolfing, he probably failed to appreciate the fact that he was sacrificing not only his status as a prince of the reigning house but likewise the thrones of Austria and Hungary. True, at that time his prospects of succession may have seemed somewhat remote. But since then there



UNCLE SAM AS A JAPANESE PAPER SEES HIM.

This cartoon, taken from the Tokio Puck, had the following caption attached to it: "Pan-American Trust." Uncle Sam, who has already swallowed the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands and has lately seized the Cuban republic, is now contemplating a Pan-American trust to look down on the Old World.

has been a change and to-day he would be regarded in the light of an heir presumptive to Emperor Francis Joseph's crown.

As everybody knows, that venerable monarch lost his only son at Meyerling, and is therefore without male issue. His eldest nephew, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir apparent, is morganatically married, and has solemnly pledged himself never to attempt, when emperor, to endow his morganatic sons with imperial prerogatives or rights to the throne. Francis Ferdinand's next brother, Otto, has just died, leaving two sons, namely Charles Francis and Maximilian, both of whom are delicate, the elder one especially so. After them comes their father's youngest brother, Archduke Charles Louis, who is infatuated with the daughter of Professor Czuber of the Vienna University and who swears that he will never wed any one else unless he can marry her. The infatuation has lasted for several years, and all the endeavors of the Emperor to put an end thereto by sending the Archduke to travel abroad have merely served to strengthen

it. The Emperor absolutely refuses to give his consent to any union of his nephew with Mlle. Czuber, a union which, of course, could only be morganatic. It is believed that when the Emperor dies, and Francis Ferdinand ascends the throne, he will be unable to withhold from his only surviving brother the permission to wed morganatically the woman he loves, in the same way he (Francis Ferdinand) has done himself in the case of Princess Hohenburg.

Tuscan Prince Is in Line.

Next after Archduke Charles Louis, now thirty-eight years of age, comes the ex-grand-duke of Tuscany, who was deprived of his throne by the great Italian revolution of 1860, which incorporated his dominions into the present kingdom of Italy. The grand duke, who is over seventy years of age, is hardly likely to survive the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Charles Louis. But his eldest son is the Ex-archduke Leopold, now a Swiss citizen, and his second son is Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, who, it may be remembered, was dispatched by his family and

by the Emperor to Switzerland to endeavor to induce the ex-crown princess of Saxony to return to Dresden, after her elopement with Giron, and to persuade Archduke Leopold to abandon his little actress and to resume his place at the head of his regiment at Olmutz. As everybody knows, the mission was unsuccessful.

Of course, the Emperor has one surviving brother, Archduke Louis Victor, but he has long been afflicted with softening of the brain, and for several years past has been under restraint in one of the imperial chateaux near Salsburg. His case is incurable.

FIRST SCHOOL FOR DIPLOMATS

It Is to Be Opened by Yale and Columbia Jointly.

For many years the need of special training of Americans to meet the increasing burdens of international relationship has been agitated. That the proposition is finally taking shape is shown in the following from the New York Sun:

New Haven.—The Yale-Columbia recipe for making expert diplomats is just out. It is in the form of a circular announcing the number and names of the courses for diplomats that are to be offered by Yale and Columbia Universities, which have combined to start the first school for diplomats in this country.

The experiment is the result of the efforts of Yale alumni who believe that the diplomats sent to foreign countries by the United States are not all as highly trained as they should be. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale met not long ago in New York to talk over the matter. Secretary Elihu Root is said to be in sympathy with the movement and it is stated that President Roosevelt has expressed himself as favoring some such undertaking.

Andrew D. White, Yale '53, who represented the United States as ambassador in Germany for

many years, started the movement here. On returning to New Haven to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary, he criticized the diplomatic service of this country and expressed the hope that the time would come when the United States would train its diplomats so that it would hesitate as much to send an unlettered, untrained man to represent the Government at some foreign post as it would to send a butcher to represent American surgery at an international gathering of physicians.

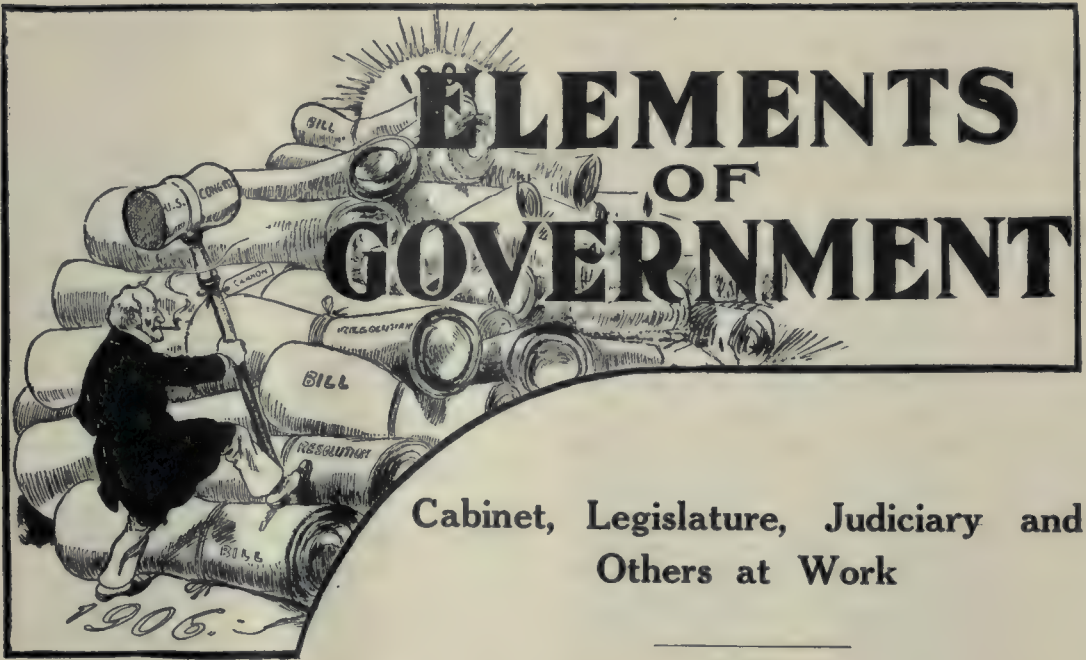
A NEW IDEA IN WARFARE

To Save, Not Destroy Life, Is Inventor Holland's Plan.

New York.—Believing that to cripple and not annihilate will be the object in wars of the future, John Holland, the submarine torpedo boat inventor, is at work on a design for a new boat for this purpose. Mr. Holland is of the belief that the time is not far off when the nations of the earth will be settling their differences without fighting, in which event destructive agents will not be necessary. He hopes by his new idea, however, to startle the world by the creation of a new mode of warfare.

Mr. Holland took occasion to discuss the torpedo boat and some of his plans at a meeting of the Lasalle Society in Newark.

"Submarines," said Mr. Holland, "are the only sort of weapons built against which there can not be any defense. But the one I am at work on and hope soon to build is a real new one and will be the chief instrument of all in doing away with wars. It will not go forth with the idea of destroying, but with a view to crippling or disabling, incapacitating, as it were, everything it attacks. With it nations can seek antagonists' ships and say, 'We will not destroy, we will only cripple.' It will put boats out of commission and render them unfit for service, and without, I am hoping, the loss of a single life."



—Adapted from New York Times.

REFORMS PROPOSED BY THE VARIOUS HEADS OF THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.—STRUGGLES IN CONGRESS OVER SHIP SUBSIDY AND RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS.

THE opposition of Vested Interests to legislation calculated to force them into consideration of the public welfare having been much moderated, if not indeed having lost the bulk of its once enormous force, the attempt of the Government to govern itself takes on a freer and far more inspiring aspect than it has for many years past. Cabinet officials, as well as the President, give an unwonted substance and progressiveness to their annual reports, and Congressmen venture upon resolutions and bills with an earnestness and assurance which can but be most wholesome for the country. Whether there is a subtle and deeply hidden antagonism still being waged by the corporations and the finan-

ciers, and whether they are using the present surface liberation to cover designs that will entrench them more vitally than ever, is something which it will require further time to demonstrate.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENCY

Controller Insists upon Reforms That Will Create Elasticity.

As significant as anything of the comparative harmony of interests in the country is the unanimity with which the various factors appear to agree upon the line which currency reform should take. Controller

Ridgeley defined the movement in the recommendations made in his annual report, the following summary of which is from the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*:

Washington.—William B. Ridgely, controller of the currency, in his annual report to Congress calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of a change in the national currency and renews the recommendations made in his report of December 1, 1902, that the national banks be authorized to issue a portion of their circulation as uncovered notes as the best means of adding to this circulation the greatly needed quality of elasticity.

Controller Ridgely recommends that the laws be amended so as to allow of the following changes:

All national banks which have been in operation for not less than two years and which have an unimpaired surplus of not less than twenty per cent of their capital stock to be permitted to issue not to exceed fifty per cent of the amount of their bond-covered notes in notes uncovered by bond deposits.

To protect these notes the banks to carry the same reserves as against deposits, in gold or its equivalent. In reserve banks this would be twenty-five per cent and in all others fifteen per cent of the outstanding notes.

These notes to be further protected by a guarantee fund of five per cent, to be deposited by the issuing bank with the treasurer of the United States before any are issued.

Out of this guarantee fund all such gold-reserve notes to be redeemed on demand.

The guarantee fund to be kept good by a graduated tax on the gold-reserve notes, beginning at a rate of not over two and one-half per cent per annum.

Every bank issuing gold-reserve notes to be required to provide means of redemption for such notes in every reserve and central reserve city, and also such other points as may be designated.

These points to be numerous and convenient enough to put every national bank within twenty-four hours of a redemption center.

The provision limiting the retirement of the present bond-secured notes to \$3,000,000 per month not to apply to gold-reserve notes, and this limit to be repealed or greatly extended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, in its application to bond-secured notes.

The stock of money in the United States on June 30, 1906, amounted to \$3,069,900,000, of which \$2,162,000,000 was in coin (including bullion in the treasury) and \$907,900,000 in United States notes and national bank notes. The coin, bullion and paper currency in the treasury as assets amounted to \$325,400,000, the remainder, \$2,744,500,000, being in circulation. The estimated population of the country on that date was 84,622,000, giving an average circulation per capita of \$32.42, against a per capita

of \$31.08 for 1905 and \$21.10 in 1896. The amount of money held by national and other reporting banks in the United States, shown by reports nearest to June 30, 1906, was \$1,010,700,000, which leaves \$1,733,800,000 in circulation, exclusive of money in the treasury and in banks, being a gain of \$133,700,000 over the amount in circulation in 1905, outside of the banks and the treasury. The money in the treasury on June 30, 1906, represented 10.60 per cent of the stock; in reporting banks, 32.92 per cent; and elsewhere, 56.49 per cent. The per capita unaccounted for in 1906 appears to be \$20.48, an increase of \$1.26 over the per capita estimated for 1905, and a gain of \$6.83 in the per capita of money estimated to be in circulation ten years ago.

ASKS POWER AGAINST TRUSTS

Attorney General Advises New Laws to Strengthen Government.

Another significant phase of the state of public mind is reflected in the emphasis with which the retiring Attorney-General, Mr. Moody, urged that increased power be given the Government's law department to deal with trusts. Said the *Chicago Record-Herald*:

Washington.—Recommendations for new legislation which will assist the Department of Justice in the prosecution of offenders, particularly under the anti-trust law, are made by Attorney General William H. Moody in his annual report, which was submitted to Congress. The reforms which he urges are as follows:

1. An amendment of the law respecting the arrest of persons indicted for crime.
2. Enactment of a law giving to the United States the right of appeal on questions of law in criminal cases, with the proviso that a verdict of acquittal on the merits shall not be set aside.
3. Restoration to the Government of the right to appeal customs cases to the Supreme Court.
4. The necessary legislation and appropriation to send the reports of the Supreme Court to each place of holding United States Circuit and District Courts.
5. Amendment of the right of appeal from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, so that it shall be coextensive with that of the various Circuit Courts.

PROPOSE FEDERAL LICENSES

Secretary Metcalf Thinks This the Only Way to Regulate Trusts.

In further elaboration of the requests of the Attorney-General were those of the re-

tiring Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Said the Philadelphia North American in summarizing Mr. Metcalf's report:

Washington.—In his annual report just made public, Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, calls attention to the fact that individual states have demonstrated their inability to effectually curb the improper uses of corporate powers. He suggests Federal control of corporations and says the most feasible way would be on the Federal franchise plan.

"This plan," suggests the Secretary, "is simply to require the greater industrial corporations to obtain a license from the Federal Government if they are to engage in interstate and foreign commerce. There would be no interference with the powers of a state over the creation of corporations, nor their actions wholly within the state. Under a license the Federal Government should require, as a condition precedent to granting the license, a full disclosure of all facts necessary to show the ownership, properties, financial condition, and management of the corporation.

"Furthermore, the corporation's records should be open to proper inspection; annual reports should be required, and, finally, the Government should have the power to revoke the license and prevent the continuation of engaging in interstate and foreign commerce in the event the corporation fails in its obligations toward the Government or is convicted of violating Federal laws.

"Ordinarily the imposition of fines does but little to correct corporate abuses, but if the penalty be the denial of the right to continue business a most effective remedy is provided.

"The railways have been brought under Federal regulations by the Interstate Commerce Act. The principle of such regulation has been adopted in the acts regarding meat inspection and pure food. The next act should extend the license plan over the greater industrial corporations dealing in the staple commodities."

MORE BATTLESHIPS NEEDED

Secretary of the Navy Urges Stronger Naval Equipment at Once.

Public sentiment, regardless of other antagonisms, has long been well united on the question of the Navy and its adequate expansion, but since Congress reassembled, no less of a Republican than Senator Hale has given notice of his intention to fight further increases of naval and military expenditure. In view of this the following summary from the Chicago Tribune of the retiring Secre-

tary of the Navy's recommendations is doubly interesting:

Washington, D. C.—Three new battleships, each as large and powerful as the already famous British Dreadnaught, will be added to the navy if Congress heeds the urgent advice of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, in his report recently made public.

Congress already has authorized the construction of one of these battleships.

Secretary Bonaparte urges the simultaneous construction of two more, so that the navy would have a homogeneous squadron of the most formidable fighting ships afloat. In doing so, he makes one startling argument. He says:

"I think it is but right to call attention to certain features of our country's situation, which, although sufficiently obvious and of self-evident importance, nevertheless appear to be frequently overlooked. Although a continental power, for practical purposes we share with Great Britain the immense advantages of an insular position. Provided our naval strength be sufficient to retain command of the sea, we are absolutely safe from invasion, and consequently escape the burdens of a vast military establishment, which bear upon all the great powers of the European continent; but if we have not a sufficient navy, the oceans to the east and west of us, instead of serving as bulwarks for defense, become highways for invasion.

Invasion Possible in a Week.

"The extensive steam merchant marines which serve the commerce of the world are no less available to transport men and munitions of war, and they place our shores within a week's, or at least a fortnight's, march of a powerful army from any one of the great military countries of the world, a danger rendered far more serious by the fact that an enemy coming by water is restricted to no line of advance ascertainable beforehand and may choose for aggression any point of our coast line which seems the most vulnerable.

"Under these circumstances, unless we are willing to maintain a strong standing army, the maintenance of our naval strength is a matter of supreme moment to the national safety, and I am convinced that an enlightened and patriotic opinion will assent gladly to any reasonable sacrifices necessary to assure such safety."

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES

Large Increase in the Revenues Shown by the Treasurer's Annual Report.

Two of the great Departments of the Government exhibit at least some of the reasons why the country is so easily harmonized.

The following condensation of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives one phase of the matter. It is from the New York Sun:

Washington.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was just transmitted to Congress.

Mr. Shaw devotes the early part of his report to a setting forth in detail of the income and disbursements of the Government which show the total of receipts to have been \$762,386,904.62, and the total expenditures, \$736,717,582.01, showing a surplus for the fiscal year of \$25,669,322.61.

Including the issue of Panama bonds the public debt November 1, 1906, was \$925,159,250. Of this amount bonds of the face value of \$631,542,630 were held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks as security for circulating notes and deposits, leaving \$293,616,620 in the hands of other investors.

Revenue Receipts.

Compared with the fiscal year 1905, the receipts for 1906 increased \$65,285,634.67, and there was an increase in expenditures of \$16,612,083.46. The customs receipts for 1906 amounted to \$300,251,877.77, an increase over the previous year of \$38,453,020.86. The receipts from internal revenue for the year were \$249,150,212.91, an increase over the previous year of \$15,054,472.06. The receipts from the operation of the Postoffice Department were \$167,932,782.95, being an increase over the previous year of \$15,106,197.85. The total expenditures on account of the military establishment were \$117,946,692.37, an increase over the previous year of \$5,776,843.35, while the total expenditures on account of the naval establishment were \$110,474,264.40, an increase of \$6,198,162.46. The amount paid to pensioners was \$141,034,561.77, a decrease over the previous year of \$739,402.80. The Indian service cost the Government \$12,746,859.08, a decrease over the previous year of \$1,489,214.63. Interest on the public debt amounted to \$24,308,576.27, a decrease over the previous year of \$282,367.83. The aggregate expenditures for the year 1906 were \$736,717,582.01, and the increase for the year was \$16,612,083.46.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year (1907) are estimated, upon the basis of existing laws, at \$813,573,264, and for the same period the expenditures are estimated at \$755,573,264, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$58,000,000.

ANENT THE MONEY STRINGENCY

Secretary Shaw's Optimistic View of Its Cause and Its Possible Remedy.

Despite prosperity's high tide, as reflected

by the condition of the Treasury, the national money market has seldom been more strained than it has in recent months. Here follows Secretary Shaw's explanation, as condensed by the New York Sun from his annual report:

Reviewing the causes and effects of the recent monetary stringency in the East and the West particularly, but more or less throughout the country, Mr. Shaw says:

"In February of 1906, \$10,000,000 was deposited in national bank depositaries in seven of the principal cities and satisfactory security other than Government bonds accepted, but with the distinct understanding that it would be recalled in July of that year. This relief was not sufficient, however. Banks everywhere, West as well as East, found themselves in the spring with surplus reserve exhausted. The foreign exchange market responded sympathetically in a very marked decline in sterling exchange sufficient to have insured the importation of gold if the banks had been in position to buy the exchange with which to secure it. The Secretary then offered to make deposits, satisfactorily secured, equal in amount to any actual engagement of gold for importation, the same to be promptly returned when the gold actually arrived. In this way approximately \$50,000,000 (more than six carloads) in gold, largely in bars, was brought from abroad. Most of this came from Europe, but in part from Australia and South Africa.

"This was accomplished without expense to the Government and without profit to the importing banks, but with great benefit to the business interests of the country. The various banks which imported this gold lost in the transactions several thousand dollars, as established by their books; the price of exchange promptly advanced so that merchants and exporters of grain and cotton having exchange to sell were benefited in excess of \$150,000, and interest rates dropped sufficiently to effect a saving to borrowers in New York City alone of more than \$2,000,000. This means of relieving financial stringencies, which has been once since repeated attracted far more attention throughout Europe than in the United States, though it has been widely commented upon in both places. It has at least demonstrated that the United States is in a position to more effectually influence international financial conditions than is any other country, and justifies great caution lest while protecting our own interests we cause distress elsewhere which will soon be reflected here.

Crops Taxed Resources.

"The harvest of 1906 overtaxed our granaries, our warehouses, the carrying capacity of our railroads, and, in conjunction with our unprecedented industrial activity, strained well nigh to



AND THE CAT COMES BACK.

—Indianapolis News.

the limit the credit possibility of the country. A cotton crop sometimes estimated at 14,000,000 bales, 750,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, 300,000,000 bushels of potatoes, garnered in a single season, required both actual money and bank credit based thereon. During the summer months grain sacks were not in use, granaries and warehouses were empty, freight cars stood on sidetracks, business men fished in mountain streams or rested at vacation resorts. Meanwhile the banks were comfortably well supplied with money, and interest rates were low. Everything seemed serene to everybody except to those who recognized that in this latitude crops mature in the fall.

More Gold Imported.

"Finding transportation facilities inadequate to promptly export our agricultural products, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it wise to again facilitate the importation of gold from abroad with which to carry them until they could be exported. Under plain and unequivocal authority of law, and without a penny of expense to the Government, approximately another \$50,000,000 of gold was brought from abroad and turned into the channels of trade. In addition \$26,000,000 of the money withdrawn in mid-summer was restored. Of this, \$3,000,000 was given to New York City and the same amount tendered to Chicago, a part of which was declined, however, because the banks found it impossible to borrow the bonds with which to secure it and unprofitable to buy them. Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New Orleans each received \$2,000,000; Baltimore, Louisville, Kansas City, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, \$1,000,000 each; Pittsburg, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Paul, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Memphis, Peoria, Atlanta, Nashville, and Sioux Falls approximately \$500,000 each. Meanwhile sensational writers told the people that all this was being done for the encouragement of speculation on Wall Street.

"If those who recognize that a deposit of money at Denver relieves financial tension at Wall Street will also acknowledge that a deposit in New York relieves financial stringency at Denver, no material harm will ensue. Money is almost as liquid as water and finds its level about as quickly."

THE TUSSLES IN CONGRESS

Speaker Against Ship Subsidy and River and Harbor Bill a Club.

With the several federal Departments making recommendations with unusual freedom, as seen above, the probable result of Congressional action, of course, becomes extremely important. Early in December, the New York Sun gave the following forecast

of the session, which has proved so remarkably accurate that scarcely any other history of the doings of the first seventeen days is necessary:

Washington, December 2.—The second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress will open at noon to-morrow.

All during the past week senators and members of the House have been arriving in Washington preparatory to taking up the work of legislation. To-night the hotel corridors and the apartment houses are crowded with solons, private secretaries, clerks, and the vast horde of satellites which are drawn here by reason of the assembling of the national lawmakers.

If the plans of the leaders do not miscarry, and usually they do not, this will be strictly a business session and one without many frills and little to excite the attention of the country at large. There will be no railroad rate bill or statehood measure to absorb attention, as was the case at the first session of the present Congress, for Congress intends that the Hepburn Act shall have an opportunity to demonstrate its worth or lack of worth before any attempts are made to remedy any defects, and there is no possibility of statehood for New Mexico and Arizona being considered.

Everything is in readiness to start the wheels of legislation in motion, and as the session is short no time will be lost in getting down to work. For the past ten days or two weeks the House Committee on Appropriations has been hard at work on the Legislative Appropriation Bill and now has it practically completed. It will be reported either to-morrow or Tuesday. This will afford opportunity for the talkers to talk until something else is ready to be acted upon.

There is promise of a lively scrap over the River and Harbor Bill, the ground work of which was laid by Representative Burton and his committee last session. The amount which it will carry will depend to a large extent upon the appropriation for increase in the navy and perhaps upon whether or not the ship subsidy bill is to become a law. It will be large if the increase in the navy is small and the shipping bill is allowed to die in Representative Grosvenor's committee, and comparatively small if the possibility of war with Japan frightens members into complying with the President's demand for a larger navy and if the shipping bill is not passed.

The prospects are that Speaker Cannon will not permit the Gallinger Subsidy Bill to come out of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Speaker has never been friendly to the proposition, and if there is to be a large appropriation for rivers and harbors, and another Dreadnaught authorized, the shipping bill will stand a mighty poor show of enactment, despite the threat of Senator Gallinger and others



OPENED.

—New York World.

that they will knife the River and Harbor Bill if the subsidy measure does not meet with favorable consideration.

The Speaker is not easily bluffed by the Senate, as has been shown upon several occasions, and is not inclined to back down and yield upon a measure which he has all along opposed as he has the Subsidy Bill. Still the friends of that measure profess to have some hopes for it this winter.

Probably the most interesting topic in the Senate this winter will be the Smoot case. Senator Burrows, the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has declared that it is his intention to call up the matter early in the session and press it to a vote.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire arrived in Washington to-night in a comparatively happy mood. In reply to the threat of Representative Burton of Ohio, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, that he would oppose the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill this winter, he promptly served notice on the Ohio Congressman that if the shipping bill were blocked in the House the River and Harbor Bill would be cut into ribbons when it reached the Senate. Senator Gallinger said:

"Mr. Burton should understand from the beginning that if he interposes any obstacle in the way of the shipping bill, there will be some men in the Senate who will carefully scrutinize the provisions of the River and Harbor Bill. There is no logical reason why we should expend hundreds of millions to improve the highways of commerce for the benefit of foreign shipping and refuse to appropriate a mere pittance for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine."

FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOR

Senator Beveridge Proposes Drastic National Legislation.

A new object in national legislation, but one which promises to be of great force, was described as follows in the Pittsburg Dispatch:

Richmond, Ind.—At a meeting of the representatives of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Indiana and Ohio, Senator Albert J. Beveridge stated that on the opening day of the coming session of Congress he intended to introduce a bill prohibiting the labor of children throughout the country, and a bill to make more rigid the present meat inspection law.

He said the Child Labor Bill will provide that no railroad, steamship, steamboat, or other carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation the product of any factory or mine that employs children under

fourteen. The bill, he said, would provide that every carrier of interstate commerce shall require an affidavit from every factory or mine owner that he does not employ children under fourteen years of age, the form of the affidavit to be prescribed by the Department of Commerce and Labor or the Interstate Commerce Commission, with heavy penalties, both civil and criminal, for violation of the law.

The bill, if it becomes a law, he believed, will stop the practice of ruining future citizenship by working children of tender age in factories and mines.

There is no other way, he said, to reach this growing evil. A Federal statute can not be passed directly controlling the factories and mines in the states. That is the province of the states. But Congress has absolute power over the railroads, boats, ships, and other agencies of interstate commerce, and unlimited power under the Constitution to provide that they shall not carry the products of factories and mines which employ children.

The bill to amend the Meat Inspection Law will require the putting of the date of inspections on every can of meat product, and the packers to pay the cost of inspection.

TARIFF REVISION AFTER 1908

Republican Leaders Expect to Sweep the Country on This Issue.

Despite an obvious popular sentiment in its behalf and much pressure from within the party itself, the President has refrained from urging tariff revision. One of his reasons, possibly, is the following, as given in the Washington Post:

Tariff revision immediately following the presidential election in 1908. This is the Republican program. There will be no extra session of the Sixtieth Congress. The President, whatever he may have thought of revision of the tariff twelve months ago, does not now think it would be wise to agitate this matter at a session of Congress on the eve of a presidential campaign.

Members of Congress of the Republican faith, who are now coming into Washington appear to be largely of one mind on the tariff question. The stand-patters, who deprecate the idea of anything being done, admit that revision is made necessary by the attitude of the people, who, whether rightly or wrongly, attribute high prices to tariff-protected trusts. Revisionists, who wish to see their party perpetuated in power, even though the majority does not agree with them on the subject of amending the tariff schedules, are willing to postpone action for a short period,

if definite pledges are given them and the country. These pledges are to be given by the national convention of 1908.

Revolt Is Threatened.

Party leaders believe that, with a definite pledge, couched in language devoid of ambiguity, and about which there can be no uncertainty, they will sweep the country in 1908. Up to this

Senators Cullom and Burrows, standpatters of the most pronounced type, have begun to discuss the advisability of revision. They will be followed by others who have become aroused to the danger of continuing longer in a policy that, although it has done immense good to the country in general, has fostered special industries until they have become a menace to the peace of the people.



READY TO BREAK AWAY!

—St. Louis Republic.

time, revision has simply been held up before the people as a possibility. The Republicans have declared their intention of 'revising' the tariff when conditions required it, and have asserted that no schedule is sacred. These things have been said so often, and revision has been refused so steadily, that revolt has crept into the party and threatened to disrupt it.

There is not a member of the House Ways and Means Committee returned by the Republicans to the Sixtieth Congress who does not come back with the warning of a reduced majority staring him in the face as a reminder of promises still to be fulfilled. Public men, like

REVISION OF THE LAWS

Stupendous Task Being Accomplished by Congressional Committees.

A phase of legislation which has had but little public comment but which is of extreme moment is reflected in the following from the New York Times:

Washington.—Lawyers throughout the country are manifesting much interest in the work of the joint committee of the Senate and House to re-

wise the laws of the United States. Members of the committee are in receipt of many letters containing inquiries about the work of the committee. The stupendous task involved is appreciated by few laymen.

Representative Swager Sherley, of Kentucky, who is a member of the committee, talked of the scope of the work and shed a good deal of light on the subject.

"The committee," said Mr. Sherley, "is now at work on the Criminal Code, and this will be the first general section to be reported. It is probable that this code will be submitted soon after Congress convenes. This title was reported to the House at the last session, but it failed of consideration owing to the congestion of legislation at that time.

"After the Penal Code, consideration will be given to the title relating to the judiciary, in which it is proposed to make some far-reaching changes. For example, the district courts will be the only courts of original jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals will be abolished and the Circuit Court will sit merely as an appellate court. The consideration of this title will consume much of the time and attention of the committee, and it is not at all improbable that it will cause considerable discussion in the Senate and the House after it has been reported to these bodies. It is believed, however, that the proposed changes regarding the District and Circuit Court of Appeals meet with the general approval of the legal fraternity.

"After the Criminal Code and the judiciary title are disposed of the committee will likely take up the first sections of the revised statutes relating to the organization of the Government, followed by the army and navy and other titles, until the entire revision is completed.

"The enormity of the task before the committee and Congress will be appreciated when it is known that the statutes to be revised and codified embrace more than 9000 sections. The Penal Code alone consists of nearly 500 sections, and the Judiciary Code embraces more than 700.

"In order to secure consideration of this revision at the coming short session, it is not unlikely that night sessions will be necessary, as proper consideration of bills of such magnitude will practically preclude other legislation.

"The last revision of the statutes of the United States was made in 1878, and the present revision is the result of the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, which authorized the President to appoint a commission to revise the laws, and of subsequent acts of Congress enlarging the work of the commission. The work is now practically completed, and the commission expires on December 15 next.

"Since the revision of 1878," concluded Mr. Sherley, "there has been a great mass of legislation of a permanent nature, and these enactments are found in nearly twenty large volumes of the Statutes at Large, and are commingled with temporary enactments and appropriation bills under titles which often give little or no

indication of their nature and import. The necessity, therefore, for a speedy and thorough revision of the statutes is apparent. There is a universal demand on the part of the legal profession in particular, and the public in general, for a ready and accurate reference to the statutes, and this affords sufficient justification for prompt action on the part of Congress.

"The revision will attempt to bring together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subject, omit redundant and obsolete enactments, supply omissions, and root out inaccuracies, even making changes in the substantive existing law, where such changes are deemed necessary and imperative."

THE HUMOR OF IT.

Not Matured.

"What are you looking so gloomy about?"

"Oh, I'm just home from the race track."

"Why, you told me before you went down there that you had picked a sure winner."

"Yes, but—I—er—guess I picked him before he was ripe."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

???????

What?

Great Scott,

Mathot!

You've got

Your shot

Too hot.

Somebody's not.

All rot.

What?

Of course, a lot

Should get it hot,

But please spot

That lot,

And don't pot

Everybody but Mathot,

See?

—W. L. Lampton.

Realizing that their magazine is hard reading under the most favorable circumstances, the editors of the Congressional Record have decided not to apply the simplified spelling rules.—Puck.

Count Boni's Love Lyric.

Across the lighted boulevards

The happy crowds are straying;

Think, countess, of the happy hours

When we two went a-Maying.

When we two went a-Maying, Dieu!

My creditors were trusting;

For with your franes, oh, heart of mine!

My pocketbook was busting.



A MODERN XERXES!

—Adapted from St. Louis Republic.

PUBLIC ATTENTION TURNS TO CANALS AND WATERWAYS AS A MEASURE OF SELF-DEFENSE

PRESIDENT HILL OF THE GREAT NORTHERN JOINS IN THE MOVEMENT TO PROVIDE BROADER FACILITIES FOR HANDLING THE ENORMOUS TRAFFIC OF THE COUNTRY

While the country is so phenomenally prosperous and yet so sharply pinched for the medium wherewith to conduct its business; and while, at the same time, no small percentage of its prosperity is rendered futile by an alleged inadequacy of its transportation facilities, a wise public attention seems suddenly diverted to the long neglected subject of canals and waterways. Perhaps it is the Panama Canal that has served as the prompting agency, especially since the President's trip to the Canal Zone; but more likely it is the upward impulse of a natural objective, which has long been unduly smothered both by circumstance and by device.

PLAN FOR GREAT SEA CANAL

Landlocked Waterway from Savannah to Mexican Border Proposed.

One of the most striking of the canal proposals is the following, as described in the Chicago Tribune:

Philadelphia, Pa.—Plans for a land-locked sea canal extending from the mouth of the Rio Grande, at the Mexican border, all the way to New Orleans, and then following the coast around to Savannah, with small interruptions, are being prepared by the Trades League Canal Committee, who will present them at the coming conference of the Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington soon. . .

It is argued that by the expenditure of a little money in connecting the hundreds of arms of the sea along the southern coast, a still-water sea canal thousands of miles long would be made which would reduce the cost of navigation immensely, as ordinary river-going barges could be transported along the coast where it is now necessary to go outside in the rough ocean in steamers or sailing vessels. A similar canal from Vancouver to Alaska has saved millions, it is pointed out to the navigation companies.

Professor Lewis M. Haupt, chairman of the Trades League's canal committee, is getting the matter into shape for presentation.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR WATERWAYS

Convention Inaugurates Gigantic Movement in Behalf of Rivers and Canals.

The strength of the canal movement is well illustrated in the following from the New York World:

Washington, D. C.—The appropriation by Congress of at least \$50,000,000 annually for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country was the keynote of the speeches delivered before the National Rivers and Harbors Convention which assembled here for a two days' session. The convention was called to order by Harvey D. Goulder, of Cleveland, president of the Congress, and was opened by prayer by the Right Reverend Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington. Addresses were made at the morning session by Mr. Goulder, Speaker Cannon, and Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Burton said the convention should not ask for appropriations from Congress for any particular community, but for the greater projects of the country. He thought less should be spent on the navy and more for improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country.

At the afternoon session speeches were made by John Barrett, the American Minister to Colombia; John Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston; Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn; ex-Senator Berry, of Arkansas, and others.

PRESIDENT PROMISES AID.

Offers Executive Encouragement to the Waterways Promoters.

That the canal and waterway movement is appreciated in the highest circles of the Government is manifested in the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Washington, D. C.—Emphatic indorsement of the broad proposition that the waterways of the United States must be developed and utilized to their fullest transportation capacity was given by President Roosevelt.

His views upon this highly important national

problem found expression in the remarks the President made in the White House to the delegates of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

The President's remarks came in response to the presentation to him of resolutions adopted by the convention at its final session, but were also in general recognition and encouragement of the widespread movement for improved rivers and harbors.

Speaking to the delegates—business men from all parts of the United States, here to represent the industrial interests of the nation in a demand for adequate transportation facilities and reasonable freight rates—the President struck the heart of the whole matter when he said that "the Government should concern itself with the proper control and utilization" of the waterways "where they are fitted to be the great arteries of communication."

It Would Affect Railway Rates.

Further explaining why the nation should bestir itself, the President voiced the proposition that "we need and must have further facilities for transportation, and one of the effective methods of affecting railway rates is to provide for a proper system of water transportation."

HILL FAVORS GULF CANAL

Railroad President Declares It More Important Than Panama.

What adequate canal facilities may mean has been reflected in no more significant way than by President Hill of the Great Northern Railway, who has always been one of the country's most able students of traffic affairs. Said the New York Times:

Chicago.—James J. Hill was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Merchants' Club recently and delivered an extended address upon "Chicago's Interest in Reciprocity with Canada." Charles D. Norton, president of the club, in introducing Mr. Hill, said that Chicago had suffered two great calamities, the first the great fire and the other the fact that James J. Hill passed through the city without stopping when he went to make his home in the Northwest.

Mr. Hill, in beginning, gave attention to transportation problems.

"To-day the entire country is suffering from want of transportation facilities to move its business without unreasonable delay," he said. "The prevailing idea with the public is that the railways are short of cars, while the fact is that the shortage is in tracks and terminals to provide a greater opportunity for the movement of the cars."

He declared that the country to-day faces a transportation problem which only time, patience, and the expenditure of enormous sums of money will remedy. He asserted that there is a crying need now for the construction of a fifteen-foot canal between St. Louis and New Orleans, and

said that the necessity for this would increase with time. There is no more important general work for the Government to perform, he said, than to construct a canal capable of carrying vessels of fifteen feet draught.

Mr. Hill recited figures to show that the trade with the people whom the United States will be

TO DEEPEN OHIO RIVER

Army Engineers Favor Plan to Install Fifty-two Locks and Dams.

The most extensive and costly of the waterway plans which is likely to secure



ON THE WAY TO PANAMA.

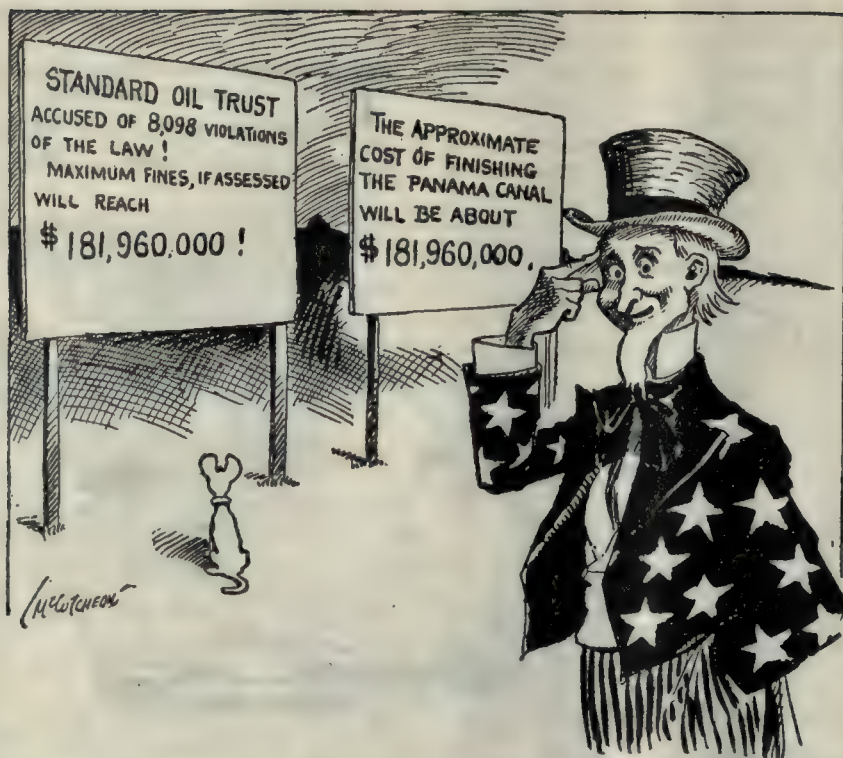
Daily Diversions; the President Is 'It.'

—Chicago News.

able to reach by the construction of the Panama Canal amounts to only about \$54,500,000 annually; while our trade with Canada is over \$200,000,000 per annum. He asserted that the conservation and increase of this latter trade is of greater importance than anything that will accrue to the United States because of the construction of the canal.

immediate action is the one described in the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch:

Pittsburg.—The Board of Army Engineers, which has supervision of all the river and harbor work done and paid for by the United States Government, has completed a survey of the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cairo, made with the



WHY NOT?

—Chicago Tribune.

view of establishing the feasibility of the 'On-to-Cairo' project inaugurated by the Dispatch. The engineers will recommend to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives that \$65,000,000 be appropriated by Congress for the building of fifty-two locks and dams between here and Cairo, which will maintain a boating stage of nine feet in the Ohio River during the whole year.

The officers believe that with the river canalized in the way proposed, there will be upstream tonnage in volume almost as great as that which now passes down. If in weight it is not as great as the downward commerce, in value it will be greater and the income of the transportation companies accordingly increased.

DREAM OF MARITIME EMPIRE

What the Mississippi River, Lakes, and Gulf System of Waterways Means.

Something of the appeal of the whole range of internal waterway development to the popular imagination is to be found in the following extended article from the St. Louis Globe Democrat:

The waters of Lake Michigan are already running into the Gulf of Mexico, as they were sev-

eral hundred thousand or million years ago before something happened to the poles of the earth and the ice age struck Missouri and Illinois. It changed things considerably while it lasted in Missouri and Illinois, making many changes more lasting than the slight ridge which has been cut through since 1890 to allow the waters of the lakes to resume their natural course. But when that cut has been followed by all that goes with it in the natural course of things, we will have the Mississippi River, lakes and gulf system of waterways in operation as the most important inland water system on the planet.

As a system it is already an accomplished fact. Duluth, at the western head of Lake Superior, already touches the New York wharves by water through Lake Superior, the Sault Ste. Marie canals, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and the Erie Canal. It already touches water at the New Orleans wharf and the Eads jetties through Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, the Chicago ship canal, the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. If this mid-continental water connection east and west, north and south from tidewater to tidewater, through the heart of the continent, were nothing but a dream, it would still be one of the greatest dreams that ever entered the human mind. But it is an accomplished fact already in all but certain work of finishing touches, and these finishing touches are sure to be made, regardless of arguments



AN ISTHMIAN MIRAGE.

—Washington Post.

for or against them. They may cost certain large figures in money millions and in thousands of men and of days' work upon them before 'whale-backs' from Duluth tie up at the St. Louis levee, but it will be done as a certainty, and when it is done it will then slowly dawn on the minds of those who have done it that it is one of the greatest accomplishments of human mind and muscle in the history of civilization.

Its magnitude as an accomplishment at comparatively small cost can only be guessed at now as a result of holding in mind something like a hundred pages of the statistics of results already accomplished and waiting to unite with its results far greater things in the future. This can be done, for the time being at least, by any one who deliberately and systematically undertakes it, but the strain of doing it is so great that we will never know what such an undertaking as this means until it is actually showing its results, as it will actually show them to the eyes of many now living in St. Louis, in Chicago, in Duluth, in Milwaukee, in scores and hundreds of other towns along the courses of the rivers and the shores of the lake which are to be connected and made a 'system.'

An Idea That Demands Fulfilment.

The idea is one of those which can not enter the human mind with even a suggestion of its immediate possibilities without compelling its own accomplishment as a practical fact. There is no real need of argument. The facts of what the idea means have only to be put together and the idea accomplishes itself, compelling all the resources of mind and money that can be brought to bear on it.

If poets could dream in scores of pages of statistics, in thousands of men at work, as farmers and factory operatives, sailors, engineers, and stokers in the engine rooms of steamers, roustabouts, draymen, shipping clerks, and merchants, millers, bakers, and finally of millions in "palatial homes and dismal tenements" in a thousand towns and cities of this country and Europe, expecting or getting without expecting it, their daily supply of food, then a poet might dream something like a realization of the full and final meaning of such an accomplishment as this in answer to the world-prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

As this sort of dreaming is almost as difficult as canal digging, we get ideas at less expense by being struck with a few striking facts. The facts in this connection have become so striking in the last twenty-five years or so that it is now hard to stand up against collision with them. But let us see what has been happening just north of us on the lakes since Proctor Knott convulsed the country with his famous speech showing the humor of the circle Duluth had drawn around itself to confine the spheres of influence it expected to exert in the future of the world.

Last year, sailing and steam vessels entered the ports of the United States on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Pacific Coasts from Belgium,

France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, England, Scotland, Ireland, British America, the Central America states, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the British East Indies, China, Japan, Hawaii, the British possessions in Africa and the adjacent islands. These alone are enumerated singly, but the total tonnage of the vessels from these and all other countries thus entering all the ports of the United States through the whole year was 24,793,000 tons as reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics, the total world tonnage, entered and cleared, being 49,819,000 tons.

During the season, which does not include the whole year, the Sault Ste. Marie or Saint Mary's Falls Canals, between Lakes Superior and Huron, were passed by vessels with a registered tonnage of 36,617,000 tons, as reported by the acting general superintendent, L. P. Morrison, under the direction of Colonel Charles E. L. B. Davis of the United States Engineer Corps.

Comparing Tonnages.

We put these two totals together. We find the registered tonnage of a few miles of canal and lake water comparing thus with the tonnage of all the countries of the world in all the ports of the United States, and the thing seems out of the question—merely part of the dream which amused Proctor Knott and with which he amused the country. But finally, when we see that we are awake and that the totals will not change, no matter how often we look at them, we have been struck by a striking fact and compelled into something like a realization of what it means when such dreams as this come true.

The actual freight carried through these canals during the season back and forth between these two lakes could not have been loaded all at once into all the vessels of all the world which entered our ports during the year. It greatly exceeded their carrying capacity. As the German Government reports the total capacity of the ocean vessels of the nineteen principal countries of the world, including the United States, it is between 37,000,000 and 38,000,000 tons. The total freight passing through the St. Mary canals in 1905 was 44,275,680 tons. That is, if the attempt had been made to load it all at once on all the ocean ships in the world, it would have sunk them all.

This is a fact so striking that, after collision with it, we really need nothing more in the way of statistics. But it is really a small thing in its total connection. These millions of tons were not mere dead vegetable, mineral and animal matter, but facts in the lives of millions of people who have been coming to the territory of the rivers and lakes since Proctor Knott made his speech on the great dream of Duluth. They are still coming by millions. Every ton of this freight stands for hundreds of other tons not there represented, and the grand total stands for human effort, human stress of mind and muscle, human hopes and wants, successes, sufferings, failures, and renewed efforts. It is real-



"DIG, YE TERRIERS, DIG!"

—New York World.

ly the great drama of human life in one of its greatest climaxes that is taking shape in such statistics as these.

In a generation, both on the lakes and on the rivers below them, there has been a change inconceivably great. The obscure village of Duluth has become one of the ten "principal primary grain markets" of the world; flush with Chicago last year, and with more millions and tens of millions of bushels of breadstuffs crowding on it for shipment each year and each decade.

These ten primary markets, the greatest primary food markets of the United States, and hence of the world, are all on the lakes and river system. Five of them are on the lakes. Five, including St. Louis, are on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The figures of their growth mean the increase of the supply of food for the United States and the world. The connection between Lake Michigan and the Gulf by a deep waterway means that they will all be connected with tidewater in a single enormous system, on which their total capacity for feeding hungry people will bear through increased production of food, lower prices of marketing; more food at lower prices for those who eat it, and higher prices for those who produce it. This follows because the higher price of marketing is deducted in part from what is paid those who produce the food and is added in part to the prices charged those who buy it.

When the first drop of water from Lake Michigan passed the Eads jetties into the Gulf of Mexico, the "Mississippi River, lakes and gulf system of waterways" became an accomplished fact in everything except such details as investing the money the United States Engineer Corps estimates it will cost to make a fourteen-foot channel from the Chicago canal to St. Louis. It was a serious matter, and not merely one of the greatest and most monumental developments of the whole history of humor that this first drop of Lake Michigan water, passing St. Louis on its way to the gulf in 1900 was loaded with microbes, bacilli, and micrococci. The number of these astonishing names found in subsequent drops under the microscope were accompanied by something else in this Lake Michigan water as mysterious as micrococci. It was a "potential." A micrococcus, as a mystery, is really as simple as a tadpole, if not more so. He is interpreted as a potentiality of disease which may involve a million or more people in epidemic. The potentiality of Lake Michigan water on its way to the gulf, as it threatens to develop a freight "potential," threatens in the same way to affect more or less the whole volume of a billion and a quarter tons of freight. With water transit extending from Duluth to New York harbor by lake and Erie Canal and river, this potentiality was quite clear to some eyes without the aid of the microscopes which found the micrococcus. The simple fact involved was that the history of forty years told in tables any one may study

out in an hour, showed that wherever a water route is actually operating the cost of carrying freight over it fixes the highest rate that can be charged successfully for carrying freight over all land routes within its "sphere of influence," and after doing this, takes down the highest land rate with it as it goes down itself.

This is the fact that makes the completion of the lakes to the gulf a certainty of the future. The greatest thing in the history of the world in the second quarter of the nineteenth century was what St. Louis was most intimately concerned in doing through the use of steam on the Mississippi River and its tributaries in laying the foundations of the States and cities which sprang up like mushrooms in the trans-Mississippi west during the third quarter of the century. Then something else which had already begun, worked out into the greatest single thing in the history of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It was the work of steam on the great lakes, doing between 1875 and 1900 for population and production in a vast territory what the rivers with St. Louis as their greatest city had already done for their territory in the preceding quarters of the century.

Now, when the first quarter of the twentieth century is to join these results as two component totals of the same sum total, it is as much a matter of course as when a bookkeeper has footed his long columns of separate results into the two totals which must go together to make up the grand total. The immense possibilities already realized on the lakes can not be kept separated from those already realized on the rivers to make up the grand total for the beginnings of the future, in which, with immigration increasing at the rate of over a million a year in this country and the immense wheat areas north and west of the lakes in Canada filling up, the present is still only a suggestion of what the results of the future are likely to be.

Deep Water in Canal.

Besides the Chicago canal, already cut deep enough for twenty-eight miles for a ship canal, it is proposed to dredge the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers until there is a depth of fourteen feet to St. Louis. The Chicago Canal was begun in 1892, and up to April, 1906, something over \$50,000,000 had been spent on it. The first water from the lakes was turned into it on its way to the gulf on January 2, 1900. Chicago and the State of Illinois then proposed to turn the canal proper, twenty-eight miles in length, and fourteen miles of its Chicago and Des Plaines River connection, or forty-two miles in all, over to the United States Government on condition that it should establish the fourteen-foot channel as far as St. Louis. The most expensive part of the work will be eight miles between Lockport and Joliet, where the cut will be through rock to the depth of twenty-two feet. The declivity from Lockport to St. Louis is 171 feet and the

estimated cost of making the channel is \$27,000,000, in addition to \$3,000,000 that Chicago is expected to spend on the section between Lockport and Joliet. The estimate of the United States Engineer Corps put the total at about \$31,000,000.

It is no more possible to guess now how much of the enormous trade of the lakes will be turned down to St. Louis by such a connection between lakes and rivers than it is to guess now what the trade of the lakes in another quarter of a century will be. Fifty years after the Duluth speech of Proctor Knott, the greatest effort of humorous oratory in the history of Congress, the contrasts of reality with the present may be as strong as the contrasts of the present are with the realities of the day when Proctor Knott rose, holding in his hand the concentric circles around Duluth which prophesied the present. Without guessing at all, however, it is easy to see that if it had only half the freight passing through it to St. Louis which passes the Sault Ste. Marie canals, its influence would be felt from lakes to gulf and from the head of navigation on the Missouri and Mississippi River, not only to St. Louis and the gulf, but to St. Louis and the Atlantic across the country. This is a necessary result of an open waterway's work, fixing rates, even when the actual work of moving freight over it is at the lowest.

The work of completing the proposed deep waterway is no such stupendous thing to the imagination as the work actually involved in cutting continents in two at Suez or at Panama. The possibilities of results which belong to the Mississippi River, lakes and gulf as a system of waterways soon pass from the great realities of existing facts to the region where imagination can not follow them. But to the cautious judgment which ventures beyond the present only by inches it must become clear on the evidence that nothing greater than this has been undertaken in the United States, and that as an accomplished fact it is now inevitable.

PRESIDENT AND PANAMA CANAL

Chief Executive Won the Hearts of All Workers in the Zone.

President Roosevelt's journey to Panama served, of course, to give life to the entire subject of canals as well as renewed confidence to the general public that the great Transisthmian waterway is to be completed as soon as engineering skill can accomplish it. Said the Associated Press concerning the President's visit.

New York.—"President Roosevelt took the Panamaians by storm," said Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, who

arrived on the steamer Colon from Colon. Mr. Shonts spoke enthusiastically of the recent visit of the Chief Executive and declared that work on the canal was progressing under satisfactory conditions. During his talk with the newspaper men Mr. Shonts took occasion to deny that his daughter, Theodora, had become engaged to a titled foreigner.

Discussing the President's visit, Chairman Shonts said:

"President Roosevelt simply took the people of Panama by storm. The setting aside of all precedents by the President in his visit to Panama won the instant admiration and respect of the people of the republic. Mr. Roosevelt was familiar with the work theoretically and saw and understood more during his short stay than the average man would in several months.

"The building of the canal is to President Roosevelt as the building of a home would be to any other man. He looks at it as his own personal work, having been given carte blanche by Congress in the work.

"During the President's trip through the canal zone one of the leading citizens asked Mr. Roosevelt what he thought of the criticism as written by Poultney Bigelow. The President answered: 'Small people, like small flies, despoil large things and large enterprises.'

"In the President's speech at Colon, the thing that won the hearts of the canal workers and of the people was his statement: 'The men who are now working on the canal and the citizens of Panama who are assisting them will go down to posterity like the veterans of the Civil War. When this great work is completed the men who have been instrumental in its success will look backward and say, "I was part of it," as do the veterans of the Civil War when they look with pride at the great united nation.'

"This did more to endear the President and the United States in general to the people than anything else he could have said."

SHIFTS THE CANAL HEADS

President Reorganizes the Panama Administration After His Visit.

The practical result of the President's trip was reflected, in part, as follows in the Associated Press dispatches:

By an executive order, signed by the President in Panama and cabled to the offices of the Isthmian Canal Commission here, the working forces of the Panama Canal are thoroughly reorganized. A reorganization of the Canal Commission itself is expected to follow soon.

The general effect of the order is to give Chairman Shonts more complete control of the

administrative portion of the canal construction and to place Chief Engineer Stevens in absolute charge in Panama.

There will be no new governor of the Canal Zone to succeed Governor Charles E. Magoon, now running things in Cuba. It is provided that the duties of the office of Governor shall be fulfilled by the general counsel, who happens to be Richard Reed Rogers. Mr. Rogers will continue to maintain his office here. This step will leave no division of authority on the isthmus between the chief engineer, Mr. Stevens, and the Governor.

New Members of Commission.

The President in reorganizing the commission will select any new members from the heads of the seven departments of work created by the new executive order. Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens, of course, will be members. The commission by law must consist of seven members, but the President is not compelled to have more than a quorum. There are now two vacancies, one caused by the transfer of Governor Magoon and the other by the failure of the Senate at its last session to confirm Joseph B. Bishop.

The present commission was appointed in the spring of 1905. Then there was on hand the problem of the type of canal that should be constructed and the general work of preparation. There is nothing left except administrative and executive detail, and the commission is considered to have outlived its real mission in life. Consequently the reorganization is planned. It is very likely that one of the new members will be Mr. Rogers, the general counsel, who, in addition to his work as such, will perform the duties of Governor of the canal zone, and Colonel Wil-

liam C. Gorgas, head of the sanitation department. Colonel Gorgas would be the representative of the army on the commission.

Seven Executive Departments.

The order just issued provides for the establishment of seven executive departments. Heretofore there have been but three, administrative, under Mr. Shonts; engineering, in the hands of Mr. Stevens; and the third having to do with the control of the Canal Zone, of which Governor Magoon was the chief executive. These three heads of the departments comprised an executive committee. This organization is abolished by the executive order. The new departments will be administered by John F. Stevens, chief engineer; Richard R. Rogers, general counsel; Colonel William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer; D. W. Ross, general purchasing officer; E. S. Benson, general auditor; E. J. Williams, disbursing officer, and Jackson Smith, manager of labor and quarters.

"The chairman," says the new order, "shall have charge of all departments incident and necessary to the construction of the canal or any of its accessories; he shall appoint the heads of the various departments, subject to the approval of the commission; the head of each department shall report and receive his instructions from the chairman; he shall have charge of the operations of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line."

The chief engineer will have charge of all engineering work, the construction of the canal, and control of the Panama Railroad in so far as it relates to construction, and the custody of all the supplies and plant of the commission on the isthmus.



from ALL REBATES

AIRSHIP AS A NEW
FACTOR IN THE
WORLD OF
TRAFFIC

THE SHADE OF DARIUS GREEN:
'AND T.B. ALDRICH WROTE FUNNY POEMS
ABOUT ME FORTY YEARS AGO.'

—Adapted from the New York Times.

SANTOS-DUMONT, MAXIM, BELL, AND OTHER EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE FLYING MACHINES WILL SOON BE IN COMMON USE. FRANCE CREATES ALARM BY A PROPOSED AERIAL WAR FLEET

OF course, the vision of such a thing is far away, but nevertheless recent events awake the imagination to the thought that the world of invention is on the eve of a device that will play an utterly new part in the solution of traffic problems and create an entirely new sphere of human intercourse and law. The device is the airship, which so lately as but five to ten years ago was looked upon as probable only in the dreams of fanatics, but which now is regarded by no less responsible experimenters than Sir Hiram Maxim and Santos-Dumont as so far perfected that it will shortly be in as common use as the bicycle and the automobile.

AIRSHIPS IN EVERY HOME

Santos-Dumont, After a Recent Success, Says
All Will Be Flying Soon.

Said the noted Brazilian aeronaut recent-

ly, according to the Kansas City Star:

Paris.—Santos-Dumont, since the successful flight of his aeroplane, "The Bird of Prey," talks enthusiastically of the early approach of the day when all mankind will be navigating the air and flying machines will be more common than motor cars. Indeed, he believes that the flying machine will eventually become the poor man's motor car and be safer, faster, and cheaper.

In an interview he said:

Machines Need Not Be Large.

"The machine I am experimenting with is very large, having a surface of more than eighty square yards, but the practical aeroplane, which will be for the air what the democratic bicycle is for the earth, will be much smaller. With ordinary flying machines it is necessary to increase the size in order to increase the power.

"With the aeroplane, on the contrary, speed will be increased in direct proportion to the diminution of the resistance surface. My present aeroplane was intentionally built large to overcome main obstacles as to principles. But with increased power, which means speed, the

size can be reduced. At the same time, increased speed adds to the safety, as a powerful motor is more easily manipulated. We can, therefore, look forward to a practical aeroplane which can be comfortably housed in every home.

Cheaper Than Motor Cars.

"From the standpoint of maintenance, the cost both of petroleum and repairs, the aeroplane will be much less expensive than the motor car. There will be no expensive tires to burst and no bad roads to jolt them to pieces. There will be no collisions. Next year people will be able to go to the seashore on their aeroplanes. It will become the fad and the commencement of a new industry.

"The only danger would be the risk of a broken rudder, and I can not see that a rudder could break itself. The aeroplane is immobility itself. The swerving which made me descend on October 23 can be easily rectified by a second rudder to counteract any tendency in that direction."

MAXIM CONFIRMS THE HOPE

Great British Expert Thinks Problem of Aerial Flight Is Solved.

Said the noted British inventor and airship student, Sir Hiram Maxim, as quoted in the Chicago Tribune:

London.—The question of a perfected navigable flying machine is now regarded by experts here as one of the probabilities of the immediate future. Sir Hiram Maxim said recently:

"We shall not have any balloons in the future. We shall have flying machines. A few years ago the automobile was looked upon as a sort of monstrosity. Now it is practically a necessity, and I really think that in ten years at the outside we will be navigating the air as easily and as surely as we now are navigating the sea or the roads.

"For a balloon to lift, it must have a specific gravity less than the air. To attain this it must be exceedingly fragile. Therefore, it is useless for all practical purposes. Again, it has to be of comparatively enormous dimensions. Thus you see in a balloon you have a combination of size and fragility which must tell against its usefulness, but with the advent of the true flying machine these drawbacks will disappear. So I have no hesitation whatever in saying that before many more years pass we shall do away completely with the balloon.

"A solution of the problem is coming, whatever people think. I really believe myself that within a year from now there will be a great number of machines in the air. This is certain to happen within two years at any rate. We can not get away from the fact that a real flying machine has now made its appearance.

Santos-Dumont has proved this in his recent demonstrations, and these mark the beginning of a totally new epoch in the history of the world.

"There are sure to be startling developments within the next year. We are only on the threshold at present and the immediate future is full of possibilities."

PROFESSOR BELL ALSO OPTIMISTIC

Declares American Firm of Wright Brothers the Leaders in Invention.

Another specialist and inventor, who has gained his distinction in the United States, reviewed the subject at length recently. Said the New York World:

"The impossible has been passed in aerial navigation and I am proud of the fact that America leads the world in that matter," said Professor Alexander Graham Bell to a World reporter. Professor Bell had just returned from Boston, where he had delivered an address on the subject of aeronautics at the semi-annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Harvard College. "To the Wright brothers, of Ohio, belongs the credit of achieving the seemingly impossible, and I believe Santos Dumont has incorporated their ideas in his machine," said Professor Bell.

"The fact that America leads is not very pleasing to France. They have been at it for years over there, and as in some other things wanted to lead the world—to be in the van of newer creations. They lead the world in motor-ing, you know. When Professor Langley was successful in his flying machine in 1896 the Frenchmen were startled and surprised, for they had no idea that experiments were being made. They started in then and determined to take the laurels away from America. Within a year or two thereafter France again was in first place.

"Now it is America's turn, and do what they may to claim the honor, or try to discredit what the Wright brothers have accomplished, the fact still remains plain to any one who has followed the subject of aerial navigation that France is again in second place.

"Santos-Dumont deserves a great deal of credit for what he has achieved and for risking his life in numerous ascents and showing the public that he was really doing something. But the Wright brothers have accomplished more by working quietly and without any flourish of trumpets, so that when they are ready to show the public what they really have done their success will be all the greater.

Day of Laughter Has Gone By.

"Naturally I am very much interested in the matter from a scientific standpoint. I have done some experimenting myself, because I believe that we are approaching a progressive era of

WHEN "HUMAN ELECTRICITY" IS APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

"Two California scientists have succeeded in charging an electrical circuit with human electricity by the application of electrodes to the walls of the stomach. A drink of whisky doubled the current."—News Item.



"Oh, Auntie, I'm so glad to see you! And William promised to take a drink so he could get home quickly. He's pretty fast, anyway.



"Watch at the window while I put away your things and perhaps you can see him coming, with his skates on and all lit up.



"There he comes now, with a good-sized package. I was afraid he'd forget to get it. See! He's waving to you! Those motor skates save so much time."

aerial navigation. It is but a few years ago that talk of flying machines produced laughter. The man who advocated such a thing was considered mentally unbalanced. But the work went on under adverse conditions, and so to-day we have a real practicable flying machine in this country.

"I have not seen the Wright brothers' ship nor Santos-Dumont's, but the details of both are familiar to me. You see, the American inventors have gone along conducting their experiments in secret as much as possible, while Santos-Dumont has been before the public a great deal. So the latter is very well known, and he holds the center of the stage as the flying machine star. But as a matter of fact the Wright brothers could displace him were they to show the world what they can do.

Value in Time of War.

"It will undoubtedly be in war maneuvers that the machines will be given their first real test. That is where their practicability will be thoroughly tried out. It will mean a great deal to the country that has a flying machine to carry dispatches or make observations and drop explosives down in the enemy's camp. With a machine under control it will be a difficult matter for the sharpshooters to hit it and disable it, for it need never remain stationary. With a balloon the navigators were at the mercy of the air, and it has always been doubtful whether their use in warfare was of any particular value.

"This Government recognized the value of the flying machine long ago. That was why Professor Langley was allowed to go ahead and spend money in experiments. Had he been allowed to work in secret and do what he wanted the results would have been different.

"Ten years ago I was given a perfect realization of the feasibility of the flying machine. At that time Professor Langley had constructed his first aeroplane and I was allowed to see it in operation. He had a steam engine in it and it flew about from one place to another, and I managed to get a photograph of it. On two different occasions he was successful with it. That demonstrated that he was on the right track, having a steam-propelled airship.

"Later on he continued his studies, and the public through the newspapers may be blamed for what happened. The writers camped on his trail, and he was unable to make a move without its becoming known. He was a sensitive man, and all this jarred upon him. Because his machine did not do wonders, when in fact a slight mishap disabled it, he was held up to ridicule and there is no doubt in my mind that it hastened his end. He died broken-hearted when he might have been successful had he been left alone to perfect his machine.

More Encouragement in Europe.

"The incentive seems to be greater on the other side of the water. They take to it more over there and big rewards are offered for a successful flying machine. Over here the country

is more matter of fact, and after the machine is perfected it will be given approval. It is this sort of thing that sometimes retards the development of scientific inventions. All inventors are not wealthy, and their experiments are sometimes carried on at a cost of lots of time and what little money they have, and sometimes the needful things are not available because of lack of funds.

"No doubt Santos-Dumont could have done much better had there been no great crowds present when he made his ascent. The people are not educated to the fact that a flying machine is something heavy and substantial, and were one to hit you it would kill or seriously injure you. But the people regard them in the light of balloons, and so jeopardize their lives by crowding about, preventing a man from picking out a suitable landing place. Of course, Santos-Dumont is a victim of his own circumstances, for if he had not let it be so generally known what he was going to do, it would have been much different and his success would have been more pronounced.

"The fact that the Wright brothers have been able to fly with a machine that weighs 1925 pounds proves conclusively that the first stage has been passed. Their engine alone weighs more than two pounds and their car embodies a great many principles which are in the line of progress. The flexibility of the rudders in front and rear is something that seems to augur well for the future success. While I have not personally seen it, yet I can readily see how such rudders may be worked advantageously in controlling the machine.

It Is the Old Story of Evolution.

"Flying machines are simply coming into vogue now as they did many years ago. It is the same old story of evolution, only we of this age are making greater progress. Years and years ago people were experimenting with all sorts of devices, but many of them sacrificed their lives in attempting to fly, so it died out. This present age, however, is one that does not admit defeat and the people are struggling along accomplishing something all the time. They have the advantage of more knowledge gleaned from scientists and this they can turn to great advantage."

SANTOS-DUMONT RESENTFUL

Grows Angry Over Statement That He Imitated Wright Brothers.

The reflection contained in Professor Bell's interview naturally was resented by the eminent Brazilian. Said the New York Herald:

Paris.—When seen yesterday by a Herald correspondent concerning the criticism made upon his performances by Professor Graham Bell, M.

Santos-Dumont said he was surprised to see such foolish remarks in print. He very much doubted whether Professor Bell ever uttered such words.

"You see," said the young Brazilian, "one part of the argument destroys the other. For instance, Professor Bell is reported to have said that he believes the Wright brothers have made a machine which has flown and that naturally they kept it perfectly secret. Almost in the same breath he is reported as accusing me of copying the designs of the Wright brothers.

"How could I do such a thing if the machine had been kept hidden away from every observer? The thing is altogether too absurd. As I said once before, there is absolutely no evidence obtainable here to support the alleged statements of the Wright brothers. They may have flown, but there is nothing in any reports of their proceedings which inspires confidence.

"What might very easily take place, now that I have managed to construct a machine which has flown and of which photographs and plans are in everybody's hands, is that the Wright brothers might copy my machine, come out with it in public and declare they had constructed it years ago when the first of their remarkable series of letters began. There is nothing that I can see to prevent them doing this and claiming to be the first to have flown."

FRANCE BUILDS WAR FLEET

Lebaudy's Dirigible Balloons Are Used for Military Purposes.

For a long time the French militarists have been viewing the airship with a seriousness far greater than the phlegmatic cynicism of the Yankee temperament has allowed itself to cultivate, with the result shown in the following from the New York American:

Paris.—France will soon have a navy of the air. A fleet of aerial warships is to be built—indeed, a squadron is already being constructed.

The dirigible war balloon of MM. Lebaudy, built on the plans by the celebrated engineer, Julliot, has made an astonishing flight, absolutely unattached, and has proved as much under control as a first-class yacht.

The scene of this flight was at Moisson, near Mantes, Department of Seine-et-Oise, and the distance made was sixty miles. This success following that of ten days ago, when the machine stayed in the air two hours and twenty minutes, has created the greatest excitement in the French War Department, which is now convinced that the day of a possible warfare in the air is at hand. This airship of the Lebaudys is named *La Patrie*, and is driven by a motor which gives the propellers an average of eight hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. She

is cigar-shaped, but much larger and more powerful than that of Santos Dumont.

The experiment was the more brilliant repetition of that of November 16. After several trials made when the airship was but a foot or so above the earth to see if the motor was working well, six passengers, including an engineer from the War Office, entered the car, and at 9.20 the motor was set working and *La Patrie* rose gracefully from the ground to a height of six hundred feet. All present, including the specially appointed officials from the War Office, expressed admiration at the rapidity and ease with which she answered her helm. She was completely under the command of her pilot, and the officers declared that the perfect airship had at last been built.

Soon after rising the *Patrie* sailed off gracefully in the direction of the village of Lavacourt at a speed of fifteen miles per hour. She then circled around the village, turning to the left or right with ease, and finally moved off to the hills bordering the Seine, swerved around toward Moisson, coming back toward her shed at the gait of twenty miles an hour. When over the shed and about two hundred feet in the air she slowly and gracefully settled down to the ground amidst the waiting squad of soldiers.

BRITISH ARE ALARMED

Said to Fear That Other Nations Will Have the First Aerial Warships.

What the French activity may mean is reflected in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

London.—Though the English people have been slow, as they were in the case of automobilism, to take the same interest in aerial navigation as other European nations, the enthusiasm which they are now displaying was manifested by a large and interested audience which assembled at the Royal United Service Institution to listen to a lecture on "recent progress in aerial navigation" by Colonel J. D. Fullerton of the Royal Engineers. Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell occupied the chair.

In the course of the lecture Colonel Fullerton said great progress had recently been made toward solving the problem of aerial navigation, and it behooved Englishmen to keep abreast of the times.

Other countries were giving particular attention to the subject and England must do the same. The "soaring" balloon was never likely to be of any practical use and the "driving" was a question of the future.

Fuel to supply this driving force presented a difficulty which no inventor so far had overcome successfully. At present oil appeared best for aeronautical use, as it was safe, had good heat value and could be easily handled. The motor was a machine devised to utilize the power

of the fuel to the best advantage. In conclusion the lecturer said:

"There is no doubt whatever that aerial ships will play an important part in future wars. It is consequently most desirable that this country should at once take steps to insure a suitable aerial force being ready when the time for the struggle arrives, and I suggest that a royal commission be appointed to report after careful inquiry as to whether there is now a reasonable chance of solving the problem of flight."

WOMAN INVENTS A SHIP

Carnegie Offers to Aid in Practical Test of a New Air Vessel.

New York.—The only woman in the world who has attempted to solve the problem of aerial navigation is Miss E. L. Todd, of West Twenty-third Street.

Since the efforts of Santos-Dumont and Professor Langley Miss Todd has attempted to profit by the failures or successes of both these men, and believes she has found the solution of this difficult problem of locomotion in the air. She has invented a flying machine which is now attracting wide attention at the show of the Aero Club in Grand Central Palace. Her machine is an aeroplane and relies for success on a ratchet arrangement for directing the course of the machine upward or downward at will. In the model on exhibition Miss Todd has found the same difficulty that has confronted all aerial navigators—that is, it won't fly. But she confidently believes that she can easily overcome this defect.

The invention of Miss Todd has attracted more attention than any other exhibit at the Palace show. Andrew Carnegie spends two or three hours every day in going over the details with the woman inventor.

"How will you regulate the landing of the machine?" asked Mr. Carnegie, as he was minutely examining the parts of the airship one day.

"I think that is one of the easiest problems to solve," replied Miss Todd. "You see this valve here? Well, by putting that into play the electric force is so curtailed that the revolutions of the fans decrease. Without impetus the machine will naturally discontinue its flight. It is exactly the same principle as employed by the larger birds," she explained to Mr. Carnegie, who was intensely interested.

"But do you think it will rise at the right time?" asked Mr. Carnegie.

"Of course, this model will not rise," explained Miss Todd, "but in a perfect machine I think that will be easily solved."

Mr. Carnegie, it is said, would be willing to defray the expenses of having a practical test.

THE OLD SHEEP WAGON

I have heard men long for a palace, but I want
no such abode,
For wealth is a source of trouble, and a jeweled
crown is a load;
I'll take my home in the open, with a mixture
of sun and rain—
Just give me my old sheep wagon, on the bound-
less Wyoming plain.

With the calling sheep around me, and my dog
with his head on my knees,
I float cigarette smoke on the sage-scented prairie
breeze;
And at night, when the band is bedded, I creep
like a tired child
To my tarp in the friendly wagon, alone on the
sheep range wild.

I have had my fill of mankind, and my collie's
my only friend,
And I'm waiting here in the sagebrush for the
judgment the Lord may send;
They'll find me dead in my wagon, out here on
the hilltops brown,
But I reckon I'll die as easy as I would in a
bed in town.

—Denver Republican.

Heartless Sheila Shea.

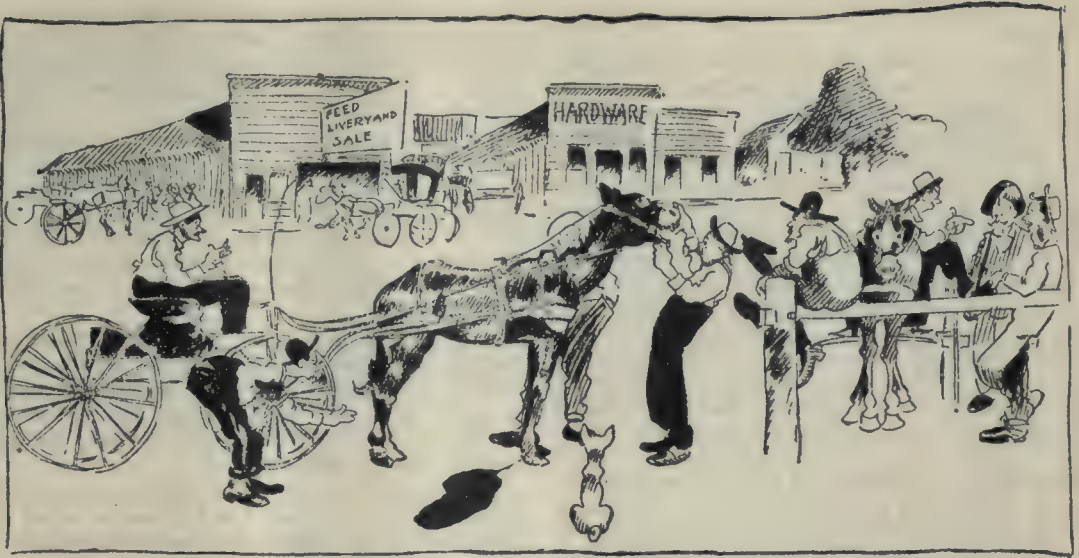
Shure, the parish is so quiet,
Sheila Shea.
All the folk are saddened by it
In a way,
An' the whole o' them are waitin'
Fur the joy o' celebratin'
Somethin' lively; like a weddin', let us say.
Shure ye know it is the duty
Of a girl that's blessed wid beauty
To be careful not to let it waste away.

Do ye hear me, Sheila Shea
Shure, how can ye be so gay,
Wid such quiet all about ye, that ye sing the
livelong day?

Has no sense o' sorrow found ye,
Sheila Shea?
Faix, the world revolves around ye,
An' it's gray.
Still, the spell will soon be broken,
Fur, although ye have not spoken
Sorra word o' what I've begged of ye to say,
If ye will not grace a weddin',
'Tis meself will soon be dead, an'
There's some comfort in a funeral, anyway.

Do ye hear me, Sheila Shea?
Shure, how can ye be so gay
Wid my breakin' heart so near ye, that ye sing
the livelong day?

—Catholic Standard and Times.



THE OLD AND THE NEW IN KANSAS.—No. I.

More than two thousand Kansas farmers have bought automobiles and the horse is rapidly becoming a back number in that state.—News Item. See Page 83 for No. II.

ON THE BASIS OF THE SOIL AMERICA HAS A PERIOD OF ASTONISHING AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT IS CALLED THE EPIC
OF THE FARM.—EXPERIMENTS IN CAMPHOR GROWING
AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST WAR.—UTILIZING
THE PRICKLY PEAR

FOR several years there has been a reaction in the United States against the passion for industrialism which has gradually driven the country into its era of trusts and railroad monopolies, and the swing of sentiment has been back toward the farm. Nothing has stimulated the trend so much as the remarkable breadth and inventiveness of the work in the Department of Agriculture. And now, as the country finds itself pinched for money with which to do its business and short of facilities with which to carry its products, it is significant that the main cause of all the trouble is found to be the prolific output of the farm.

FARMERS' LOAN BILL PASSED

**National Banks to be Allowed to Lend Money on
Unencumbered Farms.**

Probably nothing could more fully illustrate the extent to which the farm has been rehabilitated in public esteem than the following from the New York Times:

Washington.—After years of wrangling the House of Representatives passed recently by a three-to-one vote the Lewis bill, permitting national banks to make twelve months' loans on unencumbered farm lands to an extent equal to one-quarter of their capital stock. The debate was spirited, and such men as Hepburn, John Sharp Williams, Prince, of Illinois, Gillespie, of

Texas, and Hill, of Connecticut, engaged in the arguments.

It was "the great West and the farmer" versus Wall Street and the city banker throughout the wrangle. Mr. Hepburn contended that western surpluses went to New York to supply the sinews for speculation and then went back to western borrowers at exorbitant rates. High rates for call money, he asserted, were not caused by drains of money to lend to the West, but by the demands on Wall Street to return what it had borrowed from the West. The farmers, he continued, had little personal property, while their land was their asset.

He urged that western banks be given the right to make loans with this asset as collateral. The result, he said, would be that the farmers of the West could borrow at home; the banks there would have a field for surpluses, Wall Street would be stripped of this source of speculative material, and the demand for its return would be largely removed. Thus feverishness in the loan market would be lessened, and call rates be less subject to violent upward movement. He added that the twenty-five per cent limit made the transaction safe for banks, however small their capital, and despite the impossibility of immediate realization.

AN EPIC OF FARMING

Magnitude of American Rural Output Exceeds All Past Records.

The official Federal report of the country's farming condition was condensed as follows in the Philadelphia North American:

A veritable epic in figures, a triumphant song in statistics, is the report of the secretary of Agriculture, which tells the story of the American farmer's marvelous store of riches won from the soil in the year just ended, reaching the astounding total of \$6,794,000,000.

This exceeds the record-breaking products of last year by \$324,000,000.

The value of the farm products of the nation during the last twelve months would duplicate the entire railroad system of the United States, rail for rail, tie for tie, car for car. The American farm products of 1905 and 1906 pay for every railroad in the world, including the entire equipment.

Whatever else may be the cause of the movement from the country to the cities, it isn't the unproductiveness of the farms nor the unprofitableness of farming. Probably among no other class has there been such an advance in the material comforts and the general prosperity as among the farmers.

Farms Worth \$28,000,000,000.

The total value of the farm properties of the United States is estimated by Secretary Wilson's department at \$28,000,000,000. This is an increase of \$8,000,000,000 since 1900. It is more

than twice the capitalization of all the railroads of the United States, and four and a half times their real value. The earnings of the farms for the year amounted to nearly three times the net earnings of all the railroads.

Not only are the American farms the foundation of the domestic plenty that pervades the land, but they are the source of the nation's credit abroad. The foreign balance due the United States on agricultural products for the fiscal year of 1906 is \$433,000,000, while the balance on all other classes of exports is only \$85,000,000.

In the last seventeen years the American farmer has piled up the enormous credit of six billions of dollars, while the pampered manufacturer with all the stimulus of protective tariff and other government favors has a balance against him of \$459,000,000.

During the year 1906 the exports of agricultural products touched the high-water mark of \$976,000,000, or \$24,000,000 more than the exports of the previous record year, which was 1901.

Corn the Banner Crop.

Secretary Wilson notes the fact that the chief increase in the value of farm products during the year was in horses and meat cattle. The crops about balanced with the previous year. The greatest crop was corn, as usual, its value being \$1,100,000,000. Next in line came cotton, with a total of \$640,000,000, while hay, much ignored by writers on national wealth, was produced to the value of \$600,000,000. Wheat, with a total of \$450,000,000, showed a falling off of about \$50,000,000.

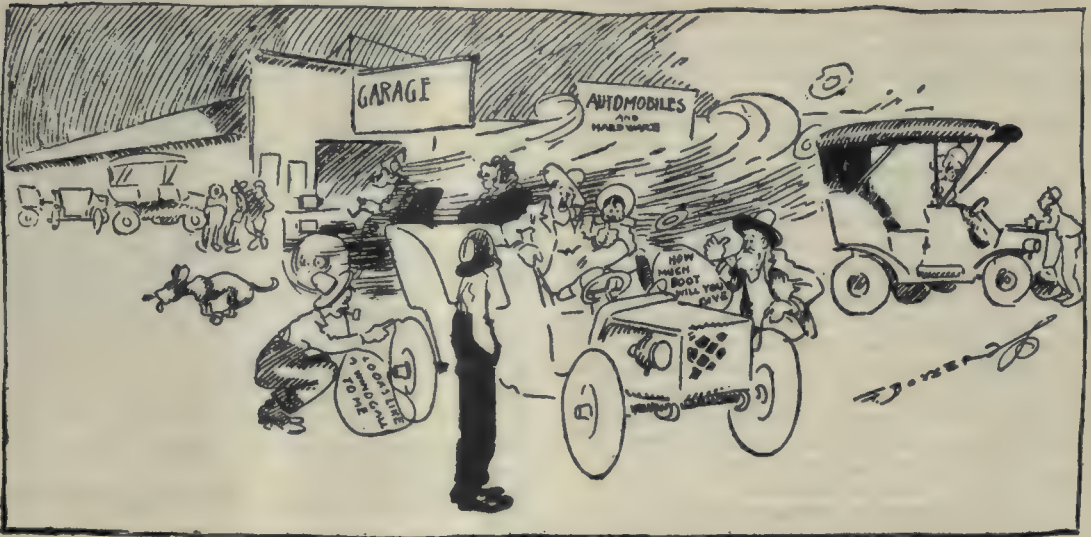
An astonishing result is reported in the beet-sugar industry, which amounted to \$34,000,000, against \$7,000,000 seven years ago.

As showing the preponderance of the United States in cotton, the report points out that the product of Texas alone is greater than that of British India, and three times that of Egypt, while it is half as much again as the entire crop of the rest of the world outside of the United States, India, and Egypt.

There is a curious note in the fact that, despite the furore over the packing-house disclosures, the exports of that industry exceeded those of the previous year by \$37,000,000.

As to how the farmer has used his surplus earnings, Secretary Wilson says:

The farmer's standard of living is rising higher and higher. The common things of his farm go to the city to become luxuries. He is becoming a traveler; and he has his telephone and his daily mail and newspaper. His life is healthful to body and sane to mind, and the noise and fever of the city have not become the craving of his nerves, nor his ideal of the everyday pleasures of life. A new dignity has come to agriculture, along with its economic strength; and the farmer has a new horizon, far back of that of his prairie and his mountains, which is more promising than the sky-line of the city.



THE NEW IN KANSAS—No. II.

THEY MAKE RAILROADS RICH

Farmers Pay Half a Billion a Year for Their Transportation.

The contribution of the farms to the industrial world was shown, to a small extent, in the following in the St. Louis Republic:

New York.—Revenues of the railroads of the country for carrying the agricultural products for the year 1906 are estimated at \$524,764,025 by Captain G. J. Grammer, vice-president of the New York Central lines in charge of traffic, who has compiled the detailed figures on the subject printed in an accompanying table. Transportation men who studied its columns yesterday said they considered them accurate.

In figuring out the earnings which are to come to the transportation companies from the products of the soil, Captain Grammer takes into consideration the total crop production, its value at current market rates, the amount of carriage which each crop will entail, the average railroad rate, and the earnings per car for this service. Consideration is given to the fact that much of the property is transported several times to and from manufactories and the general markets, for example.

A WEAPON FOR WAR TIME

Government Prepares to Grow Camphor As Precaution Against Emergency.

Also, nothing could better illustrate the value of the federal activity in the agricultural field than the following from the San Francisco Chronicle:

Washington.—The government is preparing to raise its own camphor, so that in case of trouble with Japan it will not be cut off from one of the ingredients necessary in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Beverly Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, appeared recently before the House Committee on Agriculture and stated that Japan controlled the camphor output, but he said that it had been demonstrated that camphor could be produced in this country, and that a plantation of three thousand acres was to be set out in Florida.

The tree is grown successfully in California, but only for ornament. Galloway said that in Japan the trees are cut down to extract the gum, but the Bureau has learned that it can be extracted from the twigs, and the usefulness of the tree is little impaired thereby.

NEW VARIETY OF ALFALFA

Secretary Wilson Says it Will Grow Where the Mercury Goes Down to Forty Below Zero.

Or, if the growing of camphor against the contingency of war is not a sufficient exhibit of the utility of the federal farming, the following will give further conviction. It is from the New York Sun:

Washington.—James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, delivered an address at the Thanksgiving service of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, in which he said that within ten days an agent of the Agricultural Department had sent word that he had found in Siberia an alfalfa which would grow where the mercury went down to forty degrees below zero.

"We wanted dry-land crops and that is what

we have found," said Mr. Wilson. "That variety of alfalfa is coming to the United States. That is one of the most interesting things that has been brought to my attention during the last year."

Among other things that Mr. Wilson told his auditors were that 13,500,000 copies of reports by special agricultural agents were being sent out by his Department for the education of the people; that the farmers were so prosperous that they were putting money in the banks and sending their boys and girls to college, and would have to buy automobiles or find some other way of getting rid of their wealth, and that through modern machinery and methods one farm hand in the country could do as much work as four hundred Chinamen, and as a result rice was being produced so cheaply in the United States that 700,000,000 pounds of it were exported last year, some of it to rice-growing countries.

ARTIFICIAL VEGETABLES

Professor Leduc Produces Them by Chemical Process—Act Like Living Plants.

Something of the intimacy of scientific interest elsewhere than in America in the propagation of food substances is reflected in the following from the New York Sun:

Paris.—The Academy of Sciences heard Professor d'Arsonval describe artificial vegetables, which he exhibited, and which were produced by the methods of Professor Leduc, of the Nantes Medical College. Professor d'Arsonval interested his colleagues greatly, but unfortunately for the lay public, he did not say whether the so-called vegetables are edible.

While they were described as vegetables, they have nothing of the vegetable in their makeup, but they behave after their production as do the real vegetables they resemble under natural conditions. Into the composition of these products nothing living enters. Professor Leduc makes seeds in pill form, one part of sulphate of copper and two parts of glucose. These are deposited in bouillon made of gelatine, to which are added three per cent of ferro-cyanide of potassium and a little sea salt.

The seed develops sometimes on the surface of the liquid and sometimes in its depths, giving birth to plants resembling seaweed and other marine plants. It was announced that these artificial plants were not merely scientific curiosities. Professor Leduc has been able to recognize that they have the same properties as the plants they resemble, and are influenced similarly by heat and light.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

**Nearly Fifty-four Thousand Persons Employed
and the Output is Worth \$108,000,000
Annually.**

The following from the Kansas City Star

speaks for itself, as to one of the by-products of the farm:

Washington.—The canning and preserving industries of the United States employ 53,862 persons and their output in 1904 was worth \$108,500,000, according to a census bulletin which was made public recently. The capital of the 2,703 establishments engaged in the business is \$70,000,000.

The canned vegetable output was valued at \$45,250,000, canned and dried fruits \$27,250,000, canned fish \$17,000,000, smoked fish \$2,362,000, salted fish \$6,250,000, canned oysters \$3,800,000. California leads the states with a canned product of nearly \$25,000,000. New York reports \$13,900,000, Maryland \$12,750,000, Iowa canned \$2,616,000 worth of corn, which is more than any other state reported. Alaska leads in the production of canned salmon, with an output of \$7,618,000. Washington was second, with \$2,500,000.

Maine turned out \$4,291,000 worth of canned sardines and all the other states less than \$100,000. The Massachusetts product of salted cod was 38,000,000 pounds, valued at \$2,500,000, or more than three times the combined output of all other states.

In the canning of oysters Mississippi ranks first, Maryland second, South Carolina third, Louisiana fourth, Georgia fifth.

WEALTH IN THE PRICKLY PEAR

Texas Ranchmen Find They Can Convert the Cactus Into Denatured Alcohol.

Nothing has more continuously marked the progress of systematic study of agriculture than the discovery from time to time of the serviceability of hitherto rejected substances and growth. An example in point is the following from the New York Herald:

Fort Worth.—In portions of West Texas and over a great deal of South and Southwest Texas the prickly pear has long been regarded as an unmitigated nuisance, although during seasons of drought the ranchmen have found it a very good cattle food after the spines are removed by burning.

Since the impetus given the making of denatured alcohol it is claimed that there is a bonanza to be reaped from these cactus lands of Texas as a material for manufacturing alcohol, and at several points in West Texas arrangements are being made to soon begin work with portable stills, which will be moved around in the cactus region as the supply diminishes. Owners of this cactus land are figuring on some big revenue when the alcohol making begins, and it is an experiment that is being watched with much interest throughout the state.

The feeding of this prickly pear to stock has

also been given a new impetus in consequence of some experiments that have recently been made and the boost given the idea by the federal authorities at Washington. As a result of careful experiments it has been shown that a ration producing between one and a quarter and one and a half pounds of butter per day cost about thirteen cents when pear, rice, bran, and cottonseed meal were fed.

Although prickly pear is low in nutritive value from the chemical standpoint, the steer-feeding experiment shows also that there is abundant justification for the practices in vogue of preparing cattle for market upon prickly pear and cottonseed meal. A gain of one and three-quarter pounds a day at an expense of three cents per pound compares favorably with the feeding results obtained from standard feeds.

NEW LAND OF CORN FOUND

An Astonishing Yield Gathered This Year in Indian Territory.

In connection with the creation of a new State in the Southwest, the following as to a feature of the State is imperative. It is from the Kansas City Star:

Muskogee, I. T.—Just now Indian Territory is attempting to move the greatest corn crop that has ever been produced in the new country—and every bushel of it is worth thirty cents. This is the first year that Indian Territory has had a chance to show what it could do in producing corn. The result is a revelation. Every shipping point is crowded, while elevators and corn cribs are bursting with their loads.

Not a railroad in the territory can furnish enough cars to move the crops, and still the farmers pour in with wagon loads, and each wagon has the side boards raised. In the towns in the northern part of the territory, where is the best corn land, there will be long ricks of corn piled out on the ground like stacks of straw, waiting to be moved. There is neither crib nor elevator room and the railroads can not move the crop.

But the Price is Thirty Cents.

In many towns all the elevator men have refused to buy another bushel of corn until the railroads furnish sufficient cars to move it, but still the price is thirty cents whenever a bushel is sold, and with corn making sixty and seventy bushels to the acre this is pretty good money.

COTTON CLOGS ITS ROAD

New State of Oklahoma Produces the Staple in Marvelous Abundance.

Still another impressive phase of the same section of the country is revealed in the following from the same paper:

Guthrie, Ok.—Oklahoma and Indian Territory

are bulging with cotton. Throughout the cotton belt the country is billowy with white. At every crossroads is a puffing gin, and along every country road move wagons filled high with seed cotton. The streets of the towns are blockaded with cotton wagons, surrounded by cotton buyers in keen competition.

In towns where compresses are established there is even greater activity. A famine of cars has made it almost impossible to move cotton, except to the compresses, and the buildings stand isolated in a level sea of bales packed as closely together as possible. The immense platforms are covered with cotton, and the bales reach far under the sheds. Switch engines bump and rattle along lines of loaded cars discharging their freight at the compresses, to be squeezed a second time under powerful machinery to reduce their size and consume less space in the holds of rusty, storm-beaten steamships at Galveston and New Orleans, which convey their cargoes across the Atlantic to foreign countries, even as far as Russia and Japan. The trackage is so overcrowded that often passenger trains are delayed by cotton trains that can not be moved quickly from the main line.

Estimated at One Million Bales.

Some cotton brokers estimate that Oklahoma and Indian Territory will raise one million bales this year. This means fifty million dollars paid in cash in about one-half the geographical area of the state, or almost fifty dollars per capita to every man, woman, and child.

RAISE CHICKENS OR GO

Unwritten Law of Montezuma That Everybody Shall Breed Poultry.

Montezuma, Iowa.—“Love me, love my hen,” is the motto which could be written with propriety over an illuminated gateway to this little town. If you do not raise chickens you can not live in the town, enjoy its society, or send your children to school.

A few have tried to live in Montezuma without engaging in the poultry industry either for pleasure or profit, but they have always found their dislike for chickens growing into a sort of barrier against friendly intercourse with their neighbors, and they came to be almost social outcasts. Their children were hooted at school, called “snobs,” and told that their parents were too lazy to work or raise chickens.

These unpleasant conditions and real ostracism from the society of Montezuma were endured long, but at last the victims yielded. A delivery man left a jag of lumber and a few rods of wire netting and several mysterious boxes, from which flitted noisy, clucking, and crowing chickens. The next day the family joined the chicken raisers and took its place in society.

This little town raises more chickens per capita than any other town in America. Here everybody who is “anybody” raises poultry. The back yards of every resident are dotted with chicken houses and exercise pens, while the town

is practically hedged in with chicken farms. Every householder, masculine or feminine, knows how to breed, hatch, rear, feed, and care for broilers, roasters, layers, and exhibition fowls; how to build sheds, coops, brooders, and houses for large and small assortments of chickens. Almost every man or woman is a specialist on diseases of poultry, knows how much red pepper to give, and when to use real castor oil.

Those who believe that dead chickens are the only good variety to have on the place simply can not live here. Gardening is mingled with the lost arts. There is little to do but raise poultry. The industry has woven itself with the affairs of life here until social evenings, as well as the meetings of the town council, are given over to discussions of the poultry industry and the rights of owners. Montezuma is a big incubator and brooder for the poultry markets of the Northwest.

TO SAW THE PRAIRIE SOD

Colorado Invention to Improve Fertility and to Save Irrigation.

One of the most sweeping phases of Governmental interest in agriculture is the Reclamation Service. Parallel with the gigantic efforts involved in this work has come recently the following story of a comparatively simple method of conquering the arid lands. The story is from the Kansas City Star:

But for the serious consideration being given his unique propositions by leading men of science and affairs, one would be tempted to think that Colonel Albert Talmon Morgan, of Denver, Col., was a dreamer, a real Colonel Sellers.

His hobbies are to saw the soil of the West with buzz saws on wheels and thus make it laugh with a bountiful harvest; to fill the canyons and gulches of the continental divide with artificial glaciers, and quench the thirst of the plains in summer time with ice water; to abolish the aridity of the West and the excessive humidity of the South—these are the large contracts he has cut out for performance by a queer looking machine that stands in the rear of a machine shop. The irreverent small boy has dubbed it the "Colorado go-devil," but he calls it the Morgan auto saw ditcher.

To Make Arid Lands Fertile.

Here is the philosophy of this epochal invention: The auto saw ditcher, hitched to a steam traction engine, with gang saws placed a foot apart, will buzz-saw the plains instead of plowing them. Millions of little trenches, or grooves, or ruffles, or saw cuts, or whatever one chooses to call them, will be sawn in the arid prairie a foot or more in depth and an inch or an inch and a half in width, at right angles to the line of drainage. When a rain comes, or when the snows

melt, instead of running off the surface into the water courses to create disastrous floods a thousand miles or more away, the moisture will sink into these millions of saw cuts. Gradually it will percolate on down into the subsoil, soaking it so that it, as well as the partitions between the grooves and the sun-baked prairie will be filled with water like a sponge. In these saw-cuts the Colonel will then plant the seed of whatever crops he wishes to harvest. By this method he declares he can grow sugar beets a foot long, doubling Colorado's annual production without the planting of an additional acre.

Water Stored in Glaciers.

Next in the scheme is the reintroduction of the glacial age. At every little pool, lake, and basin near the bleak mountain tops, the Colonel plans to place siphons. When ice forms in winter time over these pools, these siphons will be put to work, pouring water from the bottoms of the pools out over the surface of the ice on lower levels. Hundreds of miles of glaciers, many feet in thickness might thus be formed every winter in the deep canyons and gulches of the continental divide. Instead of going off with a rush on the arrival of spring, as a greater portion of the snows and thin ice of the mountains now do, the great glaciers will melt but slowly, distributing their moisture into the streams through the hot summer months. This moisture can then be used to supplement that stored in the saw cuts on the plains for irrigation wherever needed.

"The storing of moisture in the soil and in glacial formations in the mountains will inevitably reduce the drainage into the Mississippi so materially that the floods that threaten the levees and inundate the lowlands will never more be heard of," he declares. Was there ever a more beautiful example of killing two birds with one stone? It all sounds too good to be true.

It is a Mechanical Success.

Colonel Morgan has advocated these ideas in season and out of season for many years, but never got a hearing until this fall. He went so far as to have an experimental buzz saw on wheels constructed, just to convince people that his auto saw would saw. It did saw, and so many people saw it saw that doubt on that score is no longer possible. The way it made the sawdirt fly was a caution. It threatened to bury the horses, which supplied the motive power. A shield was then placed in front of the saw to catch the dirt and place it at one side of the saw-cut. When gang saws are used, the dirt will be placed between the channels. The buzz saws, it should be explained, revolve in a direction contrary to that of the wheels of the carriage. Instead of cutting down, they cut up, lifting the particles of soil from their positions and throwing them out of the way.

Mechanically, therefore, the buzz saw in the soil is a success. It does the work expected of it, requiring less power for its operation than a plow. An acre of ground, or a thousand acres of ground can be gang-sawed by this new imple-



Now That Farmers Are In the Labor Union If Horses Could Talk.

—Indianapolis News.

ment of husbandry cheaper than it can be plowed. Colonel Morgan says that the buzz saw will crowd the plow out of business. It will be laid on the shelf, relegated to the scrap pile, or banished to museums and collections of antiques. This, of course, remains to be seen. The effects of the sawing of the soil for the conservation of moisture in the plains have not yet been demonstrated.

To be Given a Trial.

Many prominent people have indorsed Colonel Morgan's plan. The Denver Chamber of Commerce has indorsed the idea to the extent of joining in the effort to raise \$10,000 with which to test its practicability and efficiency on a scale that will forever settle the question.

The Hon. E. T. Wells, former justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, predicts that it will revolutionize agricultural conditions throughout the semi-arid belt. Former State Senator Stranger says it is the only practicable idea ever advanced for the prevention of drainage from the surface and the reduction of evaporation to a minimum. He expects it to accomplish great things—but doesn't believe the days of the plow are yet past. Farmers, merchants, bankers, lawyers, statesmen, scholars, and business men are fascinated by the novelty and the magnificent promise of the idea—but the necessary cash piles up slowly.

The path of Colonel Morgan has not been strewn with roses. Most of his time and all of his money have been spent on the development of the great idea, and in a vain endeavor to enlist the aid of sufficient capital to give it a test. It seems as if the day of the buzz saw had at last arrived. It will, at least, be given an exhaustive test to decide whether the faith of the inventor of the auto saw is justified or vain. That is all he asks.

BREEDING A SETTLE HEN

Government Starts a Special Farm on Which to Experiment.

Can the great American hen be thoroughly commercialized? Can she be made to forego her ancient and honorable ambition to set, and induced to put in all her time and energy producing eggs?

The Agricultural Department believes that such a thing is possible, and is now endeavoring to produce a non-setting continuous egg-laying fowl that will cheerfully forego the cares of the nursery and lay at least one egg a day the year round.

In order to ascertain just what effect encouragement and training will have upon the hen, an experimental station has been established by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department.

This experimental plant is located at St. Denis, near Baltimore, Md., and is in charge of Robert R. Slocum, a chicken expert, who was induced to superintend the work.

Efforts to induce the hen to spend less time setting and more time laying are being directed

by Dr. George M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Rommel says: "The matter is all in the future as yet, but the theory is that we can influence the hen's egg production by feeding; that is, by what we feed her and how we feed her.

"We have made practically no experiments as yet, but the Bureau of Animal Husbandry has secured the services of R. R. Slocum, who is an expert in that line, and he will have charge of the new work.

"The first work at the hen farm at St. Denis will be the study of the moist and dry mash systems of feeding and of the use of the self-feeding hoppers. The equipment is necessarily modest, because the available funds are not large.

Experiments in Feeding.

"A house divided into three pens, each accommodating twenty-five hens, with suitable yards, is to be constructed. This house, together with incubators, brooders, etc., sufficient to raise enough pullets to replace those used in the experiments, will comprise the immediate equipment.

"The two problems under investigation are to be combined by the use of three pens of fowls. The different lots of fowls are to be housed exactly alike, and all the conditions made equal except the methods of feeding.

"Fowls in pen No. 1 will receive, morning and night, a mixture of whole or cracked grains scattered in the litter, and at noon a moistened mash.

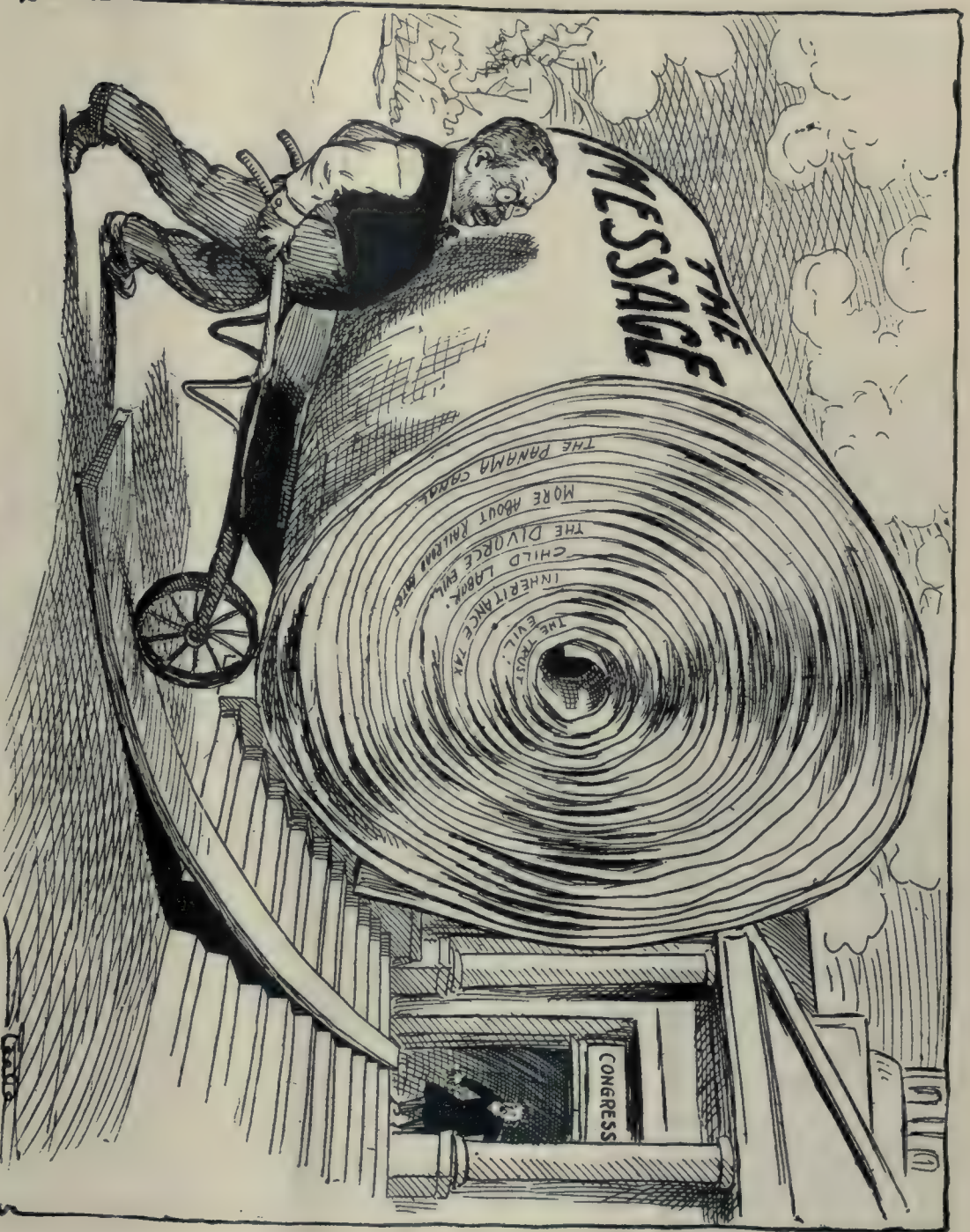
"Those in pen No. 2 will receive, morning and night, the same grain mixture, fed in the litter exactly as in pen No. 1, and the same mash at noon, except that it will be dry.

"The only difference between these two pens will be that pen No. 1 receives the mash moistened, while pen No. 2 receives exactly the same mash dry.

"Fowls in pen No. 3 will be fed exactly as those in the other pens, but will be fed from two self-feeding hoppers, one containing the grain and the other the mash. This mash will, of course, be dry. The hopper containing the grain will be opened about 4 p. m. in winter and 5 p. m. in summer, and will be left open until the next noon. It will then be closed; and the second hopper, containing the mash, will be opened, and left so, until the first hopper is again opened.

"In this way the fowls will have feed before them at all times, and can eat as much or as little as they please. A comparison can be made with pen No. 2, the only difference being that pen No. 2 receives its food at regular intervals and in amounts indicated by the appetite of the fowls, while those in pen No. 3 can help themselves at all times.

"White Plymouth Rock fowls are to be used in the experiments, not because of any special preference for this variety, but simply as a matter of convenience. Pullets are to be raised from the various pens, and the test will be repeated twice to confirm results and note the effect of the different systems on vitality."



THE PRESIDENT:
"Here we are now! Get busy, everybody!"

—Denver Post.

Points From the Message

IT is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar our prosperity.

No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present Congress.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expense of any party.

A bill which has just passed one house of the Congress, and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law, is that conferring upon the Government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law.

There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunction power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways, nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement.

There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal.

Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway.

It should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day.

Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on, should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry.

The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the Federal Government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties.

The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

In my judgment, it will, in the end, be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers.

There will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give it larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more competent control than at present over the great corporations.

Our efforts should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the Government ownership of railways is to secure by the Government on behalf of the people, as a whole, such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them.

What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury.

It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil.

There is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national Government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax.

It should be our prime object as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wage-worker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world.

The only other person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the country as is the welfare of the wage-workers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers.

In my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national Congress.

If it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines to the chief South American ports.

The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present currency laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law.

American citizenship should be conferred on all the citizens of Porto Rico.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good-will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct.

The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the island to Western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind.

To shut the Japanese out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us.

I recommend to Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens.

The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves, and, therefore, to preserve their independence.

If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purpose of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea has become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe Doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the country to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare.

We should, as a nation, do everything in our power for the cause of honorable peace.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which the country possesses.

In both the army and navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and enlisted men.



"S-H-H-H!"

—Detroit Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

FULL TEXT OF THE ADDRESS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO THE
LAST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS, WITH
SOME OF THE LEADING CARTOONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

AS a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity, and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity. No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present Congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Campaign Contributions

Again I recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already past one House of Congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire, but let us pro-

hibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Government's Right of Appeal

Another bill which has just past one House of the Congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the Government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the Congress. It is, of course, not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the Government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the Court sustained the defendant's demurrer; while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates

has been sustained by the Court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment.

The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the Government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court, and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the Government in its efforts to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong, and may also prevent the Government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them.

One Unsafe Precedent

I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the Congress to be "unconstitutional," and then to deny to the Government the right to have the Supreme Court definitely decide the question.

It is well to recollect that the real efficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of this nature as to which there is not much public excitement, because there is little public understanding of their importance, while the interested parties are keenly alive to the desirability of defeating them. The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the Government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success.

At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the Government in finally deciding, in certain cases, to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and those there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts. Of course, where the judge can see his way to inflict the penalty of imprisonment the deterrent effect of the punishment on other offenders is increased, but sufficiently heavy fines accomplish much. Judge Holt, of the New York District Court, in a recent decision admirably stated the need for treating with just severity offenders of this kind. His opinion runs in part as follows:

Punishment for a Rebater

"The Government's evidence to establish the defendant's guilt was clear, conclusive, and undisputed. The case was a flagrant one. The transactions which took place under this illegal contract were very large; the amounts of rebates returned were considerable; and the amount of the rebate itself was large, amounting to more than one-fifth of the entire tariff charge for the transportation of merchandise from this city to Detroit. It is not too much to say, in my opinion, that if this business was carried on for a considerable time on that basis—that is, if this discrimination in favor of this particular shipper was made with an 18 instead of a 23-cent rate and the tariff rate was maintained as against their competitors—the result might be and not improbably would be that their competitors would be driven out of business.

"This crime is one which in its nature is deliberate and premeditated. I think over a fortnight elapsed between the date of Palmer's letter requesting the reduced rate and the answer of the railway company deciding to grant it, and then for months afterwards this business was carried

on and these claims for rebates submitted month after month and checks in payment of them drawn month after month. Such a violation of the law, in my opinion, in its essential nature, is a very much more heinous act than the ordinary common, vulgar crimes which come before criminal courts constantly for punishment and which arise from sudden passion or temptation. This crime in this case was committed by men of education and of large business experience, whose standing in the community was such that they might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law, upon the maintenance of which alone in this country the security of their property depends.

"It was committed on behalf of a great railroad corporation, which, like other railroad corporations, has received gratuitously from the state large and valuable privileges for the public's convenience and its own, which performs quasi-public functions, and which is charged with the highest obligation in the transaction of its business to treat the citizens of this country alike, and not to carry on its business with unjust discriminations between different citizens or different classes of citizens. This crime in its nature is one usually done with secrecy and proof of which it is very difficult to obtain. The Interstate Commerce Act was passed in 1887, nearly twenty years ago. Ever since that time complaints of the granting of rebates by railroads have been common, urgent, and insistent, and altho the Congress has repeatedly past legislation endeavoring to put a stop to this evil, the difficulty of obtaining proof upon which to bring prosecution in these cases is so great that this is the first case that has ever been brought in this Court, and, as I am informed, this case and one recently brought in Philadelphia are the only cases that have ever been brought in the eastern part of this country. In fact, but few cases of this kind have ever been brought in this country, East or West. Now, under these circumstances, I am forced to the conclusion, in a case in which the proof is so clear and the facts are so flagrant, it is the duty of the Court to fix a penalty which shall in some degree be commensurate with the gravity of the offense. As between the two defendants, in my opinion, the principal penalty should be imposed on the corporation. The traffic manager in this case presumably acted without any advantage to himself and without any interest in the transaction, either by the direct authority or in accordance with what he understood to be the policy or the wishes of his employer.

"The sentence of this Court in this case is that the defendant, Pomeroy, for each of the six offenses upon which he has been convicted, be fined the



He Will Be a Good Boy.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

sum of \$1000, making six fines, amounting in all to the sum of \$6000; and the defendant, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, for each of the six crimes of which it has been convicted, be fined the sum of \$18,000, making six fines, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$108,000, and judgment to that effect will be entered in this case."

Setting Aside of Judgments

In connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that:

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the Court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Injunctions Are Necessary

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts, in which case, of course, the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a necessary power, which is, nevertheless, subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. Of course a judge strong enough to be fit for his office will enjoin any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by conspiracy, no matter what his opinion may be of the rights of the original quarrel.

Disorder Requires Prompt Action

There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the injunctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary injunction in a labor case, if granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties, and, therefore, if improperly granted, may do irreparable wrong.

Yet there are many judges who assume a matter-of-course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, altho I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their unwise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are

striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters affecting corporations, it will be well nigh impossible to prevent its abolition.

The Judiciary and the Public

It may be the highest duty of a judge at any given moment to disregard, not merely the wishes of individuals of great political or financial power, but the overwhelming tide of public sentiment, and the judge who does thus disregard public sentiment when it is wrong, who brushes aside the plea of any special interest when the pleading is not founded on righteousness, performs the highest service to the country. Such a judge is deserving of all honor; and all honor can not be paid to this wise and fearless judge if we permit the growth of an absurd convention which would forbid any criticism of the judge of another type who shows himself timid in the presence of arrogant disorder, or who, on insufficient grounds, grants an injunction that does grave injustice, or who, in his capacity as a construer, and therefore in part a maker of the law, in flagrant fashion thwarts the cause of decent government. The judge has a power over which no review can be exercised; he himself sits in review upon the acts of both the executive and legislative branches of the government; save in the most extraordinary cases he is amenable only at the bar of public opinion; and it is unwise to maintain that public opinion in reference to a man with such power shall neither be expressed nor led.

Criticism Useful to the Bench

The best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim any immunity from criticism. This has been true since the days of the great English Lord Chancellor Parker, who said: "Let all people be at liberty to know what I found my judgment upon, that, so when I have given it in any cause, others may be at liberty to judge of me." The proprieties of the case were set forth with singular clearness and good temper by Judge W. H. Taft, when a United States circuit judge eleven years ago, in 1895:

"The opportunity freely and publicly to criticize judicial action is of vastly more importance to the body politic than the immunity of courts and judges from unjust aspersions and attack. Nothing tends more to render judges careful in their decisions and anxiously solicitous to do exact justice than the consciousness that every act of theirs is to be subjected to the intelligent scrutiny and candid criticism of their fellow men. Such criticism is beneficial in proportion as it is fair, dispassionate, discriminating, and based on a knowledge of sound legal principles. The comments made by learned text writers and by the acute editors of the various law reviews upon judicial decisions are therefore highly useful. Such critics constitute more or less impartial tribunals of professional opinion before which each judgment is made to stand or fall on its merits, and thus exert a strong influence to secure uniformity of decision. But non-professional criticism also is by no means without its uses, even if accompanied, as it often is, by a direct attack upon the judicial fairness and motives of the occupants of the bench; for if the law is but the essence of common sense, the protest of many average men may evidence a defect in a judicial conclusion, tho based on the nicest legal reasoning and profoundest learning.

"The two important elements of moral character in a judge are an earnest desire to reach a just conclusion and courage to enforce it. In so far as fear of public comment does not affect the courage of a judge, but only spurs him on to search his conscience and to reach the result which approves itself to his inmost heart, such comment serves a useful purpose. There are few men, whether they are judges for life or for a shorter term, who do not prefer to earn and hold the respect of all, and who can not be reached and made to pause and deliberate by hostile public criticism. In the case of judges having a life tenure, indeed, their very independence makes the right freely to comment on their decisions of greater importance, because it is the only practical



AN EARLY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

—St. Louis Republic.

and available instrument in the hands of a free people to keep such judges alive to the reasonable demands of those they serve.

"On the other hand, the danger of destroying the proper influence of judicial decisions by creating unfounded prejudices against the courts justifies and requires that unjust attacks shall be met and answered. Courts must ultimately rest their defense upon the inherent strength of the opinions they deliver as the ground for their conclusions and must trust to the calm and deliberate judgment of all the people as their best vindication."

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the good people who carry a sound proposition to an excess in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The instinct of the American people as a whole is sound in this matter. They will not subscribe to the doctrine that any public servant is to be above all criticism. If the best citizens, those most competent to express their judgments in such matters, and above all those belonging to the great and honorable profession of the bar, so profoundly influential in American life, take the position that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will not be accepted by the American people as a whole.

In such event the people will turn to and tend to accept as justifiable the intemperate and improper criticism uttered by unworthy agitators. Surely it is a misfortune to leave to such critics a function, right in itself, which they are certain to abuse. Just and temperate criticism, when necessary, is a safeguard against the acceptance by the people as a whole of that intemperate antagonism towards the judiciary which must be combated by every right-thinking man, and which, if it became widespread among the people at large, would constitute a dire menace to the republic.

Restraint of Lynching

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section—North, South, East, or West—has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law.

When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of a hideous crime—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it, thus avenging in a bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for one crime they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for the unnamable crime at all, while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. Governor Candler of Georgia stated on one occasion some years ago: "I can say of a verity that I have, within the last month, saved the lives of half a dozen innocent negroes who were pursued by the mob and brought them to trial in a court of law in which they were acquitted." As Bishop Galloway of Mississippi has finely said: "When the rule of a mob obtains, that which distinguishes a high civilization is surrendered. The mob which lynches a negro will in a little while lynch a white man suspected of crime. Every Christian patriot in America needs to lift up his voice in loud and eternal protest against the mob spirit that is threatening the integrity of this republic."

Governor Jelks of Alabama has recently spoken as follows: "The lynching of any person for whatever crime is inexcusable anywhere—it is a defiance of orderly government; but the killing of innocent people under any provocation is infinitely more horrible; and yet innocent people are likely to die when a mob's terrible lust is once aroused.

The lesson is this: No good citizen can afford to countenance a defiance of the statutes, no matter what the provocation. The innocent frequently suffer, and, it is my observation, more usually suffer than the guilty. The white people of the South indict the whole colored race on the ground that even the better elements lend no assistance whatever in ferreting out criminals of their own color. The respectable colored people must learn not to harbor their criminals, but to assist the officers in bringing them to justice. This is the larger crime, and it provokes such atrocious offenses as the one at Atlanta. The two races can never get on until there is an understanding on the part of both to make common cause with the law-abiding against criminals of any color."

Real Issue in Lynching

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man.

White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment; for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industrious, law-abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved; only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men, and of securing to the good man the right to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head, and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of attack on a woman should always be punished with death, as in the case with murder; assault should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court, and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

Means Moral Deterioration

The members of the white race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift, but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than,

in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation.

In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and wom-

become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which invites lynch law. Every graduate of these schools—and for the matter of that every other colored man or woman—who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neighbor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for next to the negro himself, the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him; and our steady effort should be to better the relations between the two. Great tho the ben-



WORRIED!

—St. Louis Republic.

anhood without education. Unquestionably, education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do everything towards making a man a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of assault, are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very little; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above mere brutal criminality.

Of course, the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great majority of cases, and hardly any of them

eff of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored people, it may be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate.

Be it remembered, furthermore, that the individuals who, whether from folly, from evil temper, from greed for office, or in a spirit of mere base demagoguery, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writings which tend to arouse mobs and to bring about lynching, not only thus excite the mob, but also tend by what criminologists call "suggestion," greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing.

When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man lynched is of another race the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the

opposite race to lose sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself; and in addition, by the prominence they give to the hideous deed they undoubtedly tend to excite in other brutal and depraved natures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless and orderly punishment under the law is the only way by which criminality of this type can permanently be suppressed.

Inflaming Class Hatred

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind.

The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions.

To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy principle and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it, and may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagogue and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painfully and laboriously achieved.

Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagoguery is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak.

The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit; and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

Danger in Agitators

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently

by their neighbors—owe it to themselves to remem-

ber that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to the other.

In the end the honest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagogue, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagogue and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator; fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all.

Railroad Employees' Hours and Eight-Hour Law

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter.

On the Isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight-hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the Isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight-hour day. Until recently the eight-hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely thru the instrumentality of the Bureau of Labor, it is being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not there is need of further legislation in reference thereto; for our purpose is to see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during the summer should be established for government employees; it is as desirable for wage-workers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

Labor of Women and Children

The Congress at its last session wisely provided for a truant court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation.

The horrors incident to the employment of young

children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a ~~thoro~~ official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the national government. A drastic and thoroughgoing child-labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

evitable sacrifice of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it cannot be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or rather the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice.

In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on, should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry



PUZZLE:

Find the Man Who Doesn't Want the Tariff Revised.

—Chicago Tribune.

Employers' Liability

Among the excellent laws which the Congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability

on the statute books, but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This in-

is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry.

If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law, nor, as far as I am informed, the State laws dealing with the question of employers' liability, are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should, of course, include employees in navy yards, arsenals and the like.

Investigation of Disputes Between Capital and Labor

The commission appointed by the President October 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings and award, express the belief "that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

Records show that during the twenty years from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments, and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over one million people out of employment. Those strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of 307 million dollars, and to employers 143 million dollars, a total of 450 million dollars. The public suffered directly and indirectly, probably as great additional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish and suffering endured by the wives and children of employees whose pay stopped when their work stopped, or the disastrous effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and the inconvenience and loss to the public.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute.

The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and, in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

In this age of great corporate and labor combinations, neither employers nor employees should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute, regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which can not wisely be disregarded; an interest not merely of general convenience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results; the step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion and yet would give a chance for public opinion to crystallize and thus to exert its full force for the right.

Withdrawal of Coal Lands

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers.

It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it; and the supervision must ex-

tend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public and its disposal should be under conditions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

Corporations in Interstate Business

The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers.

All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the predictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over five thousand separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

It cannot be too often repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control, that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or thru subsidiary affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see to it that it results in no harm to the people.

Not Socialism Nor a Step Toward It

The reactionary or ultraconservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward Socialism. As a matter of fact, it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are themselves



THE DOLLAR CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

Must Have Been a Great Success, Judging by New York's \$3,000,000 Election.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

most potent in increasing Socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system of failure to exercise any adequate control at all.

Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual capacity, and effort; upon the energy, character and foresight which it is so important to encourage in the individual. But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure Socialism, and especially of its extreme form, communism, and the destruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competitors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination.

The Middle Ground, He Says

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this Congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common-sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, hardworking men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest.

It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the Tobacco and Sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a

combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published.

Non- Enforcement of Laws

With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer in close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the Interstate Commerce Commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic Association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded thru these associations."

This means that the law as construed by the Supreme Court is such that the business of the country can not be conducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consideration to this subject, and if you find the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

Inheritance and Income Tax

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus, the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises conferred by the state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state.

The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him.

On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice

and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation.

It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment, the pro rata of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left, because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate.

There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the Government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

This species of tax has again and again been imposed, altho only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the Constitution were alive and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax; the small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, a minimum sum of \$1000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The War Revenue Act of June 13, 1898, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of \$10,000, the rate of the tax increasing both in accordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatee's remoteness of kin. The Supreme Court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the Civil War was not a direct tax, but an impost or excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the Court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an exceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the Congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the War Revenue Act of 1898.

In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands, it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the Congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the Court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the Court

was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and, of course, is accepted as such, and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitation evidently felt by the Court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this fails, there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Technical and Industrial Training

It would be impossible to overstate (tho it is, of course, difficult quantitatively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what may be called organized patriotism.

It would necessarily include the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride, with, as a resultant, a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections and it is just as true of classes.

The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our people in certain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national effectiveness. It is not possible, for instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, scientific, and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states. Nevertheless, the national government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training.

The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important. It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficacy and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual, and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated.

Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter, or blacksmith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman can best become such by technical industrial education. The far-reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile, or watchmaking, or engraving school. All such training must develop not only manual dexterity but industrial intelligence. In international rivalry this country does not have to fear the competition of pauper labor so much as it has to fear the educated labor of specially trained competitors; and we should have the education of the hand, eye, and brain which will fit us to meet such competition.

In every possible way we should help the wage-

worker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution; and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the Government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner. We can, however, in such a matter as industrial training, in such a matter as child labor and factory laws, set an example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia.

Welfare of the Agriculturist

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to

say that no growth of cities, no wealth, no industrial development can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness.

There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely, but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have. Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer as it is of the business man and the wageworker, that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be founded not alone on material prosperity, but upon high moral, mental, and physical development. This education of the farmer—self-educated by preference, but also education from the outside, as with all other men—is peculiarly necessary here in the United States where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and where there must be a better business organization among the farmers themselves.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of Nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life.

All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase, "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work they may together help create a right public opinion and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the Grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well-nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Moreover, while in the long run voluntary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance, while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the Government can also do much. The Department of Agriculture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness.

Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, through associations of farmers. It is also striving to co-ordinate its work with the agricultural departments of the several states, and so far as its own work is educational, to co-ordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Agricultural education is necessarily based upon general education, but our agricultural educational institutions are wisely specializing themselves, making their courses relate to the actual teaching of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the country.

Great progress has already been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations and the like. A striking example of how the Government and the farmers can co-operate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the Southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The Department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the South. The Department can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

Preservation of the Forests

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky Mountains and great plains thru the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government

policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White Mountains and southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the states in which they lie, thru their representatives in the Congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

I invite the attention of the Congress to the estimate of the Secretary of War for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the construction of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encampment has urged the erection of such an amphitheater as necessary for the proper observance of Memorial Day and as a fitting monument to the soldier and sailor dead buried there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

Marriage and Divorce

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to

the authority of the National Congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses, and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen.

The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with.

It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

Evil in Race Suicide

When home ties are loosened, when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best

worth living, then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand.

There are regions in our land and classes of our population where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of



AWAITING THE PUBLIC VERDICT.

—Indianapolis News.

the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death, a sin for which there is no atonement, a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

Government Aid to Shipping

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the House at its last session will be past. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of American shipping; but it seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be. It will, of course, benefit primarily our seaboard states, such as Maine, Louisiana, and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all, just as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the West is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky Mountain states, but to all our country. If it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines to the chief South American ports. It is discreditable to us that our business people, for lack of direct communication in the shape of lines of steamers with South America, should in that great sister continent be at a disadvantage compared to the business people of Europe.

Currency Reform Plans

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The National Bank Act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field; this depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and the commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates, so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States two per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the Treasury. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present Secretary of the Treasury, the essential features of

which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan, national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes, whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers. Especially is this true of stockmen, farmers, and business men in the West, for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the East and the West is from six to ten per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but two per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of Western and Southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the Secretary of the Treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than \$3,000,000 a month.

Low Tariff for Philippines

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry, and, while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and, indeed, not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands.

In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force and have put down larceny. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted, and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo-religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if the conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over them.

Reforms for Other Islands

Porto Rico should be met from the Federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department, by preference the Department of State or the Department of War.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar. Every aid should be given the islands, and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with coolie-titled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American community. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister territories or other states, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein. Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the duties and burdens of full American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens, a way will then be found to deal with the commercial and industrial problems which now appear to them so serious. The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanency of prosperous citizenship, rather than immediate returns on large masses of capital.

Booms Alaska Exposition

Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaskan-Yukon Pacific Exposition. Its special aims include the up-building of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific Slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the Government eleven millions of dollars of revenue, and has produced nearly three hundred millions of dollars in gold, furs, and fish. When properly developed, it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific Ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over three billions of dollars, of which the share of the United States is some seven hundred millions of dollars. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific Slope but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton-growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

International Morality

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is, and must ever be, based upon mere selfishness, and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more necessarily true of the action of governments than of the actions of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the action of others. Unquestionably no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self-interest, any more than a private individual can do so. But it is equally true that the average private individual in any really decent community does many actions with reference to other men in which he is guided not by self-interest but by public spirit, by regard for the rights of others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others, and to raise the tone

of the community as a whole. Similarly a really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not in the least of mere self-interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons; and as the centuries go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that nation to act with justice toward its neighbors, steadily grows and strengthens.

It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own needs, and it is foolish—and maybe wicked—to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But it is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest, and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation. It should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is, of course, peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

Good Words for Japanese

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the Middle Ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk of life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement.

Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals; her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unflinching loyalty, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the Loyal Ronins; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands.

The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal—greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses, and doctors won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over \$100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people.

The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers.

They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit.

Asks for Fair Treatment

We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Thruout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific, just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the Orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia, and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such developments unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the Federal Government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

Would Naturalize Japanese

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens.

One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the Federal Government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.

Upholding of Our Obligations

There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of law-

less violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this Government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of.

The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States Government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States Government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

Intervention to Aid Cuba

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which, it speedily grew evident, the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This Government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this Government to try to restore order the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some *modus vivendi*—some provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the president of the republic resigned. The quorum of Congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt.

In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the Secretary of War acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the Isthmus. Troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband, and the agreement was carried out.

The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged, and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new government inaugurated. Peace has come to the island, and the harvesting of the sugar-cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end.

I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent; and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to

intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult path. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them, but I must earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other.

American Conference in Rio

The second international conference of American republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-02, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years, and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil, the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming in of the final report of the American delegates. They contain many matters of importance relating to the extension of trade, the increase of communication, the smoothing away of barriers to free intercourse, and the promotion of a better knowledge and good understanding between the different countries represented. The meetings of the conference were harmonious and the conclusions were reached with substantial unanimity.

It is interesting to observe that in the successive conferences which have been held the representatives of the different American nations have been learning to work together effectively, for while the first conference in Washington in 1889, and the second conference in Mexico in 1901-2, occupied many months, with much time wasted in an unregulated and fruitless discussion, the third conference at Rio exhibited much of the facility in the practical dispatch of business which characterizes permanent deliberative bodies, and completed its labors within the period of six weeks originally allotted for its sessions.

Quite apart from the specific value of the conclusions reached by the conference the example of the representatives of all the American nations engaging in harmonious and kindly consideration and discussion of subjects of common interest is itself of great and substantial value for the promotion of reasonable and considerate treatment of all international questions. The thanks of this country are due to the government of Brazil and to the people of Rio de Janeiro for the generous hospitality with which our delegates, in common with the others, were received, entertained and facilitated in their work.

Root's South American Trip

Incidentally to the meeting of the conference, the Secretary of State visited the City of Rio de Janeiro and was cordially received by the conference, of which he was made an honorary president. The announcement of his intention to make this visit was followed by most courteous and urgent invitations from nearly all the countries of South America to visit them as the guest of their governments. It was deemed that by the acceptance of these invitations we might appropriately express the real respect and friendship in which we hold our sister republics of the southern continent, and the secretary, accordingly, visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, and Colombia. He refrained from visiting Paraguay, Bolivia, and Ecuador only because the distance of their capitals from the seaboard made it impracticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and friendship, and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual helpfulness; and he was everywhere received in the spirit of his message. The members of government, the press, the learned professions,

the men of business and the great masses of the people united everywhere in emphatic response to his friendly expressions and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

False Ideas Are Shattered

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. In an address to the third conference at Rio on the 31st of July—an address of such note that I send it in, together with this message—he said:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong.

"We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong, and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all."

These words appear to have been received with acclaim in every part of South America. They have my hearty approval, as I am sure they will have yours, and I cannot be wrong in the conviction that they correctly represent the sentiments of the whole American people. I cannot better characterize the true attitude of the United States in its assertion of the Monroe doctrine than in the words of the distinguished former minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dr. Drago, in his speech welcoming Mr. Root at Buenos Ayres. He spoke of—

"The traditional policy of the United States (which) without accentuating superiority or seeking preponderance, condemned the oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe."

It is gratifying to know that in the great City of Buenos Ayres, upon the arches which spanned the streets, entwined with Argentine and American flags for the reception of our representative, there were emblazoned not only the names of Washington and Jefferson and Marshall, but also, in appre-

clative recognition of their services to the cause of South American independence, the names of James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Richard Rush. We take especial pleasure in the graceful courtesy of the government of Brazil, which has given to the beautiful and stately building first used for the meeting of the conference the name of "Palacio Monroe." Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the governments and the people of all the countries visited by the Secretary of State for the courtesy, the friendship, and the honor shown to our country in their generous hospitality to him.

Compulsory Debt Collection

In my message to you on the 5th of December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American republics to citizens of the collecting nation, and to the danger that the process of compulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to become permanent. I then said:

"Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligation on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view."

This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the respective governments represented "to consider the advisability of asking the second peace conference at The Hague to examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and in general, means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin."

This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States in accordance with the following instructions:

"It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its armed forces for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens by other governments. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations, which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against the oppression of the strong. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon the relations of nations and upon the welfare of weak and disordered states, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization; that it offers frequent temptation to bullying and oppression and to unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare. We regret that other powers, whose opinions and sense of justice we esteem highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, tho we believe, with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtless true that the non-payment of public debts may be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force.

"This government would be glad to see an international consideration of the subject which shall discriminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person, and a resolution in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of the latter class.

"It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to resolve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries are still debtor nations, while the countries of Europe are the creditors. If the Rio conference, therefore, were to take such action it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their creditors should act, and this would not inspire respect. The true course is indicated by the terms of the program, which proposes to request the second Hague conference, where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject."

Central American Mediation

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the republics of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras culminated in war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of

these countries. The thoroly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this government and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring republics—which mediation resulted, not without long-continued and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States war ship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded; a peace which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio conference passed the following resolution in reference to this action:

"That the third international American conference shall address to the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico, a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador."

Exerts Good Influence

This affords an excellent example of one way in which the influence of the United States can properly be exercised for the benefit of the peoples of the western hemisphere; that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics and therefore free from those suspicions and prejudices which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of considerate action in the spirit of justice for the insurrectionary or international violence which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several or many American republics in favor of peace, by urging cool and reasonable, instead of excited and belligerent, treatment of international controversy, cannot fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the American nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strengthen the sense of international duty among governments, and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama Canal.

Convention of Algeiras

The Algeiras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers, upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified. To refuse to ratify it would merely mean that we forfeited our commercial rights in Morocco and would not achieve another object of any kind. In the event of such refusal we would be left for the first time in 120 years without any commercial treaty with Morocco; and this at a time when we are everywhere seeking new markets and outlets for trade.

Barbarous Pelagic Sealing

The destruction of the Pribilof Islands fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd which according to the surveys made in 1874 by direction of the Congress, numbered 4,700,000, and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000, has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the South, or in search of food. As a rule the female seal when killed is pregnant, and also has an unweaned pup on land, so that, for each skin taken by pelagic sealing, as a rule, three lives are destroyed—the mother, the unborn offspring, and the nursing pup, which is left to starve to death.

No damage whatever is done to the herd by the carefully regulated killing on land; the custom

of pelagic sealing is solely responsible for all of the present evil, and is alike indefensible from the economic standpoint and from the standpoint of humanity.

In 1896 over 16,000 young seals were found dead from starvation on the Pribilof Islands. In 1897 it was estimated that since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female seals had been killed at sea, and over 300,000 young seals had died of starvation as the result. The revolting barbarity of such a practice, as well as the wasteful destruction which it involves, needs no demonstration and is its own condemnation. The Bering Sea tribunal, which sat in Paris in 1893, and which decided against the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering Sea and to a property right in the fur seals when outside of the three-mile limit, determined also upon certain regulations which the tribunal considered sufficient for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the Bering Sea. The tribunal by its regulations established a close season, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, and excluded all killing in the waters within sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands.

Regulations Are Inadequate

inadequate, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there was occasion for any modification thereof.

The regulations have proved plainly inadequate to accomplish the object of protection and preservation of the fur seals, and for a long time this government has been trying in vain to secure from Great Britain such revision and modification of the regulations as were contemplated and provided for by the award of the tribunal of Paris.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing. As these vessels have not been bound even by the inadequate limitations prescribed by the tribunal of Paris, they have paid no attention either to the close season or to the sixty-mile limit imposed upon the Canadians, and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. On July 16 and 17 the crews from several Japanese vessels made raids upon the island of St. Paul, and before they were beaten off by the very meager and insufficiently armed guard they succeeded in killing several hundred seals and carrying off the skins of most of them. Nearly all the seals killed were females and the work was done with frightful barbarity. Many of the seals appear to have been skinned alive and many were found half skinned and still alive.

The raids were repelled only by the use of firearms, and five of the raiders were killed, two were wounded, and twelve captured, including the two wounded. Those captured have since been tried and sentenced to imprisonment. An attack of this kind had been wholly unlooked for, but such provisions of vessels, arms, and ammunition will now be made that its repetition will not be found profitable.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan, and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrage. On our part the guard on the island will be increased and better equipped and organized, and a better revenue-cutter patrol service about the islands will be established. Next season a United States war vessel will also be sent there.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now, in terms, included in the government reservation, and the other islands are also to be included.

Outline for New Rules

The landing of aliens as well as citizens upon the islands, without a permit from the Department of Commerce and Labor, for any purpose except in case of stress of weather or for water, should be prohibited under adequate penalties.

They also provided that the regulations which they had determined upon, with a view to the protection and preservation of the seals, should be submitted every five years to new examinations.

The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be regulated. The authority of the government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have the powers of a committing magistrate. The entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a criminal offense and cause of forfeiture. Authority for seizures in such cases should be given and the presence on any such vessels of seals or sealskins, or the paraphernalia for taking them, should be made prima facie evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends, and I commend to your attention the report of Mr. Sims, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on this subject.

In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

Second Hague Conference

In my last message I advised you that the Emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference have been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

The close connection between the subjects to be taken up by the Red Cross Conference held at Geneva last summer, and the subjects which naturally would come before The Hague conference made it apparent that it was desirable to have the work of the Red Cross conference completed and considered by the different powers before the meeting at The Hague. The Red Cross conference ended its labors on the 6th day of July, and the revised and amended convention, which was signed by the American delegates, will be promptly laid before the Senate.

By the special and highly appreciated courtesy of the governments of Russia and the Netherlands a proposal to call The Hague conference together at a time which would conflict with the conference of the American republics at Rio de Janeiro in August was laid aside. No other date has yet been suggested. A tentative program for the conference has been proposed by the government of Russia, and the subjects which it enumerates are undergoing careful examination and consideration in preparation for the conference.

Righteousness and Peace

It must be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness, but, it is righteousness and not peace, which should bind the consciences of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual, and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an entity, and which does not die as individuals die, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generations of to-day, and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is, in the long run, far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation, but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked. We should, as a nation, do everything in our

power for the cause of honorable peace. It is morally as indefensible for a nation to commit a wrong upon another nation, strong or weak, as for an individual thus to wrong his fellows. We should do all in our power to hasten the day when there shall be peace among the nations—a peace based upon justice and not upon cowardly submission to wrong. We can accomplish a good deal in this direction, but we cannot accomplish everything, and the penalty of attempting to do too much would almost inevitably be to do worse than nothing; for it must be remembered that fantastic extremists are not in reality leaders of the causes which they espouse, but are ordinarily those who do most to hamper the real leaders of the cause and to damage the cause itself. As yet there is no likelihood of establishing any kind of international power, of whatever sort, which can effectively check wrongdoing, and in these circumstances it would be both a foolish and an evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights, and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more promote iniquity, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteousness, than for the free and enlightened people which, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully, by arbitration, now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

Navy Guarantee of Peace

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success. For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the War of 1812, as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. There was only one way in which that war could have been avoided. If, during the preceding twelve years, a navy relatively as strong as that which this country now has had been built up, and an army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war; and if the necessity had arisen the war would, under such circumstances, have ended with our speedy and overwhelming triumph; but our people during those twelve years refused to make any preparations whatever regarding either the army or the navy. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing; and in mere money paid a hundred fold for each million they thus saved during the three years of war which followed—a war which brought untold suffering upon our people, which at one time threatened the gravest national disaster, and which, in spite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward. The old battle-ship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a stand-up fight with a powerful adversary. The old double-turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single-turret monitors. All of these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done by a well-settled program of providing for the building each year of at least one first-class battle ship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building; the armament presumably to consist of as large a number as possible of very heavy guns of one caliber, together with smaller guns to repel torpedo attack; while there should be heavy armor, turbine engines, and, in short, every modern device. Of course, from time to time, cruisers, colliers, torpedo-boat destroyers, or torpedo boats, will have to be built also. All this,

be it remembered, would not increase our navy, but would merely keep it at its present strength. Equally, of course, the ships will be absolutely useless if the men aboard them are not so trained that they can get the best possible service out of the formidable but delicate and complicated mechanisms intrusted to their care.

Great in Marksmanship

The marksmanship of our men has so improved during the last five years that I deem it within bounds to say that the navy is more than twice as efficient, ship for ship, as half a decade ago. The navy can only attain proper efficiency if enough officers and men are provided, and if these officers and men are given the chance (and required to take advantage of it) to stay continually at sea and to exercise the fleets singly and above all in squadron, the exercise to be of every kind and to include unceasing practice at the guns, conducted under conditions that will test marksmanship in time of war.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given, in pay and otherwise, and everything practicable should be done to render the service attractive to men of the right type. They should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty, and in them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the mere performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty, if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American nation; and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

Calls for Fighting Men

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be, above everything else, a fighting man. In the army, in particular, it is not necessary that either the cavalry or infantry officer should have special mathematical ability. Probably in both schools the best part of the education is the high standard of character and of professional morale which it confers.

But in both services there is urgent need for the establishment of a principle of selection which will eliminate men after a certain age if they can not be promoted from the subordinate ranks, and which will bring into the higher ranks fewer men, and these at an earlier age. This principle of selection will be objected to by good men of mediocre capacity who are fitted to do well while young in the lower positions, but who are not fitted to do well when at an advanced age they come into positions of command and of great responsibility. But the desire of these men to be promoted to positions which they are not competent to fill should not weigh against the interests of the navy and the country. At present our men, especially in the navy, are kept far too long in the junior grades, and then, at much too advanced an age, are put quickly through the senior grades, often not attaining to these senior grades until they are too old to be of real use in them; and if they are of real use, being put through them so quickly that little benefit to the navy comes from their having been in them at all.

Advantage of the Navy

The navy has one great advantage over the army in the fact that the officers of high rank are actually trained in the continual performance of their duties; that is, in the management of the battle ships and armored cruisers gathered into fleets. This is not true of the army officers, who rarely have corresponding chances to exercise command over troops under service conditions. The conduct of the Spanish War showed the lamentable loss of life, the useless extravagance,

and the inefficiency certain to result if, during peace, the high officials of the War and Navy Departments are praised and rewarded only if they save money at no matter what cost to the efficiency of the service, and if the higher officers are given no chance whatever to exercise and practice command. For years prior to the Spanish War the secretaries of war were praised chiefly if they practiced economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself—and parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved. There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses; these men should be of the right type and properly trained; and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain grades, especially in the coast artillery.

Money for Army Maneuvers

Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching. Such exercise during the summer just past has been of incalculable benefit to the army, and should under no circumstances be discontinued. If, on these practice marches and in these maneuvers, elderly officers prove unable to bear the strain, they should be retired at once, for the fact is conclusive as to their unfitness for war; that is, for the only purpose because of which they should be allowed to stay in the service. It is a real misfortune to have scores of small company or regimental posts scattered thruout the country; the army should be gathered in a few brigade or division posts, and the generals should be practiced in handling men in masses. Neglect to provide for all this means to incur the risk of future disaster and disgrace.

The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the

general staff in the army and the general board in the navy; both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organizations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachments and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the general staff.

Cuban Crisis Well Met

Similarly, it was owing in large part to the general board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such instant efficiency; ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the Marine Corps in particular performed indispensable service.

The army and navy war colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they co-operate with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

The Congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers; and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot; for if a soldier has the fighting edge, and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs thruout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, December 3, 1906.



Skating Feature in a Recent Musical Comedy.

—New York World.

DRAMATIZING THE TIMES

PLAYWRIGHTS TRANSFERRING THE PASSIONS AND MOTIVES OF
THE HOUR TO THE STAGE.—REACTION FROM THE FLIP-
PANT TO THE SERIOUS.—SOME INSPIRING INCIDENTS
FROM ACTUAL LIFE.

WHILE such dramatists as Bernard Shaw are calling the attention of the world to the fact that any comprehensive social reformation is probably impossible without the framing of some new religious principles that shall touch the deeper impulses of human nature, the sphere of the drama itself progresses steadily toward an apparently parallel conviction. Surfeited with the flippant and having passed pretty well thru what might be called its "Romance" period of experiment and quest, the stage begins to settle down into a serious effort to reflect the spirit of its own times.

And the times, indeed, afford an abundance of material, intense, graphic, absorbing

as one may readily observe by running thru the alternating human incidents and dramatic criticisms which follow herewith:

LOVE, LABOR, AND CAPITAL

Charles Klein Uses Them in a Successor to "The Lion and the Mouse."

Charles Klein, for example, who made a brilliant success with his dramatization of the modern business man in the play called "The Lion and the Mouse," has essayed another portrayal which deals intimately with characters and situations thoroly familiar to the popular mind of the day. Said Alan Dale in the New York American:

Labor and Capital made to assume the sweet juxtaposition of Montague and Capulet—the leader of men as the Romeo and the sweet capitalistic girl as the Juliet—give to Mr. Charles Klein's "Daughters of Men," at the Astor Theater, a somewhat ponderous significance. For you find yourself so moiled and broiled with federated companies, federated brotherhoods, skilled mechanics, interstate combinations, Wall Street, the money market, and the branches of labor, that it is hard work to keep a tab on such mere triviality as the tender passion. You feel that you are munching editorials, inhaling tracts, making a dash into the science of political economy, sniffing at economics, and doing dozens of very worthy things. But they are the worthy things you generally get done before you go to the theater.

Oh, the illusion of the playhouse, with its romance and its lift from the too serious topics of the hour! At the Astor Theater last night one realized in "The Daughters of Men" that Mr. Klein said many extremely good things; that his political views appeared to have been studied; that he took a logical view of labor and a logical view of capital; that the heroic Stedman, accused of being a freethinker and an agitator, had the elements of all correct stage heroes; that the shimmering blonde thing in pale blue whom he loved and who went to his rooms at dead of night (as per usual) to ask him to call off the strike and save her family from ruin was, after all, an attractive heroine.

Still one could not disentangle the love theme of the twain from the political ragout in which it wallowed. It was like looking for a love story in the Congressional Record or the Telephone Book. It was culling sweet romance in a dictionary, or scenting poesy in a gazetteer. In fact, it was an arduous though not wholly impossible task. The sincerity of the play itself told considerably in its favor. Sincerity in the drama has a great charm of its own. Those who declined to invest Mr. Klein's political play with as much human interest as it may have possessed must at any rate admit its sincerity. That sincerity never let up for one moment.

Stedman, the labor hero, was sincere in everything he said and did. Sincerity oozed through his fine white teeth. He was sincere to his cause, sincere to his girl, sincere to his friends, sincere to his enemies. So was the shimmering She in pale blue. I'm sorry to say that one longed for just one touch of insincerity in the feminine element of the play. Yes, one longed for it.

Then there was the creature of impulse, born in anarchy and exuding all sorts of sweet, ungirlish sentiments. She, too, was sincere. Possibly she has her prototype in this city—probably you could name that prototype—but it was not in her sincerity that she convinced last night. Louise, in the comedy moments that followed her first entrance, was delightful. She was the kindest thing that happened in "The Daughters of Men." Then the sincerity got in and did its

fell work. Louise hurled denunciations, exhaled vituperation, and sank to the level of her associates.

A curious play, "The Daughters of Men." Not for an instant is it trashy or inconsequent; not for a moment is it light or flippant. It is dealing all the time with truths, and vital truths. It is saying things that right-minded people say and think. But—unfortunately—right-minded people do not always say and think them when they are viewing a drama. Mr. Klein's play is too good, too thoughtful, too missionary, too unrelenting in its object, to preachy and too determined to impress us into the right way of life. It is an extremely worthy defect—if any defect may be called worthy.

DRAMA OF LOVE AND POLITICS

Broadhurst's "The Man of the Hour" Deals Entertainingly with City Affairs.

Another play, similar in personnel and purport to that of Mr. Klein's, is described in the New York Times as follows:

A youthful mayor who can not be bribed or intimidated, a financier who wants to get control of a street railway franchise in perpetuity, and a pair of political bosses who are at odds with each other and who are fighting to gain supremacy in their organization—these are the chief characters in George Broadhurst's play, "The Man of the Hour," which was seen for the first time at the Savoy Theater.

Given the further fact that the young mayor loves the financier's niece, that his opposition to the railway deal will involve her fortune, which has been invested in the stock, and any one may easily get at the heart of what it required four acts to adjust. Less time might have been expended in solving the issues. But in justice to Mr. Broadhurst it must be said that a good deal of very fair enjoyment would have been sacrificed thereby.

"The Man of the Hour" is virile melodrama. It is best in its scenes of political juggling, but there is a vein of good fun, and occasionally of the genuine humor of character contrast running pleasantly through the whole. It contains three or four highly amusing figures, and has three or four situations that are theatrically intense. And though one may have guessed for a moment at the outset that the financier's private secretary, who is eventually to betray him into the hands of his enemies, is none other than the son of the man whom he (the financier) ruined so many years before, so much will have happened before that denouement comes that the point will be made with nearly as much effectiveness as if it had not all been skilfully planned for in advance.

As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of ingenuity exhibited in Mr. Broadhurst's play, skill in composition and in arrangement. He dis-

plays constructive cleverness, and he has written some excellent natural dialogue. And several capital actors play the principal character roles and lend the value of excellent service to the play. Of its kind, it is the most entertaining seen in several seasons.

GOSSIP COSTS FOUR LIVES

Man's Attack on Woman's Good Name Causes Murder and Three Suicides.

While such dramatists as the above are reaching the public ear and eye with the plays of intimate human passion, there happens such tragedy as the following in real life. The item is from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Owosso, Mich.—The slighting words of one man concerning the honor of a neighbor's wife have cost the lives of four persons in West Haven township within the last five days. Mrs. Burt A. Seeley, the woman of whom the words were spoken, and her husband, who was suspected of the murder of Edwin Edgar, the woman's accuser, committed suicide last night. Edgar was murdered last Wednesday. Mrs. Melvin Haughton was the fourth victim. Her mind became unsettled by the strain of Edgar's murder, and Thursday she drank acid.

The bodies of Seeley and his wife were found in bed this morning. The husband's arm was about his wife. A bottle of strychnine, from which they had taken large quantities, was on a stand by the bed. Pinned to the cover of the stand were these notes:

"To-night, to-night is our last. Don't blame Dewey. Good-by, good-by, mother.

"B. A. Seeley."

"Good-by, father, mother, and everybody; Burt and I have taken poison. Take our things and do as you have a mind to with them, and above all things don't put any blame on Dewey's shoulders or anyone else. We alone are responsible. Your daughter,

"Lottie."

Dewey is Burt Seeley's brother.

Seeley and Edgar lived within a quarter of a mile of each other from childhood, attending the same country school and settling down on farms on the same road. As they grew up, their pathways drew apart. Edgar had the reputation of being a model young man, while Seeley was wild.

The first open quarrel between the two occurred one Sunday late in September, when they met in the woods. Seeley declared his mother had said Edgar was making threats to "do him up."

"Then your mother is a liar," Edgar replied.

The altercation grew. Then Edgar one day made the remark which is believed to have caused

his death. To another man he asserted that Mrs. Seeley was unfaithful to her husband.

The story reached the ears of Seeley and his wife. Both were infuriated, and it is believed by many that Mrs. Seeley urged her husband, whom she seems to have dominated in all his acts, that he avenge the attack upon her name. Edgar was ambushed at night on a lonely road and shot to death.

At first the police were at a loss to solve the murder mystery. Then they learned of the old enmity between Seeley and Edgar. Seeley and his wife were summoned to appear at the inquest. The inquiry was set for an early day. Circumstantial evidence, so strong that Seeley apparently believed he could not escape, was uncovered.

It was then the determination of the man and wife to end their lives and the woman's control over her husband was apparent. The note written by her is in firm, clear writing. Seeley's handwriting is wavering and betrays the agitation under which he was laboring. From the condition of the stomachs of the man and wife, too, it was apparent that Seeley had eaten no supper, while the woman, calm and determined, to the last, had had a substantial meal.

FORGETS CASTELLANE CASE

Paris Society Finds a New Sensation Keener Than Count Boni's.

In France, where life has never been lacking in food for the dramatic imagination, there is such an incident as the following to recall the Castellane case and to encourage the playwright toward the composition of a work that will adequately portray both the satire and the pathos of the foreign-American marriages. Said the New York American:

Paris.—Rivalling the widespread interest displayed by the gay set of Paris in the Count Boni de Castellane divorce proceedings is that in the coming hearing of the Le Bary divorce case. The rush of applications for seats in the court is unprecedented. Madame Le Bary has been thrust before the public not only as an actress of great talent, but also for the attention which she received from the son of Casimer-Perier, a former president of the republic. It is concerning this affair that the suit has come about.

Madame Simone Le Bary, wife of the celebrated actor, was at the height of her histrionic success in June as the heroine of Bernstein's "La Rafale," when the production came to a sudden end. The star and her impetuous young admirer of twenty-three had fled to London, away from her husband, who is the idol of the French matinee. The Ex-president followed to



BEFORE AND AFTER.

The way a franc looked to Boni when he was in close touch with the Gould cash box. (Arrow shows franc.)

The way a franc looks to Boni since the entente cordiale between himself and the cash box has been disturbed. (Arrow shows Boni.)

—Chicago Tribune.

entreat his son to return to France and became himself enamored of the charms of the beauty. The injured husband sought in vain to win her back, and got the answer from her, "It matters little whom one lives with. Life is boring anyway."

Admission to French divorce trials is by invitation only, the lawyers and judges giving out the tickets. In this instance there will be far too few cards to go around. Casimer-Perier was the richest and, after Carnot, the most distinguished and polished of French presidents.

RABBI UPHOLDS A PLAY

Indianapolis Jewish Preacher Approves the Dramatic Satire of Shaw.

That Bernard Shaw was not entirely apart from the thought of his times is suggested

in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Cleveland, Ohio.—In a sermon on "Shifting Standards of Morality" at the Wilson Avenue Temple, Rabbi N. Feurlicht of Indianapolis declared that the Shaw comedy, "Man and Superman," is an incisive indictment against moral standards of the time. He said that it was folly to plead not guilty to the charges the play makes as too many of them are true.

As an illustration of what is termed that staid and sometimes cowardly morality of the day, at which Shaw takes a fling in his play, Rabbi Feurlicht cited the case of Maxim Gorky, Russian novelist, who was given so chilly a reception in America when the claim was made by a hotel-keeper that his companion was not his legal wife.

"He came upon a special errand, a great political and humanitarian mission," said Rabbi

Feurlicht. "We welcomed him with loud acclaim.

"The aristocracy of wealth and culture of the land admired and fawned upon him. Newspapers exalted and praised him. But suddenly all this ceased. A hotel-keeper in New York, representative and guardian of our twentieth century morality, refused to receive the novelist. His companion, it was said, was not his legal wife. All at once the great emissary of freedom was dropped as an unclean thing into the gutter. Praise was turned into abuse; admiration into vituperation. Society which had fondled him closed the doors upon him.

"Maxim Gorky had been wedded, but the couple disagreed. A divorce was impossible in Russia, so each lived apart and each remarried, his wife even before he. Gorky selected as his wife one of the most reputable and brilliant women of Russia.

"We, apparently a just and reasonable people, were eager to show our respectability. To do so we sacrificed the two eternal principles of righteousness and justice—righteousness in that we failed to search for the truth, and justice in that we neglected a transcendent opportunity to rescue a suffering people from aristocratic bondage.

"It is just that sort of conduct against which 'Man and Superman' is aimed. Because of our conventional standards we are all more or less prudes."

MUD-RAKES MEDICAL PROFESSION

"Sick Doctor Is Most Tragic Thing in World," Says Playwright.

If there was a time in England when the honored practices of the medical profession were made the butt of keen sarcasm by Charles Reade, it is not inconceivable, from the following item from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, that a present-day satirist like Shaw may again aim shafts at the medicists and their ways:

London.—Here is some of the talk in George Bernard Shaw's play, "The Doctor's Dilemma":

"Most medical discoveries are made every fifteen years regularly."

"The most tragic thing in the world is a sick doctor. He is like a bald-headed man trying to sell a hair restorer."

"We would be far healthier if every chemist's shop in England were demolished."

"What is a surgical operation? Only manual labor."

"I don't believe in morality. I am a disciple of Bernard Shaw."

"It shows want of taste to speak about death, especially in the presence of a medical man."

"If you knew as much as I about the ignorance and superstition of patients you would wonder at doctors being as honest as they are."

The play is very successful, although the critics agree that it is not a play at all, only a discourse a la Shaw in three acts and an epilogue.

The chief problem the play offers for discussion is, of course: "Was the doctor right?" but this is only one of the questions raised in the play's course. "Should widows marry again?" "Ought artists be honest?" "Do doctors know anything?" "Should children be vaccinated?" "Is the vivisection of dogs justifiable?" are a few others.

A JAPANESE DREAM PLAY

Invited Audience Sees Fuji-Ko at the Garden Theater in New York.

Sooner or later, of course, some dramatist is going to be able to rise to the treatment of race antagonisms, such as are now current between certain people of the United States and the Japanese, and between the whites and negroes. Meantime there is the following incident, as described in the New York Times, to show the extent to which drama is extra-racial and extra-territorial:

Fuji-Ko, rejoicing otherwise in the title, "The Lady of the Wistarias," appeared before an invited audience at the Garden Theater recently in a so-called Japanese dream play, which proved to be one part monologue, very poorly written, with one part moving pictures, and a tiny bit of Japanese dancing which added the one pleasing touch of variety to the whole. According to a note on the program the play is founded on the Japanese belief that the spirits of dead soldiers return at twilight—when the "honorable bugle calls them home—to guide the hands, to keep true the hearts of their countrymen."

Goroku-Tanaka, having been called to war, and supposedly among the dead, his little wife, O-Tsuri-San, in order to support herself and "the Baby," adopts the profession of Geisha. She tells in a long story the various incidents of her life past and present, with frequent pauses in the recital, while badly painted biograph pictures are shown supposedly illustrating the incidents. The whole is accompanied by music, which somehow fails to always seem appropriate, though it is credited on the program to Mr. Paul Bevan, M. A. F. S. A., Honorable Secretary, "Japan Society," London.

Eventually O-Tsuri-San burns incense before an altar, prays for the return of her husband, and he stands before her, a very substantial sort of vision. He tells the Geisha that he is not a dream, but a reality, her own husband come back, and the curtain falls.

Fuji-Ko's dance with fans is pretty and unusual, but the rest of her performance is colorless, insipid, and uninteresting.



RUSH! RUSH! RUSH! HERE COMES THE BOGIE MAN.

—New York American.

REALISM AT WORST IN BERLIN

Play a Succession of Horrors Which Rouse Indignation of the Audience.

Before passing into the realm of the artistic and the permanent, all forms of art usually have to express themselves in the most extreme terms of realism. The following from the Philadelphia North American is an instance in point:

Berlin.—Remarkable scenes took place at the production of a drama entitled "Chevalier Bluebeard," by Herr Herbert Eulenberg, at the Lessing Theater here recently.

The play surpasses anything that has hitherto

been presented to the theater-going public in the way of downright sordid and horrible realism.

In the first act the horrified audience saw on the stage a crypt in which lay the heads of five wives already murdered by Bluebeard. The second act represented a wedding banquet on the stage, which is suddenly disturbed by the only son of Bluebeard, who drinks until he falls into delirium tremens, and then runs amuck, demolishing everything within his reach. Suddenly, after a most disgusting exhibition of drunken delirium, he falls on his knees and says the Lord's Prayer.

More Horrors.

The third act reveals Bluebeard murdering his sixth wife. During the fourth act the burial of

the sixth wife takes place on the stage. There is a coffin, with weeping relatives, and after the funeral service the coffin is lowered into the grave by ropes, the planks are removed and earth is thrown on the coffin.

The son, still in delirium tremens, hangs himself on a tree on the stage in full view of the audience, and soon afterward the dead wife's sister drowns herself in despair.

The fifth act shows Bluebeard attempting to murder his seventh and last wife. She escapes from him, springs into the flames of his burning castle and perishes, likewise in full view of the audience. Her father and brother thereupon appear and kill Bluebeard without more ado.

This play is not intended to be melodramatic, but an extremely modern realistic drama, the Lessing Theater having long enjoyed the reputation of being the home of one of the highest forms of dramatic art.

The audience began to hoot, shout, and hiss in the third act, and general indignation rose by degrees until a perfect storm broke out in the last act. The spectators shouted: "This is disgusting!" "This is a scandal!" "This is profane!" "Stop it!"

Loud hoots and hisses at times made the actors almost inaudible, and many persons rose in their places and shook their fists at the actors and actresses, gesticulating wildly with righteous indignation.

Most critics condemn the play, but a few praise it as revealing wonderful talent.

COURTED BY MAIL EIGHT YEARS

Trenton Co-ed Will Journey Alone to the Philippines to Wed Her Soldier.

Here is another of the incidents of real romance that serve to keep up the imagination of the playwrights. It is from the New York World:

Trenton, N. J.—A romance of two former co-eds in the state schools here will have a happy climax in a wedding in the Philippines. The principals are Miss Florence Wilkinson Watson, daughter of John Watson, a Trenton business man of prominence, and Lieutenant William T. Butler, a former resident of Morrisville, Pa., now serving in the United States Army in the Philippines.

The bride-elect will travel alone across the continent and by steamship to the Philippines, and upon her arrival in Manila the ceremony will be performed.

Miss Watson has not seen her sweetheart in eight years. In that time he had done all his courting by mail. She was only a school girl when he left home to join Uncle Sam's forces in the war with Spain, but at his request she promised to write to him.

Cupid kept a watchful eye on the mails and

for eight years letters between the couple were very regular. Recently there was a proposal from the soldier and an acceptance by the girl. Lieutenant Butler could not leave his post of duty, even to be married, and so his bride will go to him. She says she is not afraid to make the long journey alone.

The bridegroom-to-be is a self-made officer. He entered the service as a private. Miss Watson will start for the Philippines as soon as she can get her trousseau ready.

WOMAN LASHED TO WHEEL

Brings the Gold Hunter to Machias, Maine, After a Terrible Experience.

The following, from the Indianapolis News, is likely some day to find its way into the melodrama:

Machias, Me.—To the heroic fortitude of the captain's wife, Mrs. Frank McGuire, who stood lashed to the wheel during the severe gale that swept the New England coast from Sunday, November 11, to the following Wednesday, is due largely the safety of the schooner Gold Hunter, of Blue Hills, Me., which worked her way into this harbor, eleven days overdue from Portland. The little vessel showed plainly the marks of the storm. Her deck was swept clean and her sails were in tatters, but the hull withstood the terrific pounding it received.

The Gold Hunter, with Captain McGuire, his wife, and one man for an assistant, left Portland, November 10, with a general cargo for this port. November 11 the Gold Hunter made good progress with clear weather until afternoon, when the wind breezed up from the northeast while the vessel was four miles off Peter Manan light.

Split the Mainsail.

A sudden gust of wind split the mainsail of the vessel and carried away the jibs. Without her headsails the little schooner became unmanageable. The sea made up rapidly and the vessel was continually smothered in the wash of the combers. Mrs. McGuire was below at the time the storm broke, preparing supper, but rushed on deck and took the wheel while her husband and his assistant went to work to bend on a foresail so as to bring the vessel up to the wind.

With the craft wallowing wildly in the trough of the sea this task was most difficult. With great patience and consummate seamanship the two men labored for hours to get their little rag of sail set, while Mrs. McGuire, lashed to the wheel, aided as well as she could by what little steering was possible on the almost helpless craft. Finally the foresail was rigged, double reefed, and while the two men clung exhausted to the mast, Mrs. McGuire brought the vessel around head-up to the wind and held her there for forty-eight hours.

CHANCE FREED HIM FROM PRISON

Man Who Procured His Conviction Twenty-three Years Ago, Touched by Pity, Obtains a Pardon from Governor.

Either melodrama or the sincere romance of human strife may take the following from the New York World for its theme:

The circumstances that led to the release last Monday of Guiseppe Guidici from life imprisonment in Auburn prison show what an important factor chance is in the career of some men. Twenty-four years ago a mere boy in intelligence and experience came to this country from Italy. Behind him he left his four-year-old sister Anna, whom he promised to bring over as soon as he had made enough money. Three months later he was under sentence of death for the murder of a countryman whom he shot in a quarrel. His case at that time excited a great deal of sympathy, and through the intercession of such well-known persons as Judge Tracy, Henry Ward Beecher, General Catlin, Judge Rapallo, and Mr. and Mrs. Cantoni, of Brooklyn, David B. Hill, then governor, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

He was first taken to Sing Sing, where his good behavior and quiet demeanor won him the praise and confidence of the prison officials and in 1890 he was transferred to Auburn. For twenty years Guidici labored behind prison walls utterly despairing that he would ever become a free man again. Last February, however, by strange chance, Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who in 1884, as assistant district attorney of Kings County, conducted the prosecution of Guidici, met him in Auburn Prison.

A Strange Meeting.

The Justice, in company with Justice Nathan L. Miller, had gone to Rochester to attend a banquet given to the justices of the Appellate Division, and was the guest of Justice Rich, who suggested a visit to the prison. It was Sunday, and the warden in showing them around chanced to call Guidici, who was near by, to bring him a key. When the convict returned, Justice Jenks, much impressed with the quiet demeanor of Guidici, made inquiries about him.

When told the history of the man, the Justice suddenly recalled that he had conducted his prosecution. Questioning the warden still further, he learned that of all trustworthy and well-behaved convicts in the prison, Guidici was the model. He had earned the confidence of the warden and the keepers and for eleven years had been a trusty with the freedom of the entire prison. Justice Jenks was touched and calling the prisoner to him said:

"Guidici, do you remember me? I was the district attorney who sent you here."

"No, sir," replied the prisoner.

"Would you like to be free?" continued the Justice.

"Yes, sir, I would," rejoined Guidici. "I am contented here. They treat me very well, but I would like to be free. I have been here so long—twenty-three years," and bowed with grief the convict hung his head while tears rolled down his cheeks.

Justice Jenks was much affected and promised Guidici that he would try to secure his pardon. From that day he, as well as Judge Miller, labored until they obtained a full pardon for Guidici from Governor Higgins. But the kind-hearted justices did not stop there. They wanted to make the man's future as secure as possible, and accordingly Guidici will leave in a parlor coach on the New York Central Railroad for Cortland, N. Y., where Justice Miller has a farm. There work will be given Guidici for the rest of his days.

CALLS LOVE A DREAM

Lecturer Says Race Will End in Madhouse if Present Marriages Go On.

Occasionally the misanthrope appears in actual life exactly as in the play. Here is a recent instance, as given in the Chicago Record-Herald:

"If the people of America would keep the coming generations from inhabiting madhouses they should abolish indiscriminate marriages, forget that hallucination called love, and choose their life partners on the same principle that a successful cattleman chooses his stock."

In the above sentence Doctor Julius Grinker, professor of nervous and mental diseases at the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School, recently voiced a warning to the American public of the great dangers which may confront it in the near future. He spoke in the Public Library Building under the auspices of the Chicago Medical Society on "American Nervousness, Its Cause and Cure." A large audience listened to the address.

Doctor Grinker eliminated all scientific terms from his lecture and told the audience in plain words of the nervous diseases which were slowly but surely eating their way into the lives of the people of this country. Considerable stress was laid on the subject of marriage and heredity, and the great evils which result from bad marriages were shown.

"Like begets like," said he, "and the nervous system bows to the law of all life—the law of heredity; the law that governs your life and mine. If we are bundles of unstable nerves and abnormal susceptibilities, it is but little trouble to trace the cause back to our forefathers. The youth of to-day should be educated and compelled to choose his mate in the way that fine horses and cattle are chosen. When a man comes to marrying he should choose his wife in the same way that she chooses a new dress.

"Love is a wonderful thing. It is a halluci-

nation, an illusion provided by nature to cause men and women to mate and to procreate the species. But love should be thrust in the background and relegated to the scrap heap of worn-out adages if the health and security of posterity is to be taken into consideration. Do not have your children afflicted with the evils that have been inflicted upon you. Stop falling in love with a pretty face, and get a wife who is healthy and will rear strong and wholesome children.

"If there could be a law passed in this country by which men and women would be compelled to undergo physical examinations and have the physical records of their ancestors investigated before a marriage would be allowed it would be the best thing that could possibly happen. If it were possible that this law could be passed, hundreds of diseases, ailments, and ills would be eradicated from the race."

Doctor Grinker spoke of the prevailing causes of nervousness and told of the numerous little things by which the neuresthenic could be easily distinguished. America, he said, had more nervous people than any other country in the world, almost one member of every family in the United States being afflicted with some form or other of nervousness. Among the most nervous class, he said, women predominated.

"You see thousands and thousands of nervous women on the streets every day," said he, "and about ninety-nine out of a hundred should be in a sanitarium. The shopping habit is one of the great causes."

Besides heredity, Doctor Grinker said that environment had much to do with the prevailing nervous epidemic. The bringing up of children, he said, was the most important and the most ignored phase of the situation.

NEW MARRIAGE SOLUTION

New York Woman Creates a Storm by Proposing Trial Wedlock.

No drama of the current day could be adequate, whether it pretended to be problem play or not, which failed to take account of the almost universal controversy as to how love, which seeks to express itself in matrimony, may most safely risk its gratification. Therefore, it will be others than the comedians who will give their minds to the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

New York.—Trial marriage is one of the reforms advocated by Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons in a book published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, entitled, "The Family."

The author is the daughter of Henry Clews, the banker, and wife of Congressman Herbert Parsons of this city. She is a doctor of philosophy, a Hartley housefellow, and was for six years a lecturer in sociology at Harvard College. The volume just issued consists of fifteen lectures. It

is a comprehensive, painstaking essay of the family relations from ancient times to the present day, and embraces a great mass of data concerning marriage among all civilized people.

For the infelicities which beset the institution of matrimony to-day Mrs. Parsons offers remedies, to be applied before or after the nuptial knot is tied. The ante-marriage precaution she advises is a legal supervision of the qualities of the would-be contracting parties, to the end that their fitness for the connubial state may be determined before the license is granted.

Favors Marriage on Probation.

She has much to say about trial or time marriages. The trial marriage as suggested by her is a union in which the couple set a time limit on the partnership or fix a period of probation. At the end of such period, if the relation is found to be satisfactory, it may be continued.

If, for any of the many reasons Mrs. Parsons enumerates, the man and wife deem it best to part, they may do so by mutual agreement, without the intervention of the courts. The author favors, also, the removal of legal restraint on either the man or woman so divorced from remarriage.

Intended as Guide to Mothers.

The main part of the book is given to the story of social origins and developments, particularly in respect to the family relation. In the closing chapter, which is an ethical consideration of what has gone before, the author points out present-day matrimonial evils and suggests reforms. The work as a whole, Mrs. Parsons says, is intended to prove a useful guide for the intelligent mothers, "who, single-handed, undertake the responsibility of fitting their daughters for useful and joyous womanhood."

After showing that men and women bent upon marriage in the past gave no thought to society's welfare, the author says that she perceives a changing tendency in modern times.

"There are signs already," she announces, "of the spread of the idea that the individual is brought to consider the effects on society of his or her marriage. Individuals tainted by epilepsy, insanity, inebriacy, deaf mutism, etc., are taught by many to be morally guilty if they marry. There is a growing realization of the cost to the state of reproduction by its diseased or vicious subjects, and a growing inclination to prevent these classes from reproducing themselves.

Eugenics a Religious Dogma.

"If the biological knowledge of the future throws more light upon the present-day mysteries of heredity—demonstrating the disastrous results of the mating of those handicapped by minor as well as more flagrant taints or lacks—the social obligation in marriage will be held more and more considerable. The social demand for the possession of progressive traits, physical, moral, and mental, as well as lack of disease on the part of the child bearers and begeters, will exert more

and more pressure upon the individual. Eugenics, as Professor Dalton suggests, will become a religious dogma.

"The relation between married persons should be that best fitting them for their task of parenthood. It should be one allowing for a full development of their natures, for all their capabilities should be taxed in their role of parenthood. It is unfortunate that in the emancipation-of-woman agitation of the past half century the reformers failed to emphasize the social as well as the individualistic need of change."

Early Marriages, Under Conditions.

Mrs. Parsons makes a plea for early marriages under certain conditions of education, but admits the force of some arguments advanced against them.

"It would therefore seem well," she says, "from this point of view to encourage early trial marriages, the relation to be entered into with a view to permanency, but with the privilege of breaking it if proved unsuccessful, and in the absence of offspring, without suffering any great degree of public condemnation:

"If individualism and altruism are to be reconciled in the view that child-bearing and rearing is the most important of all social services, the desirability of change in many social relations in and out of the family will have to be frankly faced and, if necessary, new adaptations must be welcomed."

Discusses Various Forms.

In another part of the book, which treats of the various forms of marriage, is this passage:

"Duration of marriage in the lifetime of the married persons seems, to a great extent, to be dependent upon its form. Where monogamy prevails, it is often accompanied by forms of promiscuity or by readily obtained divorce. Polygamy satisfies, to a certain extent, the desire for variety to which transiency of relationships is often due. In this connection Sir John Lubbock makes an enlightening distinction between lax and brittle marriage. Where an enduring form of marriage is prescribed, marriage tends to be lax; i. e., polygamous or accomplished by promiscuity; where separation is more or less optional, it tends to be brittle.

"Incidentally, let us note here, in illustration of the brittle marriage, so-called time and trial marriages. In time marriages a contract for marriage for a stated time is made. The time may be for a fixed number of days during the week (part time marriage). This is a lax rather than a brittle arrangement. Or for a stated continuous period (term marriage, hand fasting). At the end of the stated period the relation may or may not be made permanent. * * * Trial marriage is a variety of time marriage, it being distinctly agreed that the relationship may be dissolved at any time."

By making legal provisions for greater care in the forming of conjugal alliances, however, Mrs. Parsons would avert many unhappy results and simplify the problem of felicitous marriages.

She goes so far as to suggest a matrimonial white list, although she leaves a possible black list to the imagination of the reader.

STILL A QUEEN—OF DREAMS

In Her Fancy Mrs. Astor Still Entertains Many Who Are Dead and Gone.

Royalty has always had its pathetic tales of declining greatness, which lives in mock state and holds its court in the halls of its own disordered imagination; but few would have thought that America's aristocracy would ever have had the dramatic story to recount which is given as follows in the *Denver Post*:

Her mind clouded, her health shattered, Mrs. Astor, last and greatest of the supreme leaders of New York society, will never again sit upon her throne. A dreamer of strange dreams, this American social leader ends her career in sorrow.

There will be no Astor ball this season. There can not be, for Mrs. Astor will not be able to entertain. The whispers behind fans, in boudoirs, and over teacups are now loudly voiced in the revelation that Mrs. Astor is insane.

She believes that she is still at the zenith of her power and glory as a social leader, but she reigns only in a court thronged with courtiers of her imagination, the images of lovely women and gallant men—some of them are quick, but more dead—by whom, in fancy, she sees herself surrounded.

In the dead hours of the night, the Astor Fifth Avenue mansion will be a blaze of light, and within the empty drawing rooms Mrs. Astor will be strolling about among her imaginary guests.

Night after night the watchman in front sees the lights flash up in the drawing rooms, the conservatory, the guest chambers, the ballroom, wherever Mrs. Astor directs, for it has been arranged that all her moods and whims be humored, and that she be under no physical restraint. Acting under the orders of Mrs. Astor's children, Colonel John Jacob Astor, whose mansion adjoins that of his mother, Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Haig, the servants exert themselves to humor her eccentricities and obey her orders to the letter, so far as they may be for her welfare.

Day and Night Servants at Her Call.

Faint streams of music will creep through the massive doors and double windows. In her restlessness she oftens craves music. Not infrequently a brougham will dash up to the portecochere with a yawning coachman and footman on the box. The portal will swing open, perhaps, and a slim figure, wrapped in furs and sustained by two serving men, will come to the threshold.

A shake of the head and the little group vanishes inside. A footman waves to the coachman and the carriage returns to the stables. Mrs.

Astor has been persuaded not to set out in the dead of night to pay a round of calls.

Mrs. Astor is obsessed of the idea that she is still at the zenith of her power and glory as leader of society. She sits at her desk, and with her secretary, or companion, plans state dinners, grand balls, little supper parties after the opera. They indulge her to the top of her bent. The engraved cards with a line blank for the date are brought out, names of the guests whom she designates are written in, and the envelopes are addressed.

She checks off the list. Querulously she debates upon the eligibility of this woman or that man.

Then the bundles of invitations are borne from the room on a silver salver by a servant and burned in the furnace. It does not matter to Mrs. Astor. She forgets.

In the daytime she drives, not often, but whenever she can not be persuaded to remain indoors. It is typical of her condition that she regards persons and objects inversely. This renders her amenable to control by taking a contrary position.

How She Is Managed.

If it is not thought best to permit her to drive, Dr. Flint, the nurse, Colonel Astor, or one of her servants will suggest that she go out in the carriage. Mrs. Astor will decide not to go.

When she will not eat, she is told that she can not have food. She orders it, to prove her mastery of her affairs in her own household, and food is brought to her.

She has conceived the idea that the doorways in the mansion are incorrectly placed, that the arched tops should be on the floor and the sills at the ceiling. She ordered a table fastened to the ceiling of one of her private apartments, declaring that the guests whom she expected to dinner could not be seated comfortably in any other way.

The table was secured as she wanted it, but she was not satisfied that it could not be used until she had had a stepladder fetched and vainly essayed to climb it to get to the table.

Quire after quire of her monogrammed paper is covered with invitations to noted society women, asking them to call and discuss arrangements for balls and dinners.

The letters, of course, are never mailed. The topics of which they treat are gone from Mrs. Astor's mind before the ink on the notes is dry.

She accosts her servants and other attendants by the names of her friends, those who have shared with her the social successes of the past and present generation. This one is Mrs. Fish, that Mrs. Belmont, the other Ward McAllister, another Mrs. Oelrichs, a maid Mrs. Vanderbilt, and so on. Those who have seen Richard Mansfield in the final act of "Beau Brummel" can imagine these distressing and heart-rending scenes.

Intervals of lavish generosity come when Mrs. Astor will summon her servants and deck them out in some of the treasures of her wardrobe, and of her jewel coffers. She smiles pleasedly as she

tosses them rich silks, satins, and furs, and requests them to don them; or hangs about their necks diamond necklaces, ropes of pearls, setting diamond crowns, coronets, and tiaras upon their heads, and loading their fingers with gems.

"You will oblige me by accepting these," she asks plaintively. They bear the jewels and the dresses away and put them back in their places.

Nurses and Doctors Fear the End May Come.

Sleep flees her for days. Then she is given opiates, not too many nor in too strong doses, for the physicians fear for her heart. She dreads the night. When her fitful tossing ceases and she lies quiet, a felt-shod nurse extinguishes the lights in the great chamber. Then she flits to a corner and seats herself where she can watch the bed. In the shadows the nurse waits, satisfied so long as the quiet breathing of the patient murmurs in the dark, fearing lest it cease and the impending shadows close down upon the house, as soon they must.

Mrs. Astor is the daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a wealthy merchant of the old city. She was never a beauty, but no woman who rose to her eminence in society was ever so generally and devotedly loved and respected.

It is a tradition that she was never heard to utter an unkind word of any one. Scandal she would neither listen to nor repeat.

Her sweetness of disposition and habit was unchanged even during the provocations of the famous Astor family feud that arose over the question of which should be called "Mrs. Astor" and be the head of the family on the distaff side—Mrs. William Astor or Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, the wife of the son of John Jacob Astor, William Astor's brother.

It was that victory which firmly established Mrs. Astor in her position as leader of society.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, defeated, removed to England and died there.

It can not be doubted that Mrs. Astor is the last society leader. Society as it is now constituted is too large to resign itself to the domination of one woman. There are over-many internecine quarrels. Besides, where is there a woman of birth, position, and wealth who has Mrs. Astor's tact?

Almost Seventy-nine Years Old.

The break-down, which came in Boston shortly after she had landed there from the steamship that brought her across the Atlantic from Europe, was foreshadowed while she was abroad in the summer.

All of her life—she is now nearly seventy-nine—Mrs. Astor had been remarked for her poise, her excellent sense, and her repressive inclinations. None of the oddities of manner which usually presage the advance of age marred her demeanor.

But last summer there was a change. As much as her strength would permit, she plunged into the gaieties of the various resorts which she visited. This was startling, for Mrs. Astor for years had shunned such things.

Her high spirits were noticeably at variance with her customary placidity. She ranged the fashionable shops of London and Paris, buying lavishly of the beautiful garments which were laid out for her inspection. She talked of a social season in New York this winter which should be the crowning triumph of her career.

"I am growing younger and younger every day," she frequently told her friends. "Would you be surprised if I should marry again?"

None of the toilettes which she chose was suitable for an elderly woman. They were of brilliant hues and radiant materials, the most daring conceptions of the Parisian modistes.

Most of the gowns were such as would be worn by a girl of twenty.

With them she ordered coquettish little hats, confections, such as she had never cared for previously. Trunkful after trunkful of these

friperies, representing a great sum, were examined by the customs inspectors at Boston.

An ominous collapse sent her to bed almost as soon as she gained the shelter of the Hotel Somerset. Specialists were sent for, among them being Dr. Austin Flint of this city. Their verdict at that time has been fully confirmed by her state since she came to New York in October. Other alienists and physicians learned in diagnosing and coping with the maladies and infirmities of the old have watched her constantly. Their opinions coincide with the judgment of Doctor Flint.

Among her medical attendants, besides Doctor Flint, are his son, Austin Flint, Jr., who virtually lives in the Astor mansion; Doctor Allan MacLean Hamilton, and Doctor Charles R. Dana. Their orders are carried out by three of the best nurses who could be obtained.

PARENTS BECAME GYPSIES to FIND STOLEN DAUGHTER

AN INCIDENT OF REAL LIFE
WHICH SURPASSES FICTION
OR MELODRAMA IN ITS
PATHETIC HUMAN
INTEREST

SCARCELY the most improbable of East Side melodrama would have ventured, for the sake of a new thrill, into the story that has recently come out of the Middle West, and involves a scale of family devotion and sacrifices seldom witnessed or even conceived. Said the Cleveland Plain Dealer, describing this incident:

Do gypsies steal children and carry them off to become members of their own thieving, fortune-telling, roving tribes?

Whoever believes that such stories are myths, invented to terrify refractory little ones at bedtime, need only to turn to this page and read the affecting statement of little Rosie Adams of Chicago, who, after more than a year in slavery in different bands of these nomads, has been restored to her parents at Salem, Mass.

They should bear in mind also that but for the devotion of her parents, which impelled them to

leave their home and become voluntary gypsies, attaching themselves first to one tribe and then to another, probably little Rosie would never have escaped from the captors who profited by her toil, and who sold her into bondage in other camps, when so disposed, like any chattel.

In September of last year there was no happier, though humble, home circle in Chicago than that of which John Adam, an honest and hard-working mechanic, was the head. Only a



—Adapted from Cleveland Plain Dealer.

few years before he had come from Russia with his wife and infant daughter, Rosie.

As no more children had been born to them, Rosie was their idol. The father saved money out of his wages, and they bought a little home in the outskirts of the city. Rosie was sent to the public school a few blocks distant, and at eleven years old gladdened her parents' hearts by signs that she was developing into a genuine little American.

Failed to Return from School.

Then one day at the beginning of November Rosie failed to return from school at the usual hour. When Adam returned from his work at supper time he found his wife weeping and heart-broken. Their little Rosie had not come home. Her mother had gone to the schoolhouse and learned only that Rosie had been dismissed with the other children.

All that night, and for many days and nights afterward, Adam searched vainly for his lost daughter. The most he could learn was that a little girl answering to Rosie's description had been seen walking along Michigan Boulevard toward the Union Railway Station with a swarthy complexioned woman and carrying a bundle.

During the summer there had been a camp of gypsies in a vacant lot not far from the Adam home. Both Adam and his wife had seen bands of wandering gypsies in Russia. They were among those simple-minded folk who really believed that gypsies sometimes stole and carried off white children.

It was useless for their friends to argue with them. Without little Rosie there was nothing left for them in this life.

"God's will be done," said Adam to his wife. "We also will become gypsies, for only in that way may we hope to get news of our little one."

Eagerly the wife assented. They sold everything they possessed but their little home, arrayed themselves in gypsy garb, boarded a train on the same road by which the father believed Rosie and her woman captor had traveled eastward from Chicago and got off at a small town in Indiana, where Adam had learned there was a gypsy camp.

Adam was a stout fellow, familiar with horses, wagons, and harness, and the gypsies welcomed him and his wife into their tribe. They did not dare make any inquiries about their lost daughter, merely keeping their eyes open and their ears ready to profit by idle gossip which might offer a clew to the missing child's whereabouts.

Looked Like Real Gypsies.

Becoming a skilful horse trader, Adam gained the esteem of his gypsy comrades. His mechanical skill made him very useful in repairing their harness and wagons. It also furnished him with an excuse to transfer his services to other bands when they were especially needed. In this way, without creating suspicion, the father and mother worked their way into Ohio and to Detroit.

Mrs. Adam, by her ready and capable services, gained the good will of the gypsy women wherever husband and wife camped, and so was not excluded from the circle of tribal gossip. In this way she learned that she and her husband were only a few weeks behind an eastward traveling band which had recently purchased from another band a little white girl who had become prosperously expert at telling fortunes.

Adam and his wife believed this to be their daughter. They grasped every opportunity to work their way eastward. In the winter time this was slow work, for then most gypsy camps remain stationary in some favorable location waiting for spring and good roads.

It was May before they had crossed the Alleghenies. By that time no one would have known that Adam and his wife were not real gypsies. Their hands and faces were blackened by weather and the smoky atmosphere of winter camps. Mrs. Adam's hair, which had been flaxen, like little Rosie's, had been darkened at the beginning of her travels with a decoction of herbs.

In the gossip she overheard from time to time the stolen child was spoken of as dark-haired, and the mother had no doubt that little Rosie's hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes had been similarly treated by her gypsy captors. So the father and mother had never wasted time looking for a child with their Rosie's flaxen locks.

In the Jersey Lowlands.

It was not until nearly a year from the time they started on their travels that Adam and his wife reached the lowlands of New Jersey and joined a camp of gypsies not far from Trenton. Then they became almost certain of little Rosie's whereabouts.

They learned that a little girl captive had been sold for \$200 to the famous chief of the New England tribe, John Croix. This news gave them grave apprehensions, for the reputation of John Croix for cruelty and greed had become well known to them.

"Husband, we must hurry," said Mrs. Adam. "I feel that we are drawing near to our little daughter and that her lot is harder than ever."

As soon as possible they had themselves transferred to a New England bound band which had need of Adam's hands with wagons and harness. Then they crossed the Hudson by the Fort Lee Ferry, journeyed through Westchester County, N. Y., into Connecticut, into Massachusetts and to the outskirts of Boston, where the band rested for a week. It was then late in October.

"Husband, we must hurry; I seem to hear our little one calling to us," said the wife every day. The long strain was telling on them both. It was terrible for them while the band rested.

It was now they learned that John Croix and his band decided to winter on a farm near Salem, Mass. Hearing this, the band of which Adam and his wife were members broke camp, its leaders thinking that the neighborhood of Salem might be a good wintering place for them, too.

Two days brought them within sight of the

camp of John Croix, and they pitched their tents for the night.

First Sight of the Daughter.

John Adam could not wait for morning light. In the early dusk he stole over among the tents of John Croix's camp, his wife following at his heels. Suddenly the sight of a brown-skinned, dark-haired little girl in front of one of the tents stirring something in a pot over a fire made his heart stand still.

"If only I could see that her eyes are blue," thought Adam.

Just then an old gypsy woman came out of the tent and boxed the little girl's ears so savagely that she cried out.

It was his own little lost "Rosebud's" voice. But how much older her twelve months' hard experience had made her appear! Adam started forward, forgetting all the caution he had learned.

The little girl saw and recognized her father

and mother. She threw out her arms, screaming joyfully:

"Oh, mamma, dear! Oh, papa! It's me—your little Rosebud!"

Mrs. Adam clasped her child to her bosom and then swooned, while her husband wept and prayed on his knees with his "little Rosebud's" hand clasped tight. But the gypsies were enraged. The father and mother were roughly treated and detained by their late companions. But little Rosie, made nimble and resourceful by her wild experiences, dashed away and brought the police. To save himself from arrest, John Croix was compelled, when taken to court with the girl and her parents, to pay Adam \$400—\$200 on account of the original kidnapping and \$200 for Rosie's services during her period of slavery. With this sum the now happy Adam family will return to their home to begin civilized life anew.



Miss McDowell

—Adapted from New York World.

NEED of a DEEPER TONE

REQUISITE TO ANY REFORM.

BERNARD SHAW AND ANDREW D. WHITE THINK EFFECTIVE
SOCIAL CHANGES CANNOT BE WROUGHT UNTIL A NEW
RELIGIOUS EMOTIONALITY IS MADE GENERAL
BY NEW FORM OF BELIEF.

AS ONE after another of the outward clothes of graft and social error are thrown off thru the cumulative influence of the latter-day demand for comprehensive reform, there has been a corresponding approach to the real underlying elements and motives of human conduct. In the face of the enormous problems with which the new political leaders have had to deal, there has been found a necessity for principles that are

much stronger than expediency, that out-ride the pomp and thrill of partisanship, and that will still hold themselves not only intact but enthusiastic as well, no matter what the opposing circumstance.

Among some close and thoughtful observers this signifies a return to the primary conceptions and impulses involved in religion—an inference which is more or less borne out by an apparent revival of life

among existing sects and a remarkable increase in the number of new sects whose tenets all seem to include, in some manner, the union of the religious ideals with the practical points of statecraft.

ers of the times. The quotation is from the New York Times:

London.—Bernard Shaw lectured in the Essex Hall, in connection with the Guild of St. Matthew, his subject being "Some Necessary Repairs to Religions." Mr. Shaw said we had a

A Thanksgiving Inquiry

(By WALTER JUAN DAVIS)

O, Lord, so mighty and so high,
It is our custom, unto Thee,
To raise our hands and to Thee cry—
I wonder if Thou knowest me!

O, Lord of earth and sea and sky,
While all Thy people do rejoice,
And check the sob, abate the sigh—
I wonder, dost Thou hear my voice!

Lord, hear me once, ere I should die;
My greatest wonder is of me;
What is the thing that I call I?
What is my meaning unto Thee?



RELIGION NEEDED FOR REFORM

Bernard Shaw Says This Only Can Overcome Social Cowardice.

For instance, there has been the following notable utterance by Bernard Shaw, the caustic dramatist and commentarian of England, who, in many respects, may be said to be one of the most advanced and able think-

ers of the times. The quotation is from the New York Times:

London.—Bernard Shaw lectured in the Essex Hall, in connection with the Guild of St. Matthew, his subject being "Some Necessary Repairs to Religions." Mr. Shaw said we had a great many pressing social problems to solve, but lacked a religion which would impel us to tackle them.

The socialism presented by those able middle-class Jews, Marx and Lasalle, was a demonstration that the workingmen were being robbed of fifty per cent of the proceeds of their labor, but it was found that people would not make a revolution for fifty per cent. Men were always cowards. If they were not afraid they would constantly be getting run over. The more intelligent

and sensitive a man was the more cowardly he was.

A Religious Man Defined.

If the great congregation of cowards called the human race were to be got to disregard their own safety and interest, they must be made religious. A religious man was not one who belonged to the Church of England or who did not, and the enthusiasm of men who did not belong to that church seemed much greater than that of men who did. Nor was he a man with a special creed. A religious man was one who had sure knowledge that he was here, not to fulfill some narrow purpose, but as an instrument of the force which created the world and probably the universe. Religion made a man courageous, and if he was not intelligent it made him extremely dangerous. In the absence of religion a coarse man had the most courage, but with religion the most fragile and sensitive became enormously courageous.

Many people who said they believed in God did so because they thought that otherwise He would strike them dead. That was an abominable idolatry. Yet in schools religion was taught much in this way. The Jehovah of the earlier parts of the Bible was an abominable idol who was pleased to have Jephtha's daughter sacrificed to him, and sent bears to eat up little children. The result was that the masses became so irreligious that the people did not dare to teach them a genuine religion, for they would not believe it.

Coming to the New Testament, we found something new and startling—a Man who spoke of himself as God, and when he did so always caused a riot, because the people could not stand for such a stupendous idea. The end of the Gospel story—the popular and bloody part—spoiled the beginning. If Christ had died in a country house, worth five thousand a year, everything He said would be just as true as if He had been crucified.

Powerlessness of God.

The main truth that required to be taught was the powerlessness of God. If we conceived God as a moral force we must admit that apart from us He was powerless. Millions revolted against religion when confronted with the question "If God is so powerful, why is the world such a horrible place?" It was no use saying God could not be understood. A man in the dock would not be excused because he said he had some higher purpose that others could not understand.

The will that drove the universe was driving every man more or less, even the most sordid stockbroker in London, and it was evidently driving at some sort of moral conception. Another thing to remember about God was that He made mistakes. Only after many trials He had produced a man who, though only a makeshift, was at his best rather a wonderful creature. If men realized that what God was driving at finally was a perfected comprehension of His own purpose, there would be little difficulty in making them religious, observant, and intelligent.

People lumped in with their religion and philosophy and morals a number of other things which were merely associated ideas and customs. He never talked disrespectfully of religion, but his mission was to tell people of the rubbish that choked religion. Until that rubbish was got rid of there was no chance of getting a world in which anything worth talking about would ever be done.

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DAWN OF A NEW RELIGION

No Throne Above, No Beyond, Says Professor Schmidt, of Cornell.

Another instance is the following from the New York World:

Ithaca, N. Y.—Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of the Cornell department of Semitic languages and Oriental history, preached in the Unitarian Church recently. Dr. Andrew D. White and other prominent Cornell officials were present.

The speaker declared that a new religion was approaching, in which is a deeper insight into nature and a deepening of the moral sense. Christianity has failed to adapt itself to the spiritual needs of man, he said. The new religion will meet all these. It will be universal, covering all times and peoples.

The supernatural in religion is foolishness, he declared. There is no throne above in the new faith, and the idea of a beyond can have no place. We are all denizens of the universe. The mind must progress. Away with formulas and creeds! Put them into a museum, as a thing to be studied.

THE STORM ABOUT MRS. EDDY.

Christian Scientists Make Ardent Defense of the Founder of Their Church.

Still another instance of the emotion that lies in the adherence of many people to new sects which have to do intimately with the practical morals of every-day life is afforded in the promptitude with which the Christian Scientists rallied to the defense of Mrs. Eddy. Said the St. Louis Republic:

James A. Logwood, of the Christian Science Publication Committee of Missouri, issued a statement regarding the recent published reports about the condition of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Scientist Church.

"The original report," Mr. Logwood says, "contained three specific charges.

"First—That Mrs. Eddy, in her daily drives around, and about the streets of Concord, was being impersonated by a dummy in the form of one Mrs. Leonard.

"Second—That Mrs. Eddy was dying with cancer, and that she was, and had been for some time, under the charge of a physician.

"Third—That Mrs. Eddy, through disease and the infirmities of age, was physically and mentally disqualified from attending to her affairs."

Mr. Logwood's statement continues:

It was clearly shown by the published accounts that charge No. 1 was based wholly upon the statement of one witness, a janitor from Brooklyn, N. Y. This janitor went to Concord for the purpose of identifying the woman, who, it was

said, was impersonating Mrs. Eddy in her daily drive. He had never seen Mrs. Eddy, but asserted that, from where he stood on the sidewalk, he recognized Mrs. Leonard, although much disguised through the closed doors of her carriage. This incident occurred on October 22.

Sworn Statements.

Here are the unimpeachable facts:

Mrs. Leonard makes a sworn statement before Josiah Fernald, Notary Public, in which she says she had never impersonated Mrs. Eddy; had never ridden in her carriage; in fact, had never stepped inside of it, and had not been out of sight of Pleasant View, Mrs. Eddy's home, since February 19, 1906.

Mrs. Leonard's denial of having impersonated Mrs. Eddy was corroborated by Mayor Charles R. Corning, General Frank S. Streeter, and by several others. They, according to their sworn statements, knew Mrs. Eddy personally; saw her almost daily in her drives about Concord, and frequently spoke to her; had transacted business with her personally; and all declared that they had never seen any person in Mrs. Eddy's carriage except herself.

Rudolph B. Frost, who has charge of the painting at Pleasant View, also swore that on October 22, while Mrs. Eddy was out driving, he conversed with Mrs. Leonard, who was superintending the work he was doing about the house.

As to the second charge, while it was boldly stated that Mrs. Eddy was dying of cancer, and had a medical doctor in attendance, these charges are absolutely devoid of any evidence. No doctor's name has been mentioned in the accusation, and no such doctor has been found.

Disease Denied.

Mrs. Leonard made the following statement before a notary public:

"I deny most emphatically that Mrs. Eddy has any such disease as cancer or that she has any other disease. As I am and have been in daily contact with Mrs. Eddy, seeing her many times each day, I am in a position to know as to what I am stating. The story that a physician from Boston is attending her is without foundation, as there is no physician from anywhere attending Mrs. Eddy, nor has there been while I have been in her home."

This statement was also corroborated by those in Mrs. Eddy's home, and many others, whose names can be furnished if desired.

The third charge, that Mrs. Eddy is mentally and physically disqualified, and is unable to attend to her affairs, on account of disease and infirmity of age, is also disproved beyond contradiction.

Frederick N. Ladd, treasurer of the Concord Loan and Savings Bank, in a signed statement, said: "I am not a member of the Christian Science Church, but I feel it my duty to contradict such false rumors. I have had the honor of being in the presence of Mrs. Eddy several times each year, and most emphatically say that

she is in every way capable of conducting her business affairs."

George H. Moses, editor of the Concord Evening Monitor, made a signed statement to this effect:

"I have had the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Eddy for more than ten years, and I have had occasion to correspond with her, and to meet her with reference to matters of public importance in this community. These relations with her still continue, and within a very short time I have received from her long letters, written from beginning to end in her own handwriting, which, from long acquaintance, is perfectly familiar to me, and that she is indubitably alive, both physically and mentally, is well attested by these communications."

Mrs. Eddy's Statement.

Following the interview with Mrs. Eddy, October 20, the Associated Press representative wrote:

"Although Mrs. Eddy shows her advanced age in some respects, her voice to-day was clear and strong, and she gave no evidence of decrepitude, or of any weakness not to be expected of a woman in her eighty-sixth year."

Edward N. Pearson, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, says: "I was present by invitation at Pleasant View to-day with the representatives of eleven newspapers. I stood near Mrs. Eddy, whom I have known personally for some fifteen years. I distinctly heard her answers to the questions asked her. I saw her leave the room in which the interview was given, and walk to her carriage. I saw the carriage drive toward the city. Mrs. Eddy's voice was clear and strong, and her appearance was that of a woman in full possession of all her faculties. I am not a Christian Scientist and I am without bias and prejudice in this matter."

On November 1, two press representatives—Mr. Harlan O. Pearson, local representative of the Associated Press, and the editor of the Patriot—were at Mrs. Eddy's residence, and stood in the hallway while Mrs. Eddy came down stairs. They stood where they could not be seen by Mrs. Eddy, who was totally unaware of their presence. They said she descended easily, without any apparent hesitation, thus proving to them her ability to go up and down stairs, and about her house as usual.

These and many other signed statements, attest Mrs. Eddy's mental and physical ability and freedom to attend to her personal affairs.

Her Writings.

To lift any lingering shadow of mystery as to Mrs. Eddy's retirement, I quote from her own writings on the subject. In her book "Miscellaneous Writings," page 278, in a letter to her students in Chicago, written in 1888, she says:

"For two years I have been gradually with-

drawing from active membership in the Christian Scientist Association."

Same volume, page 136, in 1891, writing to her students:

"When I retired from the field of labor, it was a departure, socially, publicly and finally, from the routine of such material modes as society and our societies demand. Rumors are rumors—nothing more. I am still with you on the field of battle, taking forward marches, broader and higher views, and with the hope that you will follow."

On page 322 in Mrs. Eddy's message to her Boston church, prior to 1896, explaining why she would not be present: "Your dual and impersonal pastor, the Bible, and science and health with key to the Scriptures, is with you; and the life these give, the truth they illustrate, the love they demonstrate, is the great shepherd that feedeth my flock, and leadeth them 'beside the still waters.' By any personal presence or word of mine, your thought must not be diverted or diverged, your senses satisfied, or self be justified."

Christian Science does not include in its practice hypnotism, mesmerism, or spiritualism. It is based upon the rational and demonstrable teachings of the holy Scriptures. By their fruits ye shall know them. It is conservatively estimated that within the brief period of the history of Christian Science more than 1,000,000 people have become virtually interested in it, because they have learned, through actual proofs, that it is not a mere theory, but a tangible, living, demonstrable truth.

There is hardly a town or hamlet in the civilized world but that one will find those that have been benefited by this Christ-truth and are ready to give a reason for the hope that lieth in them.

"Therefore, beloved, my often-coming is unnecessary; for, though I be present or absent, it is God that feedeth the hungry heart, that giveth grace, that healeth the sick and cleanseth the sinner. For this consummation he hath given you Christian Science, and my past poor labors and love." Christian Science Journal, volume 12, page 94.

Mrs. Eddy issued a public statement, dated May 3, 1894. She says, in part: "My work for the mother church is done; and be it remembered that I came to Concord, N. H., for the purpose of retirement."

Christian Science teaches its followers to lead pure and upright lives, and to heed the words of the Master, as given in the sermon on the mount. "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you"; and, thus "to let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

WHISTLING GIRL IN CHURCH

Vaudeville Feature Employed to Attract Attendance in New York.

The appreciation with which some of the orthodox sects meet the new demands for

what were apparently feelings of mingled interest and surprise while a woman whistler warbled three tunes in the intervals between the reading of the Word and the sermon.

Dr. Goodchild believes in the efficacy of advertising, and the last number of Gist, his church paper, announced that it was the pur-



AT A CHICAGO CORNER AT THE BUSIEST HOUR.

"Farewell, dear; we must hope for the best. I may be able to get across safely."

—Chicago Tribune.

practical phases to the religious organizations is reflected in the following from the New York Herald:

Vaudeville turns, as an adjunct to religious service, have been introduced by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, in West Forty-second Street, and recently the congregation listened with

pose of the trustees to do all that could be done to make the services of the church attractive.

So the members of Dr. Goodchild's congregation were prepared for something unusual when they assembled last evening. They saw a grand piano on the rostrum under the choir loft, and in a front pew a young woman whom they recognized from her lithographs, which hung in the lobby of the church, as Miss Ethel M. Palmer, "artistic whistler."

Miss Palmer had her own accompanist, and when it came time to do her first turn she stepped briskly to the rostrum. A moment later bird-like notes interpreting the "Manzanillo," by Robyn, were chasing each other through the building. There was no doubt of the artistic rendering of the number, but the privilege of applauding which is accorded a theater audience was denied to the congregation, so the "turn" was received in silence.

Defends His Action.

Miss Palmer's second number was the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and this was followed by Tobani's "Hearts and Flowers," so familiar to all students of semi-classic music. There was a little stir among Dr. Goodchild's hearers after the whistler retired, and it was noticed that many settled back in their seats, their faces bearing an expression of relief. It was evident then, as was proved by bits of conversation heard after the services were over, that there was some uncertainty in the minds of the pastor's flock as to the propriety of the performance, and they were glad it was over.

After the sermon Dr. Goodchild consented to give his views regarding vaudeville as an accessory to religion. He said:

"My object in making this departure from conventional lines is to see if by introducing a little musical novelty we could not fill the whole church on Sunday night. The conditions under which we have to labor are not equalled in any other city in the world. The Central Baptist Church is in the middle of a block in which there are seven theaters. We have not a half dozen families in the congregation who live within a mile of the church. We must draw on the floating church attendants, and it is with this in mind that the departure from regular lines was made.

"While I do not wholly approve of the introduction of anything that will mar the sacredness of church worship, I believe in using the best means of assembling the people. I believe with Dr. Duff, that eminent preacher who once said: 'I would be willing to knock two old shoes together if it would draw a crowd to whom I might preach Jesus Christ.'

"Personally, I would prefer a plain, ordinary service, but to reach the people I intend to compete in as dignified a way as possible with the attractions with which this church is surrounded.

"Next Sunday night we will listen to Charles Wold play sacred and classical melodies on his musical glasses."

TO CARE FOR THE BABIES

Kindergarten in a New Jersey Edifice While Mothers Attend Service.

An interesting side light on the trend toward the practical is given, again, in the following from the New York World:

"Bring your babies to church; the girls will play with them during the services."

Such is the message which the pastor and trustees of the Methodist Church of Verona, N. J., have sent to the mothers of the town.

A kindergarten has been established in the chapel of the church, and Miss Gertrude Edith MacDowell and Miss Jane Condit, both prominent in the Epworth League, have taken upon themselves the task of caring for the youngsters while the mothers listen to sermons by the Rev. Charles Eugene Little. Last Sunday was the first session of the kindergarten, and church attendance increased mightily because of the innovation.

"I think the work is simply grand," said Miss MacDowell after the service last Sunday morning. "And how much the mothers enjoyed the sermon! Why, there were lots and lots of women in church to-day whom we had not seen for a long time, just because there was no one to mind their children."

THE RELIGION OF THE OCCULT

Englishmen Are Debating the Question of Transmigration of Souls.

The reaching out of religious forms toward the expanded world included under the nomenclature of the Occult is shown, in part, in the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

London.—If letters to the newspapers can be accepted as a criterion, hundreds of Englishmen are wondering whether we have ever lived before. Dr. Andrews Wilson analyzes the strange phenomenon of memory given by the contributors in part as follows:

"The doctrine of metempsychosis or transmigration of souls represents a very ancient belief. Not merely did it credit the possibility that the soul after death could be transferred from one human being to another, but it also held that the human soul might take up its abode in another form of life and be transferred from the purely human to the lower animal domain. The theory asserts that as each stage is ended and a new era begun, the soul sheds most of the features it illustrated in the life it left, retaining, now and then, however, vague memories of some of its antecedent states. Such memories, forcibly projected into the foreground of our existence to-day, it is held, should convince us that we have 'lived before.'

"Everything we have heard or seen or otherwise appreciated through the agency of our sense organs—every impression, every sensation—is really stored up within those brain cells which exercise the memory function. True, we may not be able to recall all of them at will; many are doubtless beyond the reach of the power that revives and prints off for us positives from our stored up mental negatives. But it is none the less significant that on occasion we can disinter memories of events whose date lies very

far back in our lives—recollections, those perhaps, we have never realized after their reception, but lying latent, and only awaiting the requisite and proper stimulus to awaken them and to bring them to the surface of our life.

"This expresses briefly what we mean by our 'subliminal consciousness.'"

OBJECTS TO THANKSGIVING.

Jewish Rabbi Finds Danger in the Presidential Proclamation.

A peculiar phase of the religious situation, and one which probably reflects, in spite of its controversial aspect, the tendency toward new religious unity, is shown in the following from the New York Times:

Philadelphia.—Rabbi Krauskopf, speaking in the Broad Street Temple, attacked President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation and declared that no Thanksgiving service would be held in his synagogue. He argued that compliance with the proclamation would be subversive of the religious liberty in which the Nation was founded, the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing an absolute separation of Church and State. His subject was "Sectarianism in Public Institutions." He said:

"A President's proclamation asking the people to assemble for a Thanksgiving service in their respective places of worship implies either that such a service is not provided for by the various church organizations, or that he is obliged to do so by the laws of the land. As to the former supposition, none knows better than President Roosevelt that of all religious practices none is more frequently enjoined and none more scrupulously observed than that of

rendering thanks to Him from whom all our blessings flow. As to the President being required by law to issue such a proclamation, our law books fail to show such authority. The practice is due to custom only.

"The many ways in which the Thanksgiving Day is observed shows that almost instinctively the people refuse to take their religious orders from any save their respective church organizations. In but comparatively few churches are services held, and the attendance upon them is the most meager of the year. Large numbers of the persons devote the day to feasting and merry-making. Football games are attended by tens of thousands, foremost among them the so-called cream of society, among them many who seldom absent themselves from the regular services of the church. Theaters, music halls, and other places of amusement are crowded on that day.

"I have no objection to Thanksgiving Day as a day of rejoicing. I would be the last to advocate its abolition as a secular holiday. We have none too many holidays, and there is nothing that our Nation needs so much as days of relaxation. But as much as I favor it as a secular holiday, I strongly oppose it as a holy day enjoined by the Government. I regard a government's interference in matters religious, or a religious interference in matters political, as a danger against which we can not be sufficiently on our guard."

ON TRAIL OF THE MISSIONARY.

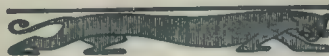
A Newspaperman Starts Out to Learn Whether They Are a Value or a Pest.

In no field does the religious element impinge so much upon the practical field of politics as in the matter of missions. Something of interest in this direction, evidently,



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is at least to be forthcoming if the following preliminary story from the Pittsburg Dispatch may be taken as an indication:

Mr. Ellis's assignment is to make a frank, unbiased and first-hand newspaper study of what American missionaries are really doing in foreign lands, and how they are doing it; to investigate the social and religious changes that are now transforming the East, and to write character studies of some of the interesting men from this side who are doing things on the other side of the world.

A special interest will attach to these letters on the part of church-going readers, for these want to know, in unstereotyped speech, just what religious work in so-called "heathen" lands is like and exactly how it is done. Mr. Ellis is commissioned as a special representative by the International Young Men's Christian Association, by the World's Christian Endeavor Union, by the Student Volunteer Movement, by the Religious Education Association, by the American National Red Cross Society, by the Young People's Missionary Movement, and by the secretaries of all the leading missionary organizations in the United States and Canada. He also bears letters from Government officials, from international business concerns, and from residents of the Orient, so that all doors will be open to him and every possible facility extended for the fullest investigation of his subjects.

Midpacific.—I am on the trail of the American missionary. His footprints are large and deep and many, and I shall certainly come up with him. Then we shall know what sort of individual he is—whether a haloed saint, as the religious papers represent, or a double-dyed knave, as many other papers and people assert, or a plain, every-day American trying to do an extraordinary job to the best of his ability.

Rather queer, isn't it, that after having been in the business of exporting missionaries for well-nigh one hundred years America should actually know so little about the article himself, and be so decidedly divided as to his value?

For the American missionary has been more a subject of controversy than American canned beef. Hundreds of persons who have visited foreign parts and say they know, and thousands who declare that they have their information "straight," declare that the missionary is a sort of pious bunco man; that he is not wanted where he works; that he is an unmitigated nuisance, and he is keenly alert to the welfare of number one.

Contrariwise, a vastly larger number of persons in every part of the land firmly believe, and support their conviction by their coin, that the missionary is a saint and a hero, and the selfless servant of a thankless world's welfare. All criticism of him they sweepingly resent, and are loath

to hear aught to his dispraise. The apotheosis of the missionary is a characteristic of modern religious life.

On a Still Hunt for Facts.

Curiously enough, the public hears only these two opinions of the missionary, one of which represents him as a scoundrel or a fool, the other of which exalts him as a demi-god. So far as I am aware, nobody has ever set out, independently, and representing no board, society, or cause, to find out, impartially, the exact facts in the case. This is the mission I have undertaken. My journalistic integrity is pledged to the duty of ascertaining, without favor or fear, exactly what sort of person the missionary is, how he works and amid what conditions, and whether the task he has imposed upon himself is worth doing at all, and, if so, whether he is doing it well.

To that end I shall personally examine on the ground representative enterprises of all denominational and undenominational missions. I shall attempt to study the workers themselves and hear their side of the story. With equal diligence I shall consult qualified native opinion and search out the foremost foreign critics and ascertain their views. In a word, with no other purpose than to give the American public a fair, frank, full story of this controverted subject, I have started on this journey around the world. Whatever the conclusions I may report, they will at least be honest.

Largest American Business Abroad.

The biggest single foreign enterprise in which America is engaged is this one of foreign missions. The rest of the world, and especially the Orient, knows the Western continent chiefly by its missionaries. Figured in dollars, the business last year cost the American public \$5,807,165, paid in by an organization with approximately 12,000,000 shareholders of all religious denominations, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Mormon. (The foreign mission work of all countries cost \$15,000,000 yearly.) For all this enormous output the tangible returns to America were practically nothing. True, the missionary helped to create a market for the American packers' products and for American locomotives and sundry other forms of merchandise. But the church members, as church members, who put up the money, profited not at all by this.

Apparently, the missionaries themselves, of whom America maintains 3776 in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, Burma, Siam, India, Thibet, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and the South American countries, do not get rich out of this vast sum. According to the official figures, which I secured before leaving the United States, the missionary's salary ranges from nothing to \$1800 a year. The last-named figure is paid to veterans of the Baptist denomination, who are married and have families; the former represents the salary promised to the missionaries of the China Inland Mission, the Christian and Missionary

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Presbyterian, North	63-10
Presbyterian, South	77-10
Reformed Church	87-10
American Board	103-5
Protestant Episcopal	111-10
Baptist, North	111-2

I found these Missionary Board-officials a civil lot. I could have wished the Armstrong Committee such luck in its investigation of insurance matters. The boards open wide up, and then deluge one with information upon his approach. In fact, the consideration which, more than any other, tends to predispose me, as an investigator, toward the missionary people is the heartiness and frankness with which they seem to welcome an investigation. Without hesitation they have afforded me every facility for looking into their work at home and in foreign lands. They say: "Find out the worst and tell the public, including us. We want to see the thing with the eyes of a disinterested observer." Surely, I reason, the organization which maintains that attitude can not contain much graft, however mistaken its principles and policies may be.

New Side of College Life.

Picked up in the forest of facts amid which I found myself, is the news that Yale University has established a missionary lectureship, with Professor Harlan P. Beach, an ex-missionary, as incumbent; and that Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania all now have foreign mission enterprises of their own, manned by graduates and supported by alumni and students.

Nothing more extraordinary has come to my knowledge than the grip the missionary cause seems to have taken upon the American institutions of higher learning. The largest and most representative intercollegiate and undergraduate gathering ever held on the Western continent, if not in the world, was the Student Volunteer Convention in Nashville last spring, when more than three thousand students, from some four hundred universities, colleges, and academies, met in a remarkable convention. About three thousand of these volunteers have gone to foreign parts since the movement was inaugurated in 1892.

In connection with this body and other organizations of young people there has been a phenomenal development of the study of missionary literature, and within a dozen years more than 600,000 purely missionary books have been sold.

Hard Knocks for the Missionaries.

Quite different are the stories I hear in other quarters. One of the higher officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company assured me, as one

who knows, that "the missionaries are a lot of grafters. But," he added, with the characteristic commercial spirit of the day, "I do not want to see their graft stopped, for it pays us to carry them."

A Hong Kong merchant aboard ship declared that "the missionaries are a pack of scoundrels. They are overbearing, lazy, pestiferous fellows, recruited only from the very lowest ranks of society in America and Great Britain." That last was a little more than I could swallow, for it went contrary to my personal knowledge in numerous instances. The missionary may prove to be a bad egg when he reaches foreign shores, but every college man in the land knows the stock from which he springs. I recalled while leaning over the rail conversing with Mr. Hong Kong Merchant, that a few weeks before I had read an enthusiastic autograph letter from President Roosevelt to Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith (father of the project of bringing Chinese students to American universities) concerning the latter's books on China. A few days previously Dr. Smith had been the President's guest at luncheon.

As a matter of candor, I may say that thus far I am having some difficulty in running down to particulars the countless charges against the missionaries. I hope to have better fortune in foreign lands. As an illustration of my troubles, there is the instance of a fellow-passenger on the transpacific steamer, the wife of a Philippine official. She had learned the nature of my quest. "I am glad you are going to get after the missionaries, and I hope you will rip them up the back," she began breezily. "We who travel and live out here know that they are a bad lot." Yet she could not, when urged, become more definite, and, although long a resident of Manila and an Episcopalian, she confessed that she had never heard or met Bishop Brent, the brilliant head of the Philippine missions of her church.

Good Morals but Bad Manners.

Already I have a dim suspicion that one reason for the antipathy which many travelers have to missionaries is to be found in the latter's attitude toward life aboard ship and in port cities. The missionary is, I infer, often narrow and intolerant, and desirous of imposing his standards upon everybody. He is prone to make unmannerly remarks about the amount of drinking that goes on, seven days a week, aboard ship. The incessant gambling, also, of the smoking room and ship saloons gets on his puritanical nerves. He can not see—and he is entirely too blunt and inconsiderate, I believe, in expressing this opinion—why practices should be counted good form aboard ship that are contrary to the law of the land when ashore. That is the way he justifies his tactlessly aired opinions.

Tourists do not like to have the narrow standards of the missionaries thus flung at their heads censoriously; and they are not likely to form an entirely favorable estimate of their critics. "Too many young missionaries," said a famous vet-

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Very sincerely yours,

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED.

AGENTS BRANCH OFFICE MANAGERS, Crew managers wanted everywhere for our new advertising premium soap packages. Our men are making \$200 monthly and upwards. This is not hot air talk but absolute facts. Let us show you how it is done. Myers Mfg. Co., 221 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

WANTED

10 men in each state to travel, distribute samples of our goods and tick advertising signs. Salary \$80 per month. \$3 per day for expenses.

SAUNDERS Co., Dept. E., Jackson Blvd, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Residential, Business and Industrial properties (paying more than) 6 per cent investments, with the moral support of the U. S. Government behind them. Address The Hanlons, Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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IF YOU want a business that will pay several thousand dollars annually, start a mail order business; by our easy method anyone anywhere can be successful. Catalogue and particulars free. MILBURN HICKS, 747 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

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"COOS-BAY-NEXT! OREGON'S COAST CITY." Buy lots in Schaefer's Addition. Location—not phraseology—being "Central," between Empire, North Bend and Marshfield ON THE BAY,—the only protected harbor on the Pacific between Golden Gate and Puget Sound." \$100 and upward. Think of it! Geo. J. Schaefer, 317 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

SONG WRITING.

SONG WRITING! The quickest road to FAME and FORTUNE. Do you know that your poems may be worth THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS? Send them to us today; we will compose the music. Hayes Music Co., 275 Star Bldg., Chicago.

HOMELINESS MADE BEAUTIFUL.

Adorns all it Touches! Saint or Sinner, Young or Old, Rich or Poor—the Whole World—bows to the Beauty generated, developed, enhanced, and perpetuated, by use of **Derma-Clarine** (trade-mark). Imparts, regains, and retains the complexion of Youth. The rosy brilliancy and oval grace of "Sweet and Twenty." By mail, \$1. To be had only of "Siempre Joven," 109 Court St., Newark, N. J. Mention Pandex.

eran missionary to me a few minutes ago, "think that they must start out by trying to convert the whole ship. They do not try to mingle socially and congenially with their fellow-passengers. They acquire an identity as missionaries, rather than as men and women."

The same man, himself a resident of Yokohama, is authority for the statement that missionaries in port cities maintain an attitude of aloofness or separation toward other foreigners. They apparently reason that they have come out to work for the natives, and so they can not give any time to the European community. The result is inevitably a lack of mutual sympathy and understanding, and the creation of a hostile spirit on both sides. A good missionary, I take it, needs to be a good "mixer"; he must know how to be a man among all kinds of men; else his usefulness, his reputation, and his calling will suffer.

Still, whatever his faults or virtues, the missionary is an interesting personality. He manages to keep pretty much in the public eye, whether by being kidnapped by brigands, massacred by Chinese, by being lost in Africa's wilderness, by making work for the nation's gunboats and marines and diplomats, by running genuine relief enterprises, or by being decorated by kings, emperors, and scientific societies.

LOVE IN THE CAR.

A motor car is not the place
To court a girl with ease and grace,
You'll find you can't keep up the pace
And woo her.
Your eyes on the road ahead,
There isn't much that can be said;
You really dare not turn your head
To view her.

Her color comes, her color goes,
On either side the landscape flows;
The motor is the worst of foes
To Cupid.
The man who guides his flying car
Along love's lane will ne'er go far;
He'll fetch up with an awful jar—
The stupid!

'Tis better then to wisely wait,
And when you strike a tamer rate
Along the path from papa's gate—
Why, view her.
There'll be no throttle there nor brake,
No speeds your anxious thoughts to take,
No fear of skid or bump or break—
So woo her.

—Exchange.

FOR PREVENTING SUICIDE.

A NEW YORK MINISTER INAUGURATES A MOVEMENT WHICH HAS ALREADY RESCUED A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES FROM THE TAKING OF THEIR OWN LIVES.

Twelve men and women, frankly declaring that they believed suicide to be the only way out of difficulties in which they found themselves, have sought the aid of the Reverend Henry M. Warren, chaplain of the city hotels, within the last five days in response to a general invitation extended by him to those who contemplated suicide, in which he said he would help them to change their minds. This invitation was given by Doctor Warren in his service last Sunday night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was printed in the Herald the next day.

In his sermon Doctor Warren said there were scores of strangers in New York every day who had come there with the well-founded intention of ending their lives. They came, he said, because they could easily conceal or lose their identity.

Doctor Warren argued that the suicidal intent of such persons might often be thwarted if they

only had some person to whom they could pour out their hearts at the critical moment in their unhappy lives. They almost invariably came to the city alone and were therefore without counsel when the contending thoughts coursed through their brains. To serve as a personal friend rather than as a minister, Doctor Warren made his request that all persons so inclined see him before they carried out their purposes.

Twelve men and women have confessed personally to Doctor Warren that they intended to commit suicide, and he has received more than a score of letters from others, who, although not intending to end their lives, have declared themselves to be in dire straits, from which they believed, they said, there was no departure save by extreme methods.

Keeps Identity Secret.

Doctor Warren granted an interview to the

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS AND CATARRH CURED—FREE

TRIAL TREATMENT of California's marvelous discovery, and also an elegantly illustrated book telling all about it, will be mailed to anyone afflicted with consumption, bronchitis or catarrh, in order to prove that the cure can positively be made in the patient's own room, without change of climate, and without stomach dosing.

This new, direct treatment method, **CONDOR INHALATION**, cures in wonderfully quick time, pain in either lung or between shoulder blades, coughs that stay, raw throat, constant spitting, raising matter, hemorrhage, difficult breathing, suzezing spells, hoarseness, lingering colds, stuffed nose, head noises, flat chest, flushed cheeks, chills and fever, night sweats, loss of weight, falling strength, general weakness, etc. It is now used at leading health resorts and by the greatest of the world's great physicians in their private practice.



By means of vapor arising from burning pastilles, the healing powers are drawn into nose or lungs, and instantly penetrate and disinfect the ulcerated tissues. This inhalation at once opens stopped passages and wasted cells, destroys and clears out the germs that have caused the trouble, loosens and throws off the pus, rebuilds tissues, heals lung cavities and creates bodily strength and vigor. If you are trying to cure yourself by taking medicine into your stomach, **STOP**.

You get the complete trial treatment and illustrated book, absolutely free of charge, so be sure to write for them both, immediately.
Condor Cure Co., Dept. 431 Los Angeles, California

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Mennen's

soothes and heals, and if used daily, enables the most tender skin to resist the ill effects of changing conditions of weather.

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Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.
Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Powder. It has the scent of fresh cut Violets.



Take Advantage of this Special Introductory Offer

Upon receipt of fifty cents in stamps, money order or coin we will send the Sep-

tember, October, November and December issues of

THE ARENA MAGAZINE

as a trial subscription. This great review of original opinion is again edited by B. O. Flower, and since it has been greatly enlarged and improved it is now everywhere recognized as having surpassed its old self. The Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer says:

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ALBERT BRANDT, Publisher

353 Brandt Building, Trenton, New Jersey.

Herald touching the cases of those who called on him, but refused to divulge the names or addresses of any of them.

"One of the most striking instances," said Doctor Warren, "was that of a man who came to this city from Boston. He is the manager of a large manufacturing concern there and has a wife and several daughters. Family and financial difficulties caused him to ponder over suicide as a way out of his difficulties, and he came to this city and registered in the Grand Union Hotel under an assumed name. He had told his family he was going to the Pacific Coast on business.

"On his way through the lobby to a drug store, where he expected to purchase poison, he saw my explanatory card and asked the clerk about me. He came to see me, and by remaining with him for a whole day I got him to go back home. I have received a letter from him telling me I saved him from what he saw afterwards would have been an awful mistake."

Many of the cases which have come to Doctor Warren's personal attention arose from lack of funds. Others were caused directly by business or professional failure. As an illustration, Doctor Warren quoted this letter:

"Dear Sir:—I have read a reprint of your 'invitation to suicide' in the Herald. Well, you may give new hope and life to some, but not to me. Some, like I, have suffered so long that any kind of rest must be welcomed. Years ago, a graduate of the Universities of Zurich and Munich, I started life full of hope and ambition as an architect. Now, after untold hardships, I mean to end it, and not even my wife can prevent it, I fear. If there is any power in words, for my wife's sake give me hope. Things are dark, dark—so dark. Send for me.

"New York, November 26, 1906."

Another Man Saved.

"About three days ago," continued Doctor Warren, "a Scotchman came and told me he was going to commit suicide. Although his clothes were shabby, one could tell that they had been cut from good material. He told me that a year ago he had been a well-to-do merchant in Glasgow, that he had failed in business, had been deserted subsequently by his wife, and had fled to America. For several months he said he had worked as a clerk, but had lost his position when his employers cut down their force of clerical men. The rest of his story was short. He had gone from bad to worse until he sought sleep on park benches and food anywhere.

"Several days ago, he said, he picked up a Herald on a bench in Central Park and read the account of my sermon on suicides and came to see me. I got him work and to-day he has no thought of suicide."

Illustration of the mental state of women who plan to commit suicide is this letter, received a few days ago by Doctor Warren:

"Dear Doctor Warren:—I read of your sermon in Monday's Herald. You stated that any

person in trouble who expected to commit suicide should come to you first and you would advise them. I must see you at once.

"I am just now impelled to do anything, however desperate. I can't tell my troubles to my friends. I can't do it—I haven't the heart. I must tell some one. I would rather die, however, than even give an inkling of my difficulty to my friends."

Another case of which Doctor Warren told was that of the son of a banker living in Riverside Drive, who, after he had made one unsuccessful attempt to end his life, was dissuaded from a second attempt.

"This young man," said Doctor Warren, "is a college graduate and independently wealthy. He told me he had tried to die by inhaling illuminating gas in his bedroom. A servant, however, had entered his room and turned off the gas and he let the matter pass as accidental. He told me he wanted to die because a young woman to whom he had been engaged had broken the engagement and been married to another man. Imagine my astonishment when he told me that I had performed the wedding ceremony myself.

"I soothed him and told him I was not positive that I had ever performed such a ceremony and that he might have heard an erroneous report. He thought his ease over for an hour, shook hands and said goodby. He is to-day as happy as ever, having heard that the report was false, and I have learned that the sweetheart's quarrel may be patched up soon.

Letter from St. Louis.

Unusual because of its grim philosophy is this letter recently received by Doctor Warren from a man in St. Louis:

"Dear Sir:—I have seen your appeal in the paper to the effect that any one who intended suicide could address you. As I am one of those unfortunate ones, or, perhaps, fortunate ones who can make up his mind to such a step under certain circumstances, I address you frankly.

"The first question you'll ask me is, 'Is life worth living?' My reply is that it is, but when you have a family depending upon you and you can not make a livelihood for them you are only an extra burden, whereas they would benefit by your death. They would get the life insurance. If I stay here much longer even this will be gone, as I am unable to keep it up. I am fifty years old. I was in business for myself, but failed in 1902 by endorsing notes for others. I am now out of work. You may think it an easy thing to get a position at my time of life. Just try it and you will learn differently; nobody wants you. * * *

"Quotations from Scripture and sermons will not be of any assistance. It is practical assistance that is wanted, and to get this practical assistance the Lord must help those who help themselves. The only practical help I see is suicide."

"This man's case, hopeless though it may

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seem, should not in reality be so," said Doctor Warren. "If there were some one to whom he could go in St. Louis, some one to advise him, I feel sure that the cloud would be dispelled."

"Several days ago," continued Doctor Warren, "a smartly gowned woman about thirty-five years old, came to see me. She told me she was a widow and had until then been in financial straits for several months. She said she had left her boarding house two weeks previous without paying her bill, being ashamed to say she had no money. She handed me \$90 and begged me to go and pay the bill. She said she had feared arrest daily and had several times been on the point of committing suicide because of sheer mortification. I paid the bill and this woman's troubles ended."

"Only Wednesday a young woman told me she had intended to commit suicide unless she was able to get a position at once to buy her food and shelter. I talked to her for several hours and sent her away in a cheerful mood. All she needed was a ray of hope and a suggestion as to how and where to find employment."

"I am in a dreadful fix," wrote a woman. "I am here alone in the city, my only home being a rented room at \$2 a week. I owe \$3 on it and all I have is five cents in cash. I am too weak from lack of food to even hunt work. I never thought I would be in such a predicament when, several years ago, my husband (now dead) was pastor of the ——— Church, in ———, and I was organist."

"This letter," said Doctor Warren, "is only one of many of its type. A few dollars from some fund would help such persons to their feet."

THE LAST COWBOY



The Last Cowboy looked at the caravan of prairie schooners waiting for the opening of the Big Pasture. Far away the wisps of smoke from a flouring mill blurred the horizon.

"Mexico for me," was all he said.

There are no more Big Pastures. There was all of Oklahoma once. Then the Government cut down the range by the great opening of 1888. Then there was the Cherokee Strip and this went out in the great rush of 1893. Then there was No Man's Land, and this is now a peaceful county in Oklahoma, settled by the despised "Nestors." Then there was the I. X. L., with its three million acres in a solid body. This has been cut up in small farms and Amarillo, the old cattle outfitting point, has become a city of farmers. And last of all was the Big Pasture. Now that is going.

The Last Cowboy was too good a loser to whimper. "It was a great day for us while it lasted," he said. "All of this western country was ours. We could ride where we pleased, shoot where we pleased, when we pleased, and almost whoever we pleased, and no questions asked. We made this country, or at least this part of the country. We got here when the Indians were here. We drove out the Indians. Then we drove out the wolves. Then we exterminated the coyotes and prairie dogs. Now we have got to follow the long trail. No more United States for us. The blamed old Nestor has made us hard to catch. It's home and kids and the quiet life for us after this.

"But we have done some things besides shoot up towns and make tenderfeet dance in booze joints. First of all we tamed the Comanches. We had a hard tussel with them redskins, but we made Christians out of them before we got through and they are the peaceablest Indians in the West to-day. We fought 'em all the way from the Cimarron to the Rio Grande, through the sage brush and the chaparral till they quit stealing ponies and quit burning towns. The picture books don't give us any credit for this. They just tell about the times when we got off the range on a budge hunt. Yet we were the long arm of the law in this Western country up to the time the 'Nestors' began to get thick some twelve or fifteen years ago. Time was when you could go five hundred miles on a stretch and never strike a constable. It was the cowboy who kept out the cattle thief, who kept out the train robbers and the murderers and the

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"SORT OF A SOUFFLE SOUND.
 "Sh-s-s-a! They're eating dinner now."
 "Are you sure?"
 "Yes; I hear father eating soup."

—Judge.

rest of the bunch who go out principally in the night time.

"Of course it hurts. When a fellow has got used to 'gyp' water and the mirages, when the shadows of the mountains take on the gold and silver in the evenings, when the gray of the sage brush gets into the blood, a fellow kind of hates to leave it. It's been home to us from the time we could throw our legs across a pony's back. The great winking stars at night and the great staring sun in the daytime—they have burned their way into the marrow of our bones. We have been brother to the desert loneliness, to the gray wolf and the slinking coyote, companions of the dumb brutes who feed on the rolling prairies. And it's hard to quit. It's hard to think we have reached Lands End, that the old free life has gone forever and that from this time on we must adopt domestic habits or go to where there are no wire fences, no railroads, and no 'Nestors.' Think of me with a bunch of kids."

And he laughed way down in the cavernous recesses of his sun-browned chest.

"Wouldn't I make a pretty father? Why the first time I tried to hold a baby I would let him drop and break his head. It's Mexico or the Philippines or dinky old Argentina for me."

The pinto pony grazed around at his feet and he pulled at the pipe for a minute.

"Now, wouldn't it jar you to think that the Indian has outlived the cowboy after all? That's the hell of it. We must go alone. We are the last of what the literary fellers call a type. But the old paint-faced Indians remain and the Government feeds 'em. That's what makes me want to go out and turn loose this old gun of mine six times more for luck. Still it's all in the game and when a man calls the turn wrong he's got no right to holler when the dealer rakes in

the chips. It's just a case of betting on the wrong card. We thought it was going to last forever. We thought there was room enough in other parts of the country for the fool farmers without their trying to cut up the big ranches. That's where we got off wrong. And the damned Indian who didn't think, who didn't have no think, is here, and we are the ones to go. And the first son of a gun of an Indian who laughs at me is going to get what's coming to him. He's going to get it so the doctors won't be of much use to him.

"Some fellers have been telling me to give it up and settle down, to acquire a section of land and raise a family. Now, that sounds good to a man who has always had a policeman to see that he got home all right every night and who wears slippers when he goes out on the porch to get his morning paper, but none of it for Willie. The old saddle for a pillow, the ground for a bed and the long wail of the coyote to sing me to sleep. I'd just as soon be in jail as cooped up in a cottage. The stampede, the long, long days on the Montana trail, the night rides, the thirst and the hunger and the good old windy ranges are what call to me. A man who has had his feet frozen to his stirrups, who has had snow-blindness and sand-blindness, who has thrown wild steers with his naked hands and snapped rattlesnakes' heads off as a child would pop a whip, would look like a fool beside a fire-side with a baby on his knee."

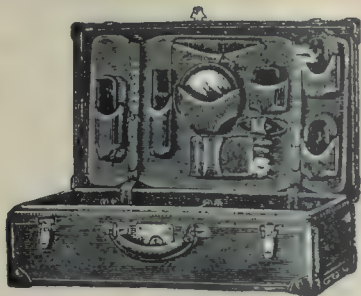
There was a long pause and the pipe sent long



ALL FOOT-WORK.

The Girl—"Oh, isn't this heavenly, Charley, dear! Papa's so absent-minded he forgets half the time we've a patent piano-player."

—Puck.



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NAME.....

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CITY..... STATE.....

streamers into the hazy blue of the sky. He kicked with his heels in the sand and watched the sun going down.

"Well, we'll go up into British Columbia, maybe. They tell me there's big ranges up

pinching shoe. Still, it all comes to the same in the end."

He swung himself into the saddle, the pony swept across the plain in a long easy "lope." For miles you could see him, a lonely figure



THOROUGH BUT NOT PEDANTIC.

(Overheard at the Louvre.)

American Tourist (suspiciously)—"Say, guide, haven't we seen this room before?"

Guide—"Oh, no, monsieur."

American Tourist—"Well, see here. We want to see everything, but we don't want to see anything twice!"

—Punch.

there. Anyway, we're not wanted here. It's skidoo. Go away, old peoples, go away. If it wasn't that the damned Indian has got the laugh on us at the last—that's the rub; that's the

limned against the sun. He disappeared over a rise in the prairie and the shadows fell. The last of the old-time cowboys had become just a memory.

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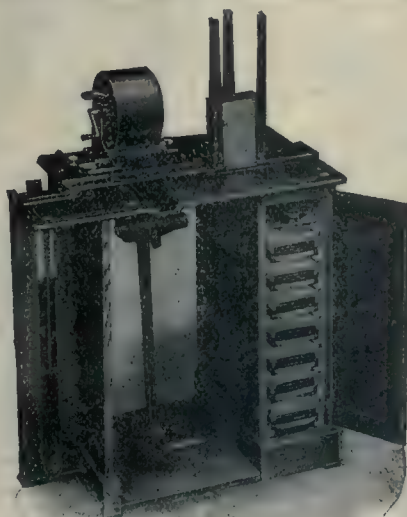
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Old-Fashioned Brown Sugar with All Its Delights Is Gone.

"What I want," said the top-flatter who was buying groceries, "is some brown sugar. Got any?"

The clerk said he had and sifted out a shovelful of sugar in to the tray.

"Hold on a minute," said the top-flatter. "That isn't brown sugar. It's the kind you fellows all over town have been trying to sell me for brown sugar, but it isn't brown; it's a pale, whitish, sickly yellow. What I call brown sugar is the kind mother used to sweeten the pies with when I was a kid. Don't you remember it? It was dark and coarse-grained and full of lumps as big as your fist. There was more of the concentrated essence of sweetness in one of those lumps than in a whole shovelful of this yellow stuff, and after a fellow had sneaked a chunk of it out of the barrel and crawled off under the back stairs and gobbled it in secret he was fairly oozing sugar at every pore. That is the kind of sugar I want. Got any?"

"No, sir," said the clerk, "we don't keep it. It is very old fashioned. There is only a little of it put on the market."

The top-flatter sighed. "I understand now," he said, "why so many cakes and pies and preserves don't taste right."

New Lamps for Old.

Johnny's dog, Tige, was a nuisance. His pet theory must have been that all things were created to be destroyed—at least, so his practices indicated. Johnny's folks were anxious to be rid of Tige, and at last they decided to work upon the lad's affections with lucre.

"Johnny," said his father one day, "I'll give you five dollars if you'll get rid of that dog."

Johnny gasped at the amount, swallowed hard at thought of Tige, and said he would think it over.

The next day at dinner he made the laconic announcement: "Pa, I got rid of Tige."

"Well, I certainly am delighted to hear it," said the father. "Here's your money; you've earned it. How did you get rid of the nuisance?"

"Traded him to Bill Simpkins for two yellow pups," answered Johnny.—Lippincott's.

In time, no doubt, all kinds of geese will fly south in the fall, except the very timidest, who will always go by rail, probably.—Puck.

Too Bad to Be True.

The hall bedroom boarder, who had been recently married, rose screaming from his nuptial couch.

"What in the world is the matter, dearest?" exclaimed his bride.

"I dreamed," and he shuddered almost to the swooning point at the memory; "I dreamed that I saw a forest scene like the one in the home-made oil painting in my room at the boarding house."

Reminding him of the impossibility of such a thing, the young woman managed to quiet the terrified man.—Judge.

Forewarned.

"How is the water in the bath, Fifi?"

"Please, my lady, it turned baby fairly blue."

"Then don't put Fido in for an hour or so."

—Courier-Journal.

The First Quarrel.

Adam—It's all off. Good-bye forever!

Eve—Then take back your rib.

Some men grow, under responsibility, and others were swell.—Puck.

If conscience makes cowards of us all, cowardice, on the other hand, gives some of us about all the conscience we ever know.—Puck.



IT'S IN THE AIR.

"What on earth are you doing with those electric fans?"

"Preparing for to-morrow's spin, my dear."

—New York Herald.

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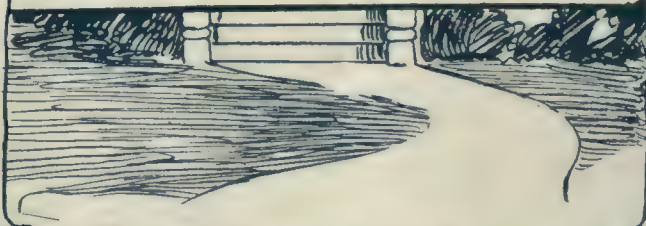
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Some Thoughts About The Pandex

From a New York Newspaper Man

W. J. Lampton, inventor of the famous "Yawp" Verses

Pandex came and I'm here to say that it is the best yet along general reading lines. I don't know what you are doing in extending its circulation, but it seems to me that you should build it up into the 100 thousands. As a magazine for the people who live beyond the daily paper zone, it leads all and should be in every farmer's house. I showed it to a Swiss editor who is here seeing the country and learning about us, and he will write you about having it sent to him, not in exchange, but for his \$1.50.

From the San Francisco Chronicle

The January Pandex of The Press is crowded with readable matter, as December was rich in noteworthy news. The President's message is printed in full, and the editor announces that any one who wishes the message in a separate pamphlet may get it by sending 10 cents in stamps to the publisher. This is a sensible scheme for any one who wishes to preserve a copy of the message in convenient form. The main topics that are discussed in this number are the war against trusts, the coal famine, the Japanese school question, the financial outlook, the Panama canal and ships, etc. The editor's comment is strong and pithy and the cartoons and other illustrations throw amusing side lights on the news. The Pandex is by all odds the most readable of the magazines and it is indispensable to the busy man who wishes to keep posted on the News of the world.

From a Subscriber in Seattle

J. P. Martin, Real Estate

I am highly pleased with The Pandex. It is more than all the other magazines put together for a man with limited time to devote to current events.

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

Edited by Arthur I. Street



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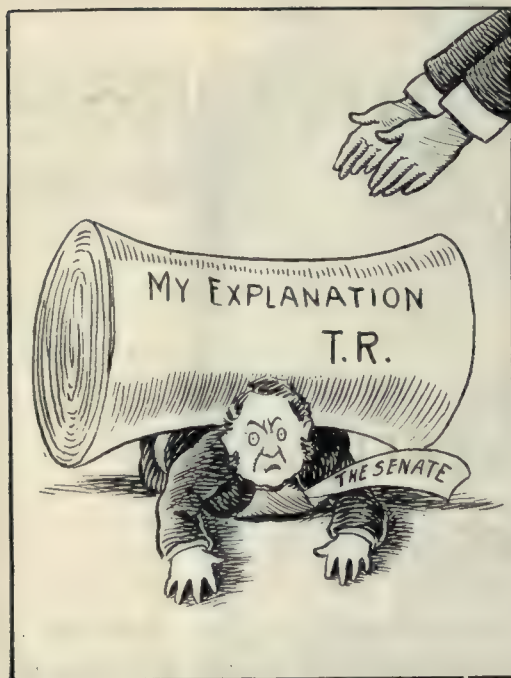
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The Senate Demanded an Explanation and Got It.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

forces in order to raise the level of cost much beyond the level of the increase in wage or other emolument which they, as masters of the situation, are willing to pay.

**Conscience
vs.
Practice**

Indeed, tho the declaration of common will has expressed unqualified support of the men in public office who govern by the rule of higher standards, and tho prosecutions have been inaugurated in every section of the country against the systems of extortion by which a limited group pirate and absorb the energies, earnings, and accumulations of the general public, the factor of selfish acquisition has still so trenchant a hold upon the impulses and extortions of those who are in the advance that the leaders of reform begin to realize the necessity of assailing the ideals of conduct and of seeking to create a new relationship between the consciences of heart and the practices of competitive existence.

This is why the President at Washington, to achieve the large ends to which he has

directed himself, finds it requisite to elaborate his messages to Congress until they become sermons in political and social morality. This is why Governor Hughes, pursuing the precedent set by President Roosevelt when he first entered the White House, has followed an earnest inaugural address on the philosophies of modern governmental methods with a notice to all persons, influential and otherwise, that what business can not be transacted with the Chief Executive of the State in the open chamber has no right to claim the secrecy of locked doors or the privilege of favored consideration. This is why the Speaker of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, contemplating the venal record of preceding state administrations and legislatures, made a candid and apparently most sincere appeal to his fellow members to "play the game above board," to justify the popular confidence, to elevate honorable considerations above those of personal benefit or corrupted pledge.

**A
Preacher
Governor**

This is why, too, the golden state of Colorado, altho it has since named as its representative in the Senate a member of one of the most absolute and grinding trusts in the United States, acceded to the candidacy of, and installed in power, a preacher-governor so church-devoted that he must needs have his inaugural ceremonies performed in the clerical edifice in which he made his first public success.

**The Spirit
of
Compromise**

Furthermore, it is the reason why the animated controversies and warfare of Congress and of business, such as the Brownsville affair or the rivalry of Hill and Harriman, or the strike of the trainmen, which seem at the moment of their crises so threatening, pass away shortly into a superior spirit of compromise and resolution.

Ardently antagonistic to the President tho Senator Foraker may seem, and spokesman tho he is suspected of being for the Vested



UNCLE SAM GROWS TALLER.
Or Maybe the Money Power Is Shrinking Some.

—Indianapolis News.

Interests which seek the President's overthrow, he did not fail to perceive, at the crucial instant, that the issue of the Brownsville affair was beyond the reach of his forensic eloquence and that its final adjudication would lie, not in the matter of the technical right or non-right of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army to dismiss summarily troops virtually guilty of the most dangerous insubordination, but in the larger question of the moral responsibility of those who witness and refuse to divulge crime of whatsoever degree.

**Adjusting
for the
People**

Bitter tho the antagonisms of Mr. Hill and Mr. Harri-
man may be in their anti-
thetic conceptions of the
profession and obligations of railroading,
both know that the use of arms in the fight-
ing for rights-of-way along the Columbia
River and the exerting of "undue influence"
upon the municipal councils of the cities of
Puget Sound for the sake of protecting or
securing terminal privileges are a far de-
parture from the trend of the times and an
alienation of their individual interests from
the sympathies of the public or the indul-
gence of the public's administrators. And,
accordingly, they make their mutual peace
upon the basis of at least an outward mani-
festation of fellow feeling and they moderate
their franchise demands to a point as little
in conflict as they can render them with
the spirit of concession and generosity
which the public is beginning to find more
to its liking and more to its general benefit
than the older zest of grab and confiscation.

However much the men who handle great
industries may resent the constant aggres-
sions of Labor and the constant pressure for
an increasing share of the product of work
and enterprise, a trainmen's strike is not al-
lowed to expand into the magnitude of a
strike of the coal miners because the lesson
has been assimilated that, after all, if the
laborers can show with any degree of fair
front that the inequality of financial favor
incident to an increasing of dividends upon
capital stock disproportionate to the increas-

ing of dividends upon the efficiency and
faithfulness of labor is in violation of the
better principles of humanity, there is no
reasonable possibility of holding out against
Labor's demands.

**Building
on
Expediency**

Financially, commercially, po-
litically, the axis of interest
thus shifts from the expe-
dient to the ethical. The
nation has lived, almost, upon the founda-
tion of the expedient ever since the Civil
War, when, as Miss Tarbell's valuable
articles in the American Magazine have so
clearly shown, economic policies were de-
vised without the slightest idea of ever be-
coming permanent or of being economically
defensive, yet which have since fastened
themselves upon the country with a grip
almost as tenacious as patriotism itself. The
high tariff schedules were made to provide
a revenue whose need was as extraordinary
as it was imperative. They were framed
under utterly abnormal and impassioned
conditions wherein those who were without
honesty or honor molded the form of laws
to their own selfish ends. And, unhappily,
they imbued the political concepts of the
people with the belief that that impost policy
is best which brings in the income in the swift-
est possible manner without regard to the
opportunities it affords for fraud and per-
sonal aggrandizement. They imbued the in-
dividual standards of conduct and of re-
lationship with the Government with the be-
lief that wherever the people can be made
to aid the cause and prosperity of the indi-
vidual, there is neither vice nor error in the
business policy that drives the opportunities
thus opened to the furthestmost limit.

**Distorting
the
Corporation**

And under the guidance of
the thoughts thus instilled,
American conditions have
grown on to the unfortunate
and perilous situation with which President
Roosevelt and his aides are now battling.
Instead of adhering to the liberties and bene-
fits of Democracy because of the more equit-
able distribution of opportunity and acqui-

tion which Democracy should guarantee, the dominating elements have fought for Democracy's retention and exalted its greatness because of the play it gives to the stronger to outmaneuver the weak, and for the more unscrupulous to put beneath their power those less able than themselves to grasp the vanishing coins or to preserve intact the results of their own labors. Sheltered by a system designed to scatter evenly among workmen and employer the differences between the costs of labor abroad and labor at home, the masters of industry have juggled the giant's share of the fruits into their own pockets. And, successful in this, they have extended the same methods into the wide field which may be said to be the distinguishing feature of the current century, namely, the field of corporations and syndicates. Where the valuable and wisely legislated institution known as the corporation might have been employed, as in theory it is intended to be, to protect the small owner to the same degree that the larger one's superior ownership protects him, the aim has been chiefly to consolidate and fortify the station of the majority stockholders, to assure increasingly the supremacy of those who aspire to it, and to rob the minority of such force as belonged to them, by virtue of individuality, before they submitted to the leveling dictates of the forms of law.

**Forgetting
the Purpose
of Trade**

Steel plant and railroad, oil refinery and meat-packing house alike have been aborted into the creating of power, wealth, and benefit for restricted groups of men, akin in lack of conscience or sympathetic in the greed of superiority. The transportation problem, which should by its very nature as a public utility be handled solely for the good it works to the community in general, has been approached and manipulated to give unnatural ascendancy and reckless authority to those who rise to the command. The slaughtering of live stock and the making of its innumerable products and by-products into commodities for general consumption have been distorted until the

primary purpose of accommodation has become chiefly a game in imposture and wage slavery, in order that one man's, or a few men's, ambitions for vast wealth and vaster distinction may be achieved without limitation.

That business, whatsoever its sort, has its first genesis in social need, and derives its quality and its real permanence from the extent to which it fulfils actual social exchange, has been almost forgotten. The simple elements that exist in barter, that establish men's reputations in the small circles of immediate friendships within which they move—branding them with marks of fairness or clothing them in the shame of universal disesteem—are eliminated from the larger fight which begins when the commercial office is reached or trade and finance are conducted over the wire or thru the mails.

**Principles
of
Personal Life**

Men, in the narrow limits of personal and friendly contact, sacrifice themselves and their comfort and wishes, rather than cheat their fellows or lie and steal from those who dwell near them. Mr. Rogers, of the Standard Oil, as Mr. Lawson has testified, has nothing but personal charm, generosity, and human sympathy when among those whom he knows and for whom he cares. Mr. Rockefeller has, of late, been ardently defended for his personal piety and simplicity by a British clergyman who was warned against becoming subject to his domination by accepting the pastorate of the church to which Mr. Rockefeller is one of the leading contributors.

**Lose
the Sense
of Truth**

But outside and away from the sphere of home and close associates, these men lose their sense of truth and honor; they put off the garb of sincerity and take on that of expediency. They guide themselves by the modern adaptation of the principle which carried the institution of the Jesuits, first to great power, and then to ignominious overthrow, namely, the principle that the end justifies the means. Their philosophy reiterates the tenets of Machia-



BRYAN OUTDONE.

—Washington Post.

velli; and it points to the unprecedented prosperity of the country to prove the substance and worth of such contemplations when put into action. Prosperity becomes to them like an ancient estate such as Machiavelli counseled thru his "Prince" to erect upon an artificial basis of intrigue and political duplicity. Or it is a fetich at the shrine of which they worship; and the interference of a President with any of the sacred processes by which it has been builded provokes their retaliatory resentment to such an extent that they seize upon and magnify every incident of his administration that may possibly redound to his discredit or ultimately lead to his deposition from office. They use their organs of publicity to confound his reputation for veracity in the controversy with the Storers. They agitate the issue of State Rights, even tho it threatens the progress of their expanding trade in the Orient, when they think that by so doing they can unfasten his hold upon the votes of the Pacific Coast, or avert his growing popularity in the States of the South. They ridicule the frequency of his congressional messages, and delight, as with the exultancy of youth, when they put a temporary quietus upon his advocacy of Simplified Spelling.

**A Voice
of
Warning**

It is only when confronted with the speeter of the obsecrated Bryan, or the abhorred Hearst, as an alternative, that they pause in their reverences, and wonder how it is that not every one bows with them, or that a servitor, hitherto so faithful as Secretary Shaw, should warn the country that there is something hollow, inflated, and perishable in the image which they have set up. To a surprising degree their senses remain closed to the apparently unstayable advance of socialism, whose fundamental impulse is the desire to re-establish the principles of common humanity, to rebestow upon society the reign of decent comradeship and spontaneous common love. Like the German Emperor, they are faced with an electoral upheaval greater than any that has yet taken place within the nation,

greater by far than that which returned Cleveland to the Presidency in 1892; yet they still make playthings of so much of the public as is willing to believe it can grow suddenly rich along the pavements of Wall Street; they still continue to seek to drive from power such able, tho not always credit-worthy men, as James J. Hill, by wresting the control of the St. Paul from his grasp, as they wrested that of the Illinois Central from Stuyvesant Fish. They watch the waxing potency of Labor in its ever more frequent demands, and they glower at it with the withering indignation of injured and insulted right. Even in places so far away as San Francisco, where they have long stood in wicked coalition with the wicked managers of Labor's political organization, they talk of establishing a daily newspaper to break the back of all the unions.

**Need
of
New Morals**

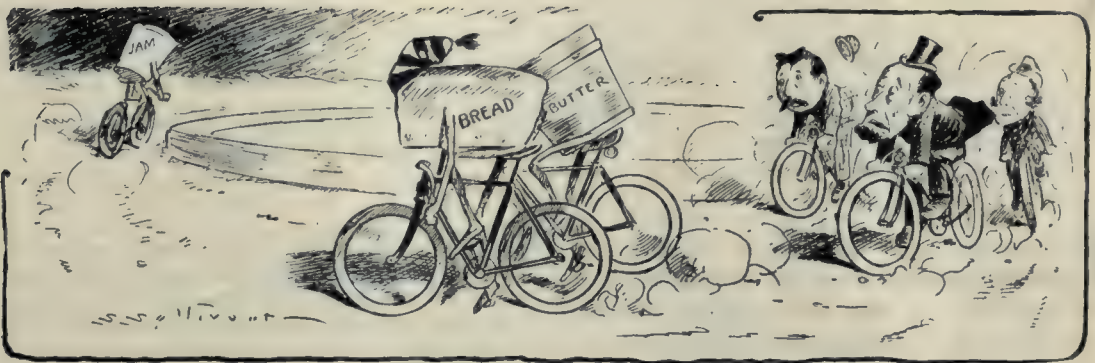
Nothing seems to call them again to the simpler ways, the fairer ways, the better ways, which they are only too glad to follow in private, which they are only too imperative in impressing upon their children and requiring of all the public except themselves when engaged in business. Commercially and financially they are cut loose from the moorings of morality. The incentive of gain has become greater than the incentive of virtue. The acquisitions of the day have got out of proportion to the more permanent possessions which outlast decay or accident, and are yet ready to be at hand and in use when monetary panic befalls or bankruptey chases away the tinsel and the accoutrements of thrift.

**Impulses
of Higher
Religion**

What they need to bring them out of the obsession, to rehabilitate the elements that will make them over into the average, the worthy, the unobjurgated men they once were, is the deep, thrilling impulse that proceeds only from some manner of religion—not a religion, necessarily, such as any of those which now

exist, but one which, like Christianity when it supplanted the worship of the Roman Emperors, is big enough, clear enough, simple enough, ordinary enough to be assimilable by every class of people, to provoke response in every fashion of mind, to arouse passionate

adherence in every line of avocation. It must be a religion that will teach men that they are something more than themselves, and that the greater life is that which is lived in the widest possible sphere, not of money and of gain, but of fellowship and human unity.



THE REAL SIX-DAY RACE.

—New York American.



THE SMILE THAT SHOULDN'T
COME OFF.

Photographic Tourist—"Hold on! I want to
take one a day for 365 days, and all like that!"
—Adapted from Chicago News.

PROFIT-SHARING AND WAGE-INCREASES TAKE
THE PLACE OF OLD-TIME PHILAN-
THROPY AND CHARITY.

TO an extent greater than in any previous holiday period since the earlier days of the Republic, the Christmas season of 1906 witnessed a public endeavor to distribute the largesses and joys of prosperous living. And this, too, not so much in form of philanthropy, of dinners and trees and charitable donations for the poor, as in the sharing of mercantile profits and the division of the products of labor. At least for the few days of the year thus represented, the spirit of a broader humanity prevailed, and, possibly set an example which will do much toward working social betterment in the future.

NO EVICTION CHRISTMAS EVE

Justice Refuses to Sign Warrants to Dispossess the Poor.

Even the courts appreciated the spirit of the season, as was manifested in the following pathetic incident as described in the New York Herald:

When Justice Edgar Lauer reached the Mu-

nicipal Court, in East Fifty-seventh Street, he found an unusually large number of poor persons from the East Side who had been served with summonses in dispossess proceedings. Sorrow and fears showed on almost every face, until Mr. Lauer said:

"If all of you weeping women and children will have patience I will try to gladden your hearts. It is the judgment of this court that every one of you shall keep on decorating your Christmas trees and have a happy Christmas, for I have decided to sign no warrants at this season, but to give you time to pay your rents or obtain other quarters. I am sure that after these remarks no landlord or agent will insist upon any of you being thrown into the street on this bitter cold day, the eve of a merry Christmas."

POOR AND WEALTHY GET MONEY

Pittsburg Institutions Declare Dividend for Stockholders and Workers.

What the profit-sharing disposition was is shown in the following from the New York Herald:

Pittsburg, Pa.—Mill worker, bank clerk, and financier shared alike in special distributions of wage and stock dividends declared by the most

important interests in Pittsburg. Special Christmas distributions were made to wage earners in nearly all the steel and iron mills in the Pittsburg district, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent of the monthly payroll, while in the financial district the leading banking institutions paid employees from 20 to 100 per cent of their respective monthly stipends.

Mill workers on monthly and semi-monthly pay received their salaries for the full month of December, and this, together with the many premiums, is estimated to have caused a distribution of nearly \$30,000,000 in the Pittsburg district.

The shopping districts that afternoon presented the spectacle of one huge struggling sea of humanity and at midnight department stores were still disposing of the remnants of their depleted stocks.

An extra dividend of turkeys was declared in many of the industrial establishments. It has been the custom in prosperous years to distribute turkeys among mill and electrical workers on Thanksgiving. This was done this year and was repeated again on Christmas. Turkeys are sold here for 27 cents a pound, and as the birds given the mill workers averaged twelve pounds apiece, this special dividend calls for a substantial financial expenditure in plants employing from 2000 to 5000 men.

The Farmers' Deposit National Bank declared a special Christmas dividend of 1 per cent on its new capitalization of \$6,000,000; this means a gift of \$60,000 to stockholders.

The Union Trust Company declared a Christmas dividend of \$6 a share, making dividends for the year 66 per cent. The Colonial Trust Company declared a special Christmas dividend of 1 per cent; the Lincoln National Bank declared a special dividend of \$2 a share, and many other financial institutions offered similar holiday presents to their stockholders.

The First National Bank gave its employees 10 per cent of a month's salary as a Christmas present. Other institutions gave presents of from 5 to 100 per cent on monthly salaries.

CINCINNATI MEN RECEIVE GIFTS

Employees in All Lines Made Happy by Advanced Pay or Dividends on Salaries.

The extension to the West of the same manner of dividing up the earnings as was followed in Pittsburg is reflected in the following from the same paper as the above:

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The homes of thousands of workers in this city have been made happier by the liberality of employers, who have distributed extra wages, dividends and other gifts.

Many of the railroads several weeks ago granted increases in wages that came in time to add to the Christmas funds of their workers. Scores of smaller employers remembered their helpers with gifts of varying kinds and values.

All of the bankers in the city granted a dividend of 2 per cent of the annual salaries to their assistants and clerks. The only exception was the Western German Bank, which made its gift of good will on the basis of 4 per cent. The Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Company gave the young women in its employ 6 per cent on their yearly pay and remembered each man on the payroll with a turkey and a quart of oysters.

The Cincinnati Traction Company will follow its custom of former years by having two big celebrations in Music Hall later in the season. Immense trees will be burdened with gifts for all of the employees and their wives and children. The affair will last two days, so that every man will have an opportunity to attend.

\$50,000 BY SPECIAL TRAIN

McHarg Sends a Real Santa Claus Over Virginia and Southwestern Railway.

More striking and dramatic than almost any other incident of the season was the following, also from the New York Herald:

Bristol, Tenn.—Henry K. McHarg, a wealthy New York man, generously remembered all employees of the Virginia and Southwestern Railway, which he recently sold to the Southern Railway. He presented farewell gifts aggregating nearly \$50,000 in cash.



FATHER'S CHRISTMAS LEG.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Heads of departments each received a check equal to one year's salary, while all other employees received the equal of one month's pay.

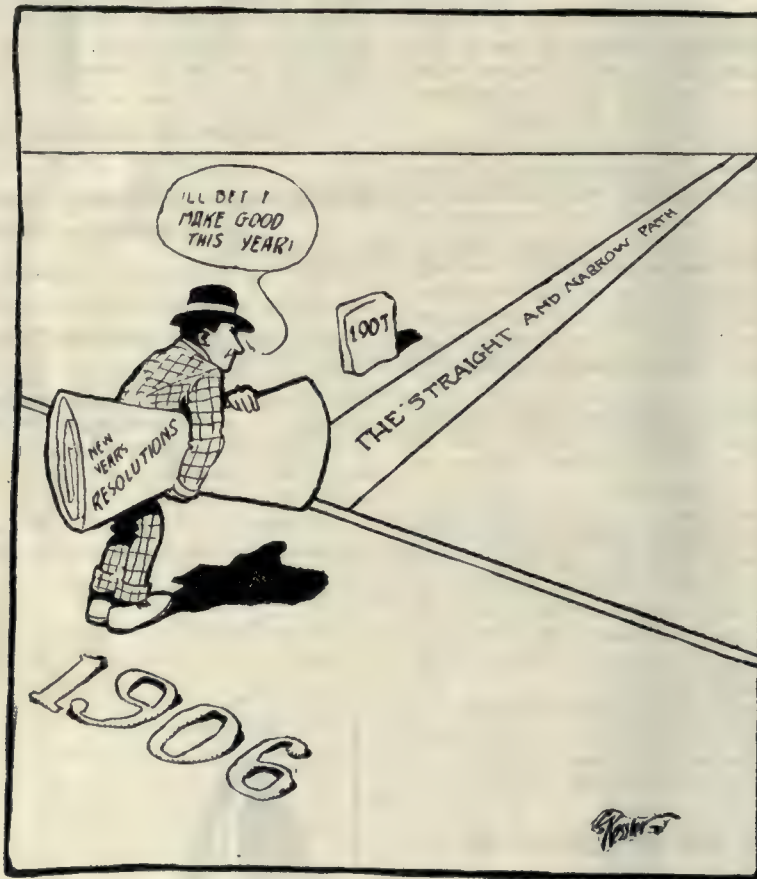
The company sent a special train to deliver the checks to the men along the road. The conductor was attired as Santa Claus and the train was designated in all telegraphic train orders as the 'Santa Claus train,' and given the right of way over all others.

This is the second time in recent years Mr. McHarg has distributed thousands of dollars in presents among his employees. When he sold the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern Railway he

This was especially so in the main telephone exchange, where every girl in the 'hello row' was the recipient of presents galore. Most of the presents from subscribers were in the form of checks or cash. Besides the money there were boxes of candy, handkerchiefs, writing paper, fans, rosaries, gloves, calendars, pictures, and flowers. One girl received \$40 in cash from subscribers whom she has served in the past year.

A Lombard Street liquor dealer sent down a case of whisky to be divided among the girls.

With the merry Yuletide here comes increased pay for the local employees of the Pennsylvania



GETTING READY!

—St. Louis Republic.

presented his manager, John B. Newton, with \$25,000. Mr. Newton received a liberal share this time.

SANTA CLAUS IN BALTIMORE

Telephone Girls Get Many Presents, While Wages Are Increased.

In Baltimore the story was as follows in the New York Herald:

Baltimore, Md.—No city, perhaps, has more to be thankful for than Baltimore, for there were signs of prosperity everywhere.

Railroad, the Standard Oil Company, and for all of the trainmen, engine drivers, and yardmen of the Western Maryland Railway.

During the year all the employees of the United Railways received an increase in wages and the Typographical Union won the eight-hour day.

The brewery companies have granted increased wages and the eight-hour day. The horseshoers are now getting more pay. The old scale was \$14.15, while the new rate is \$16.17. The carpenters of the city have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day and now receive \$2.50 increase a week, while the can makers received an increase of 50 cents a day.



" 'T WAS THE WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS AND ALL THROUGH THE TOWN
EVERY CREATURE WAS STIRRING AROUND AND AROUND."

—Chicago Tribune.

\$51,230,294 GIVEN TO CHARITY

**Marshall Field, With \$8,000,000 for Museum,
Led the Contributors.**

With such liberality in the gift part of the year as is exhibited by the above items, the possibilities of the ensuing year as a whole become an absorbing subject of speculation. For comparison, the following summary of the philanthropies of 1906 as estimated by the Indianapolis News, is instructive:

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—One hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eleven cents a day! That is the philanthropic tribute which the year now passing has paid to mankind's betterment and relief from suffering. The twelvemonth's total of \$51,230,294 is impressive, even to those who may have followed the course of such annual records, and have so become accustomed to eight-figure giving.

No record has been kept of the many small gifts, made daily, which undoubtedly would raise the year's aggregate by fully \$10,000,000, nor the contributions to the suffering Jews of Russia, to the famine-stricken provinces of Japan, to the homeless and hungry of San Francisco and Valparaiso and to the Italian sufferers from the fury of Vesuvius, whose total probably exceeded \$5,000,000.

None of the old world's charities is included in this record—American only being given. Foreign benefactions in 1906 probably equaled those of the United States, making the grand total of the world more than \$100,000,000.

Here are some of the gifts made by foreigners: Estate of 'Sam' Lewis, London, to general charities, \$15,000,000; five prominent Germans, in honor of the Kaiser's silver wedding, \$10,000,000; Pedro Alvarado, Mexico, to the poor of his country, \$10,000,000; Alfred Beit, South Africa, mainly educational causes, \$10,000,000; Princess Matternieh, France, miscellaneous charities, \$5,000,000; John Crowle, London, to the temperance cause, \$2,500,000; William Imre, London, general charities, \$1,500,000; an anonymous Pole, to endow the Warsaw Orchestra, \$1,000,000; Princess of Monaco, to found Paris marine institute, \$1,000,000; Lord Inverclyde, London, various marine charities, \$600,000; Montfiore Levi, Brussels, to aid consumption fight, \$500,000; Oscar Bischoffsheim, London, various charities, \$500,000.

\$18,264,350 for Education.

More than a third of the year's grand total in the United States has gone to the advancement of education. Fifty-nine colleges and universities and twenty-one institutions of the secondary class received \$5000 or more.

Following education the benefactions of 1906 rank: To galleries, museums, and societies of kindred aims, \$11,029,340; to homes, hospitals, and asylums, \$5,719,053, with practically the same sum (\$5,610,681) to miscellaneous charities. Va-

rious gifts made not in cash, but 'officially' valued, amounted to \$5,448,000; church works of one kind or another received, \$3,047,075; and \$1,316,795 was spent for library building or endowing.

A study of these figures, in connection with the similar totals of the past six years, shows that 1906 has fallen behind each of those predecessors, with the sole exception of 1900. The year 1901 still holds the 'record.' The benefactions for these years have been approximately: 1900, \$47,500,000; 1901, \$107,360,000; 1902, \$94,000,000; 1903, \$95,000,000; 1904, \$62,000,000; 1905, \$76,100,000.

Woman's Share and the Honor Roll.

The detailed lists show that American womanhood is playing a great part in this work, but it is worth special notice that no less than eleven of these givers have passed the \$100,000 mark.

That larger 'Roll of Honor,' where one may set apart the names of those who have given in the millions, gives from its eleven items a total of practically seven-tenths of the whole year's aggregate—\$36,966,148. This includes Mr. Anonymous, who has put his hands into his various pockets to the tune of \$1,508,000.

Those who contributed \$1,000,000 or more are:
Marshall Field, Chicago\$8,000,000
Charles T. Yerkes, New York 6,655,000
Andrew Carnegie, New York 6,108,148
John D. Rockefeller, New York..... 4,425,000
P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia..... 3,000,000
William Markwardt, Fallis, Okla..... 3,000,000
Daniel B. Shipman, Chicago..... 1,150,000
Albert Willeox, New York..... 1,110,000
Otto Young, Chicago 1,000,000
James D. Phelan, San Francisco..... 1,000,000

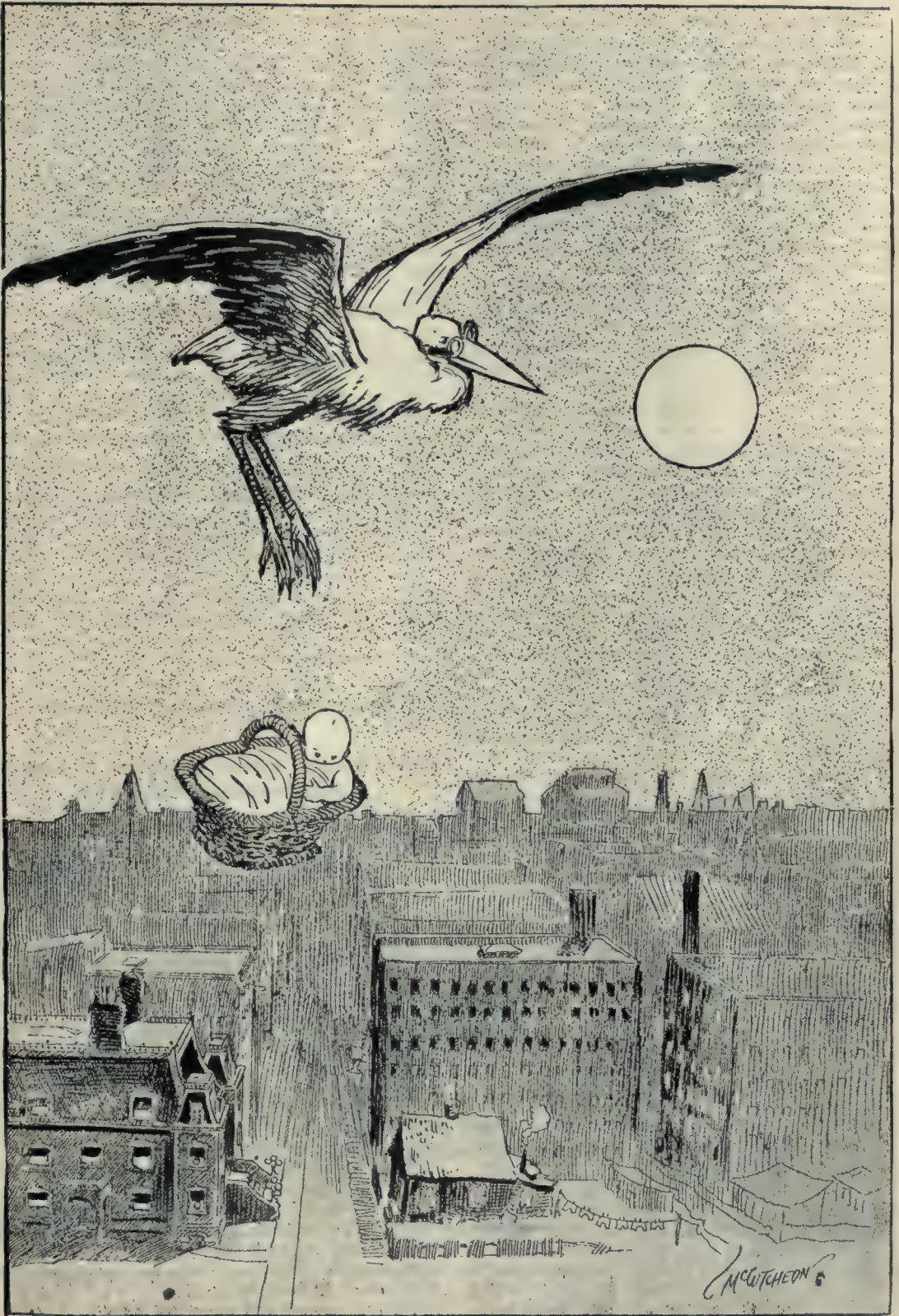
EUROPE'S CHRISTMAS CHEER**Bountiful Feeding During French Celebration—
Britain's Titanic Plum Pudding.**

Christmas, as experienced abroad, is partially reflected in the following from the New York Sun:

The consumption of Christmas cheer in various European cities has set a Frenchman with an odd taste in statistics figuring. He indulges in some appalling calculations, but he also gives a merry idea of the way in which the festival is observed in the Old World.

Of course he begins with Paris. Christmas Eve is the great time there, and the reveillon, or watch night—which they hold a week earlier than New Yorkers—is the feature. At midnight the gay city is as animated as at noonday. The delicatessen stores and the grocers, as well as the cafes and restaurants, are wide open and doing a land office business.

Golden hued pates, poultry roasted to a turn, all sorts of meats in jellies tempt buyers who are going to end the evening with a feast at home. The rotisseries, or roasting establishments, are all aglow. They are not unlike the Coney Island



A MERRY CHRISTMAS DEPENDS LARGELY UPON WHERE YOU LIGHT.

—Chicago Tribune.

furnaces at which rolls of beef are kept turning on horizontal bars. But they are huge affairs, each with several horizontal bars and each bar has four or five roasts on it—chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, rabbits, and game.

During the night of Christmas Eve, 1905, Paris is credited with devouring in public or private feasts 400,000 pounds of beef, veal, and mutton; 57,200 pounds of pork in various forms, 350,000 pounds of poultry, 20,000 pounds of game, 136,000 pounds of butter, 140,000 pounds of cheese, 380,000 pounds of fish and shell fish, 1,530,000 eggs, and 2,100,000 oysters.

Evidently Paris did not go hungry. The statistician refuses to figure on the ocean of liquor that was consumed, but he mentions that one leading restaurant sold 600 bottles of champagne and that its total receipts for the night were 26,000 francs, or \$5200.

Next in order, the British plum pudding is discussed. The writer dwells on the picture as it is carried into the dining room at the close of the family dinner, with the lambent blue flame of the blazing brandy playing all around and over it. Then comes the appraisal.

If all the plum puddings of all the families in England were united in one great sphere it would have a diameter of nearly thirty-five miles. The ingredients are calculated as follows: 42,800,000 pounds of bread crumbs (the crumbs of 800,000 four-pound loaves), 2,800,000 pounds of raisins, 2,800,000 pounds of suet, 26,000,000 eggs, 700,000 pounds of almonds, 500,000 pounds of cinnamon, 1,500,000 nutmegs, 3,200,000 citrons, 330,000 quarts of brandy besides minor ingredients. He forgets to give estimates on the currants, sugar and milk used.

The goose is the staple of the German Christmas. As Christmas approaches whole trainloads of geese converge upon Friedrichsfelde, a village near Berlin, which is the great goose market of Germany. Thence they are redistributed to the ovens, spits, and braising pans of the empire. Berlin devoured 400,000 of them on Christmas Eve, 1905.

Nowhere is the feasting more hilarious than at Naples. It takes place, mostly, in the open air. Turkeys are in great favor, but fish is the characteristic Neapolitan viand.

On December 23 and 24 every year a long procession of wagons streams into the city, laden with eels which come all the way from the lagoons of Comacchio on the Adriatic Coast. Others are brought by boats from Corsica. The total amounts up to something like 3,000,000 pounds of fish, all of which is cooked in oil, well flavored with garlic in the Italian way.

No one is so poor in Naples that he does not feast at Christmas. Those who live from hand to mouth all year make sure of plenty at this time. They begin to save for it in the preceding March, depositing with certain provision dealers small sums varying from one to four cents a day.

When the festival comes, they have sums saved varying from about \$4 to \$15. According to the amount they receive a basket of eatables more or less well stocked. A three-cent daily deposit

from March 30 to December 24 means a total of \$8.31.

For this amount the basket contains thirty-four articles, among which are thirty pounds of flour, thirty pounds of macaroni, two pounds of beef, two pounds of eels, two pounds of lard, chestnuts, hazelnuts, figs, apples, tomatoes, anchovies, cheese, fresh or dried fish, pickles, olives, a live turkey and a bottle of 'rosolio,' a pink cordial with a flavor of roseleaf much beloved of the Neapolitan palate. With a little cheap wine, the possessor of such a basket and his family may feast almost continuously for a couple of days.

The statistician winds up with a couple of instances of eccentricity in Christmas feasting. He tells of a rich Brazilian in Paris who gave a midnight dinner last year to six friends which cost him \$756. The only instructions he gave to the traiteur were that everything served should be the most expensive that it was possible to obtain.

An Englishman varied the idea by ordering a summer dinner for Christmas day at the Savoy in London. Covers were set for thirteen and the bill was \$2600, just \$200 a plate. The feast opened with melons, which were charged at \$55.

The asparagus cost \$65 a bunch; a great bouquet of cherries, which was the ornamental feature of the dessert represented \$90. The windup was a bottle of brandy, put away in 1789, which cost \$60.

CHRISTMAS STRIKE IN SCHOOLS

Hebrew Protest Against Observance of Festival Keeps Thousands From Studies.

A suggestive religious phase of the holiday season is reflected in the following from the New York Herald:

Attendance was decreased from fifty to sixty per cent one day in the schools in the heart of the East Side on account of the protest by the orthodox rabbis and the Hebrew press against the Christmas celebrations.

Opinions of parents differed in degree. Some of them not only permitted their children to go to such exercises as were colorless as far as any religious significance was concerned, but even went themselves. Between these two extremes the opinion was registered by schools, which showed a falling off from ten to thirty per cent in attendance.

Exhortations to the Hebrew pupils to go on strike had been spoken and printed since the previous Saturday, when it became evident that the Committee on Elementary Schools did not intend to take any action with regard to the Christmas observances, other than to warn principals and teachers to be careful.

In ultra-orthodox households children were ordered not to go to school. In several tenements in Rivington Street, where there is a strong Roumanian and Polish influence, the housekeepers

and janitresses were stationed with brooms at the doors, with requests to drive back all youngsters who would attempt to go to the forbidden observances. With the natural perversity of childhood, a few of the pupils ran a blockade at the back doors and arrived breathless in their classrooms.

There was a much larger proportion of boys absent than girls throughout all the institutions. The girls, who had bought new frocks and learned recitations and songs, seemed to have prevailed on their parents to let them take part in the much-discussed programs.

CONDEMNS CHRISTMAS FEEDS

Vicar of Burtonwood Thinks Spiritual Aspects of the Day Are Ignored.

In view of the tendency to get away from the purely charitable aspect of philanthropy to the wider region wherein liberality spends itself in sharing of products and profits at all seasons and under all circumstances, the following condemnation of "Xmas feeds,"

as taken from the New York Sun, is of unusual interest:

London.—The Rev. A. M. Mitchell, vicar of Burtonwood, Lancashire, who recently censured the action of the Rev. Mr. Goodchild, of New York, in giving performances in his church as counter attractions to the Sunday theatrical performances, now lashes the popular observance of Christmas. He says:

"Gorge and surfeit make Christmas to a majority. The spiritual aspect of the festival is conveniently and unblushingly ignored in favor of worship at the kitchen altar.

"The kitchen altar as the sacred shrine of Christmas! What number of knees bow low before it which are too stiff to bend before God and the altar of love. A bird's carcass, a joint of beef and a piece of swine's flesh constitute the pivot of Christmas joy.

"If our gourmandizing Christmas customs ceased nominal Christians would discontinue their observance of the festival. Eat and eat well is the creed of all sorts and conditions of Christians. There is no difference. As is the aristocracy so is the democracy. Like priest like people!"



THE CANDY HEART—GUARANTEED FOR ONE DAY.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



T. VESUVIUS ROOSEVELT.

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T. Vesuvius Roosevelt

By WALLACE IRWIN

THE ordinary hill which remains forever still,
 All covered o'er with specimens of botany,
 Is hugely safe and sane; but its heights seem rather plain
 And its silence breeds political monotony.
 I myself prefer a mount with a crater as its fount,
 Dropping firebrands like the thunderstorms of Pluvius—
 There is something half satanic in conditions so volcanic,
 Yet we're proud of our Political Vesuvius.

*With a curious, sulfurous
 Rumbling, grumbling roll of thunder,
 Teddy's going to erupt—
 Stand from under!*

WHERE the grafter sleeps content, suddenly the air is rent
 With a blast like that which buried Herculaneum;
 Railway lobbies cough and choke in a cloud of flame and smoke,
 And the Conscript Fathers get it in the cranium.
 Now Chicago beef is shook, now the poor old Spelling-Book
 Shouts: "Have mercy, sire! your heat will crack the shell o' me!"
 Now the mountain heaves its shoulders and upheaves a ton of boulders,
 While the sparks descend and roast the luckless Bellamy.

*With a hectic, apoplectic
 Howling, growling roll of thunder,
 Teddy's going to blow up—
 Stand from under!*

THOUGH there's sometimes scarce a puff from his lid, that's just a bluff,
 For his calmer moments never mean security,
 And the prophets yell: "Look out! he's intending for to spout—
 There'll be trouble in the very near futurity."
 No, we can't foresee just what, but his crater's getting hot,
 And the coals will soon be dropping, as they must, again
 Singeing up the Tariff's tatters and the mossy old Standpatters—
 There's no telling *where* Vesuvius will bust again.

*With a bouncing, nation-bouncing,
 Bumping, thumping roll of thunder,
 Teddy's going for to spout—
 Stand from under!*



SANTA KNOWS WHAT WE NEED.

—Detroit Journal.

Harriman vs. Roosevelt.

MAN WHO HAS RISEN TO THE SUPREMACY OF THE TRANSPORTATION WORLD APPEARS TO BE AT THE HEAD OF A WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT TO BREAK THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

ALTHO the Christmas season provoked an unprecedented display of fellow feeling and of willingness to distribute more evenly the products of industry—or, perhaps for this very reason—the big forces which stand at the head of the productive and intermediary agencies of the times seem to feel that the time has come to administer a check to the national administration which insists upon criticism and restraint of existing business methods. Marshaling once more the factors and instrumentalities they have so often employed before, and relying

upon the traditional popular prejudice against third terms for Presidents, they appear to have inaugurated a campaign calculated finally to overthrow Mr. Roosevelt and his policies. On this occasion, they are under new generalship, that of the man who has been showing an invincible supremacy in the world of business. And, as this man's will and purpose have been as imperious in their sphere as President Roosevelt's have been in theirs, there is a joining of personal issue, which promises to become of most dramatic interest.

CONGRESS READY FOR A FUSS

Members Had New as Well as Old Scores to Settle.

Of course, the principal field of war on the part of this new enemy of the President is Congress, which in the past has been all too pliant a tool of the selfishness of Business. How the field was utilized was shown, in part, in the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer shortly after the opening of the current session:

Washington, D. C., January 1.—Congress will begin the actual work of the short session on Thursday. All indications point to a great deal of friction and pulling and hauling, from start to finish. There are some important bills on the calendar which must be disposed of. Their passage will be contested at every stage. Organized labor will be on hand to resume the fight of last session. Great financial interests concerned in the anti-immigration bills, the Ship Subsidy Bill, and the Philippines Tariff Bill will look out for their welfare.

Pacific Coast interests will watch the Chinese exclusion modification act closely and fight it at every turn. And all this is to be done between times of passing the great supply bills of the nation, whose proper consideration alone should consume all the time, it is claimed by some.

A row with President Roosevelt is thought to be certain. It will start with the Brownsville affair, will be intensified if the Santo Domingo treaty is attempted to be revived, and will be a kind of continuous performance throughout the session. Very sensitive upon the subject of alleged executive encroachment, still chafing over some events of last session, not in a very good humor over the flood of executive recommendations, Congress figuratively is carrying a chip on its shoulder and looking for trouble.

The Brownsville case will afford a vent for the relief of a good deal of the pent-up feeling against the alleged tendency of the executive department of the Government to exert undue authority.

MUST USE HIS BIG STICK

If He Does Not the Present Session of Congress Will Do Nothing.

The President's method of meeting the attack is suggested in the following from the Indianapolis News:

Washington.—Unless the President uses his "big stick" this session of Congress will not accomplish anything worthy of mention.

It is the determination of the leaders in the Senate and House to make it a do-nothing session unless the President, with public sentiment behind him, forces legislation. It has not been the

expectation of the President that he would get much from the session, but there are a few things he is exceedingly anxious to have done.

First of all he wants the Philippine Tariff Bill, decreasing duties on the products of the Islands entering the United States, put through. So far not a move has been made toward getting that bill out of the Senate Committee on Insular Affairs, and the inside talk about the Senate is that the measure will not be considered.

A special message from the President has asked for speedy action on the bill to confer the right of American citizenship on Porto Ricans. It is significant that the very day the message reached the Senate the bill was reached on the calendar. "Let it go over under rule 9," said Senator Kean, of New Jersey, and over it went.

There is a tacit understanding among the legislative leaders that neither the bill requiring the publicity of campaign affairs nor the bill to prohibit corporations from contributing to campaign committees shall be passed. The "practical" politicians are opposed to both measures.

Senator Smoot is not to be unseated unless a distinct understanding among the leaders on the Republican side is declared no longer in force. Excuses will be found for postponing a vote, and the session will end with the Mormon senator still in his seat.

DEMOCRAT TO THE DEFENSE

Senator Carmack Charges Foraker With Insincerity in His Attack on President.

One of the points which the Opposition appeared to count upon for weakening the President's power was the discharge of the negro troops. But this very soon turned its edge back upon the assailants, especially when it served to bring so strong a Democrat as Senator Carmack to the President's defense. Said the San Francisco Chronicle:

In his address Senator Carmack gave what he regarded as the real purpose of the agitation—an attempt to unhorse Roosevelt as the Republican leader. He said: "It seems to me that there is something else behind these uncalled-for attacks on the President than a passion for justice and for law. This particular act of the President is simply the occasion, but it is not the cause of this violent and concerted attack on the administration. The President has done enough in all conscience to alarm every real friend of the constitution, but through it all he has had the united and enthusiastic support of all the senators on the Republican side.

"It is by the best acts of his administration that the President has aroused so deadly an antagonism within his own party. He might have continued to trample on the law to the end of time, and there would have been no voice of protest if he had not otherwise offended. The President has made the mistake of compelling his

party to break with its old-time friends, to turn its guns upon its allies of a hundred battles; he has brought the great railways and trusts to know that there are such things as government. His party leaders have yielded a snarling and reluctant half-way obedience to his will, biding time and opportunity to strike."

He told the Republican senators they must make choice of the alternative "either to renominate President Roosevelt or give us back our platform."

He then turned his attention to Foraker's criticism of Major Blocksom and declared that "the Senator from Ohio may be God Almighty to the Republican party of Ohio, but not of the universe. I can remember with what frantic energy he used to wave the bloody shirt, a shirt dyed with the crimson current of his own rhetoric; I remember how he used to go raging over the land, a bifurcated, peripatetic volcano in perennial eruption, belching fire and smoke and melted lava from agonized and tumultuous bowels. I can see how in public speeches he spattered the gall of his bitterness upon the South, until I came to think that the Senator wished all the white people of the South had but a single neck, that he might sever it at a blow. I would not have to go back forty years, or make any inquiry into the Senator's pedigree to prove that the Senator from Ohio is the last man to sit in judgment in a case of murder where a negro was the murderer and a southern white man was his victim.

"But I will not do the Senator such gross injustice as to judge his heart by the testimony of his own mouth; and when my southern friends ask me if the Senator from Ohio is really as rabid and bitter as he seems, I tell them no, his ferocity is purely oratorical; it is simply the lingering force of a tyrannical habit."

PRESIDENT RIGHT; NO ROW

Fear of Clash Over Brownsville Affair Purely Imaginary, Raymond Says.

Another view of the negro affair was the following, as given by "Raymond" in the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—There is not the slightest danger now, nor, in fact, has there ever been, of any real clash between the President and Congress over the Brownsville affair. There has been an honest difference of opinion and some heated argument, but there has been no time when the cordial relations between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government have been in danger of being severed.

There are sycophants and hangers on about the White House who have reported to the President direful stories of threatened doings in Congress. There have been legislative touts and lobby loafers who have sought to inflame the minds of distinguished senators and representatives with the idea that the President was defying them, and

that he would defy them to the limit of impeachment, no matter what Congress might do nor how it might do it.

In point of fact, throughout the whole of this extraordinary Brownsville incident the President and Congress have acted strictly within their rights, and there has not yet been any evidence of an intention on the part of either to interfere with the prerogatives of the other.

CHARGED WITH "FATUOUS MEDDLING"

J. P. Morgan's Newspaper Organ Declares the President's Attitude is Ruinous.

What is generally construed as an inside view of the Opposition sentiments was the following:

New York.—"Mr. Roosevelt's hatred of the railroads, which has reached the proportions of an intellectual obsession, bids fair to bear substantial fruit in the not distant future. Indeed, it is quite certain that we shall all have to pay deeply for the sins of the railroads."

With these words the Sun, controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, introduces a bitter editorial attack upon the President, and voices the feelings of the great railroad magnates of the land. It continues:

"The transportation rates of the United States are the lowest in the world and are a scientific wonder. There is no page in the history of commerce that is so wonderful as that which records the fall in the cost of railroad transportation during the last thirty-five years. Natural causes brought it about, and if natural causes are not checked in their operation by fatuous and ignorant meddling rates will go lower yet. If they are checked, and there is a reckless and mischievous effort now on foot to do so, then disaster will ensue as surely as the night follows the day, and with disaster will come increased cost of transportation.

"The roads are between Mr. Roosevelt and the deep sea. The gross earnings are suffocating them, the net earnings are steadily vanishing, and behind all is the specter of an intolerable usurpation which means only bankruptcy and disaster. Communities are howling for coal; farmers are distracted for means to get their grain to market; merchandise of all kinds encumbers the sidings and chokes the railroad yards, and only open weather palliates the immediate prospect.

"But never mind the railroads. They have earned and they fully deserve the punishment that is coming to them. If the laws are not enforced we must make new laws. But what we want to know is, How does a paternal and illustrious ruler propose to provide for the unemployed millions who will presently appeal to his omnipotence for succor?"

been in session fifteen days, but usually does not receive communications from the President when the Senate is not assembled. Altogether the President has sent in eighteen messages, an average of one and a half for each complete legislative day.

Three Messages Every Two Days.

Here is the list:

- Dec. 3.—Congress convened.
- Dec. 4.—Message on the treatment of criminals by probation.
Message transmitting the annual report of the Civil Service Commission.
Message on control of the yellow fever.
Message on church claims in the Philippines.
Message recommending the authorization of the President to dismiss officers of the navy without trial.
- Dec. 5.—Message recommending legislation for Alaska.
- Dec. 10.—Message recommending the reimbursement of the owners of the British schooner Lillie.
Message transmitting the ordinances of the Executive Council of Porto Rico.
Message recommending payment to Lieutenant Colonel L. K. Scott, United States Army, for an invention used by the army.
Message recommending the return of customs duties collected from certain British importers.
Message recommending an appropriation for the payment of the cable company whose wires were cut by Admiral Dewey during the war with Spain.
- Dec. 11.—Message describing conditions in Porto Rico and recommending citizenship for its people.
Message transmitting the report of the Keep Commission on the purchase of department supplies.
- Dec. 17.—Message describing conditions on the Isthmus of Panama.
Message concerning revision of the public land laws.
Message recommending reorganization of the naval personnel.
- Dec. 18.—Message transmitting the report of Secretary Metcalf on the Japanese questions.
- Dec. 19.—Message on the discharge without honor of three companies of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.
- Dec. 20.—Congress adjourned for the holidays.

"The President has given us enough subjects," observed one member, "to keep two Congresses busy. I wonder if he expects anything to be done?"

WILL BREAK MESSAGE HABIT

The President Decides to Send Fewer Communications to Congress.

Characteristically the President promptly robbed his enemies of fire in the matter of

the "message habit" by allowing the press to make the inferences reflected in the following from the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Washington.—President Roosevelt has taken heed of the criticism in Congress of his "message habit." There is a fair promise that hereafter the Executive will not so freely communicate his views to the legislators on topics in which he is interested or which are urged upon him by enthusiastic champions of proposed reform.

Mr. Roosevelt is not sorry that senators and representatives have criticized and found cause for laughter in his message-writing proclivities. He knows all about the sharp remarks that have been made and has read some of the newspaper articles setting forth the Congressional comment on messages multitudinous and overlapping. He is glad that the comment has got into print, because he believes it will be the means of ridding him of a burden.

Some of the sharpest critics of Mr. Roosevelt's facility in letter writing have been the same men who had urged him to indite messages on subjects dear to them. The President feels that it is hardly kindly or gracious for those who have had their wishes gratified in the one instance to be quick with the criticism when the attempt is made to gratify the wishes of some of the critic's colleagues. The President rather rejoices in the publicity that has been given Congressional criticism. There will be little fuel for the fire from now on, and some men will get chilled.

FINES AND JAIL SCARE RAILWAYS

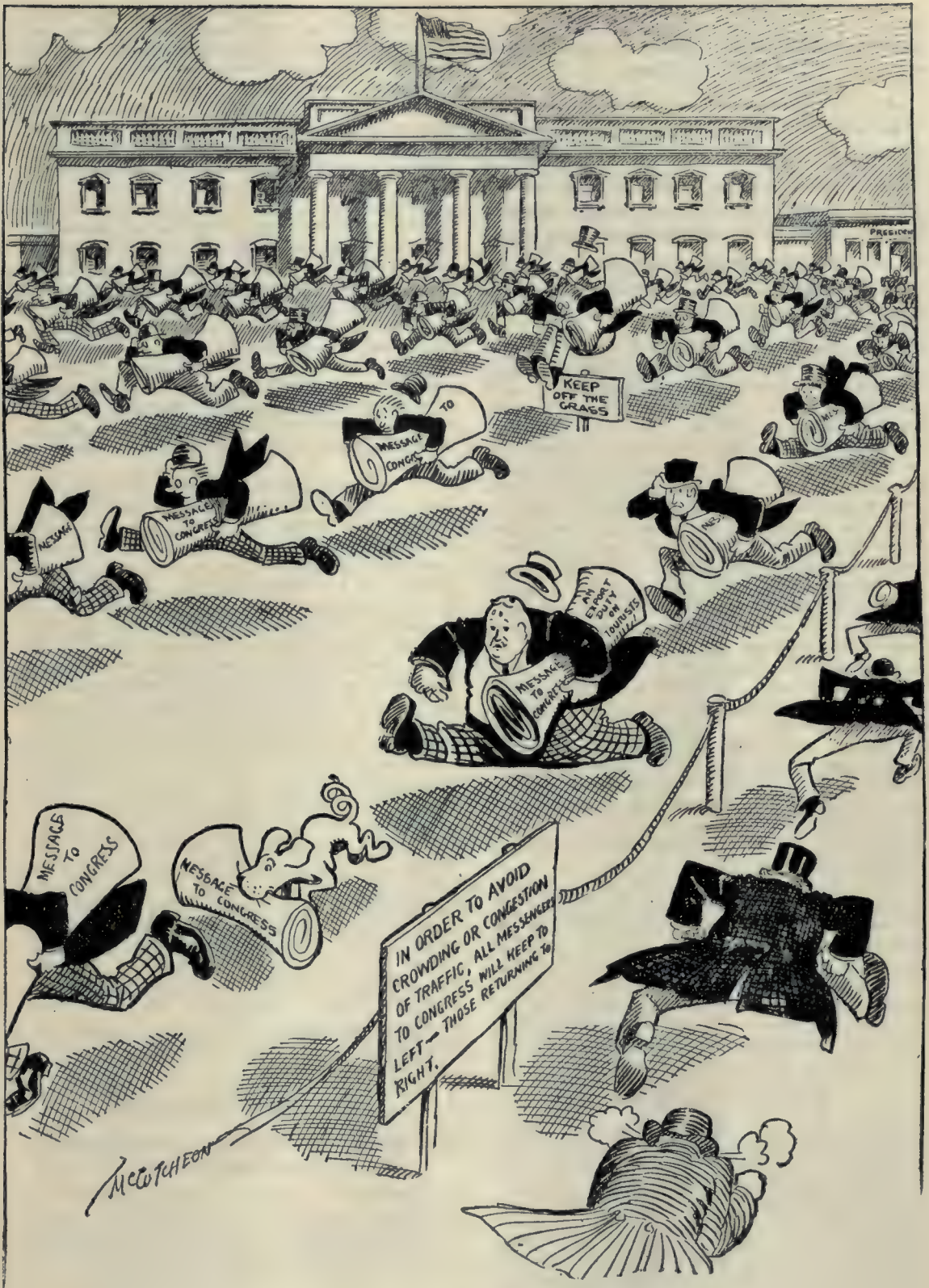
Moody Says Corporations Now Promise to Obey Laws.

Something of the reason for the financial anger at the President is disclosed in the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Washington.—Granting rebates on railroads to large corporations in discrimination against smaller shippers has virtually ceased, and the railroads and corporations now have a wholesome respect for the law, according to the officials of the Department of Justice.

This opinion is based on advices from many reliable sources, which indicate that the imposing of heavy fines and the imprisonment of two defendants have frightened those who have heretofore violated the law with impunity.

Attorney-General Moody is in receipt of letters nearly every day from railroad officials and officers of corporations advising him that they propose to observe the law. United States district attorneys throughout the country have also advised the Department that the Elkins anti-rebate law is not being violated on an extensive scale.



THE PRESIDENT SENDS A FEW MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.

ROOT FOR SENATOR

Secretary Said to Be Choice of the President for Platt's Shoes.

Another point in the President's administration of which the Opposition took full advantage was the issue of State Rights, which Secretary Root made the more serious thru a speech which was widely misconstrued. In view of this speech of Root's and of Root's general relationship to the administration, the following is interesting. It is from the Washington Post:

Many explanations have been sought for the reluctance of Senator Thomas C. Platt to resign his seat in the Senate, which both physically and mentally, by the best testimony of his friends, he no longer is able to fill.

Superficially it has looked to political observers that the only thing a man of Platt's advanced age would consider would be his own convenience and pleasure. But beyond and behind this change in the personnel of a United States Senator from New York lies an interesting chapter of 'high finance.' The final page will not be written until the battle of two great contending financial forces which seek to dominate the election of Platt's successor has been fought out decisively.

There are, of course, two great financial combinations contending for control, not only in the field of railroad supremacy in the United States, but also in relation to the financial domination of various other extensive industrial and commercial enterprises, as well as the majority influence in the next Republican National Convention. What may be described as 'premature' reports of President Roosevelt's aspirations after he shall leave the White House have a material influence in this regard.

There is no doubt that a movement has already begun to render impossible the election of Mr. Roosevelt as a Senator from New York when his term in the White House has expired. It is not necessary in this connection to narrate the various questions of controversy which have arisen between Mr. Roosevelt as Chief Executive and not only the corporations and trusts on the other hand, but the combined individualities of various candidates for the Republican nomination to succeed him. It is easily imaginable that if Mr. Roosevelt as President can defy Congress to a standstill, can assert unequivocally that he will refuse to enforce laws enacted by the Congress if not in accord with his own ideas of right and public welfare, in this course he, as a political individual, has stored up for himself trouble immeasurable in the future.

Recent reports of E. H. Harriman's alleged willingness to rehabilitate Benjamin B. Odell in supremacy in New York politics is regarded here as only one factor in the great game of the political financial giants which will become more ap-

parent as the months develop between the present time and the next Republican National Convention. There is high authority for the statement that the Rockefeller-Harriman interests in the financial world which just now are seeking to throttle the Morgan-Hill interests in the railroad world are determined to force the nomination of Charles W. Fairbanks, the present Vice-President, as the next Chief Executive of the Nation.

Politics to-day, as all readers know, depends largely upon the game of finance as played between the moneyed kings. Platt and Depew are Morgan pawns in the United States Senate. Root also would be a Morgan pawn. Cortelyou, who is to be the Secretary of the Treasury on March 4, if confirmed by the Senate, will be another Morgan pawn. Long months ago the Republican national organization cut loose from the Rockefeller-Harriman outfit and made its political bed with that of the Morgan-Hill interests. There is in this statement perhaps an intimation of why Leslie M. Shaw will retire from the Cabinet on March 4.

Mr. Roosevelt, who believes in his own right that he is the leader of the Republican organization of New York, has determined that Elihu Root shall be the next United States Senator from New York—that is to say, according to advisers of the President, who, of course, wish it to be understood that the President shall not be quoted. Timothy L. Woodruff, Frank S. Black, J. Sloat Fassett, and all the others who had believed that they might be in the running for Senator when "Old Man" Platt should quit, will have their trouble for their pains if the Administration program is carried out. Roosevelt insists again, it is said, that Root shall be the next Senator from New York if Platt is to give up his toga. There is the hitch in the problem of Platt's resignation from the Senate. Platt personally does not prefer Root. Many Republicans will remember the night of the 'Amen Corner' dinner, when Platt was the guest of honor and Root, as Secretary of War, made an effusive response to a toast in Platt's honor.

Root for years had been Platt's factional enemy in the Republican organization in New York. He had been a 'reformer' in organization politics. When, after making his flattering speech in Platt's honor, Platt was asked what he thought of Root's effort, he replied: "In vino veritas," but Platt has not long to serve in public or private life.

GOMPERS CRIES FRAUD

Says Ship-Subsidy Petitions Are Forgeries Devised by a Corrupt Gang.

That there is ample ground for the fear of disclosure and punishment on the part of the moneyed interests is evident from the following from the Washington Post:

In the January issue of the American Federationist, the official organ of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, President Samuel Gompers makes the charge that the petitions signed by labor organizations urging the passage of the ship-subsidy bill, that were poured in upon Congress just before the holidays, were obtained through fraud.

Mr. Gompers devotes several pages to a discussion of this subject and tells how the matter was investigated and the alleged fraud proven. He says that in all the country "there is not a more corrupt gang than the well-organized coterie who engaged in the scheme to 'promote' ship-subsidy legislation." He says the promoters of this proposed legislation were well aware of the attitude of organized labor on this bill and undertook to deceive members of Congress and labor organizations through practices that have laid some of them liable to prosecution in the courts.

From Mr. Gompers' recital it appears that the request that labor organizations sign and transmit these petitions to Congress was represented to have been initiated by the Marine Trades Council of the City of New York. Believing that this organization had not taken a part in this matter, Mr. Gompers tells how he instructed General Organizer T. E. Flynn, of Cleveland, Ohio, to go to New York and investigate the whole subject, cautioning him to be sure of his facts and make a full report.

This report was submitted to Mr. Gompers under date of December 13, 1906. Mr. Flynn reports that copies of the petitions to be signed were sent throughout the country in the name of the Marine Trades Council, and that "after their examination by the delegates of the council they denied absolutely their authorization. A resolution to this end was unanimously adopted by the council."

Mr. Flynn says he discovered the printer of the documents, who declined to make public the name of his customer. The matter was taken before the District Attorney of the City of New York, who summoned the printer and others and obtained the information. Mr. Gompers names as the alleged guilty person a man in Cleveland. The entire lot of petitions and documents are shown by Mr. Gompers to be forgeries.

DARE NOT REVISE TARIFF

Republican Leaders Fear Changes Would Be Fatal to Party Success in Next Campaign.

The one line along which as yet the administration of Mr. Roosevelt pleased the Vested Interests is shown in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—In spite of vigorous protests by the agricultural implement men of the West and the shoe and leather manufacturers of the East, there will be no step taken toward tariff revision during the life of the present or the next Congress.

It may be that President Roosevelt next year will think it wise to refer to the tariff revision

sentiment, but there is not the slightest chance of any attempt by Congress to change the existing schedules. Even the men who are in favor of tariff revision admit that the time has now gone by when it can be safely undertaken from a political point of view. If the tariff was to be revised at all it should have been done at the long session of the present Congress. In that way conditions would have been adjusted to the new rates long before the next Presidential election, and there would be no question at that time as to whether the change in the tariff was good or bad.

Serious Demands for Revision.

There have been some serious demands made for tariff revision within the last six months or year which have not reached the public. Speaker Cannon and other prominent Republican leaders have at one time or another met representatives of various important industries which claimed they are being discriminated against under the existing tariff schedules. The shoemen of Massachusetts have a thorough organization, and they have presented the cause of free hides not only to their own delegation but to influential Republicans from other sections as well. The protest of the agricultural implement men is not a new one. It has been presented privately to the President and to a number of Republican leaders.

There will be no legislation in Congress until after the next Presidential election, whether the President recommends it or not. There is a good deal of tariff revision sentiment scattered about the country, but the trouble is it is not cohesive. The Massachusetts men want free hides, but the Western cattle growers paw the ground when such a thing is even suggested. The people in the treeless, semi-arid belt of the Middle and Southern West have presented a petition for a reduced rate on lumber, but the representatives from Washington, Oregon, and the panhandle of Idaho, where they still have valuable forests, can not be induced to look at the situation from the same point of view. The Southerners who were once rampant free traders are now gradually becoming protectionists all along the line instead of for their own local products.

In coming to their decision regarding the tariff, which practically is positive now, the Republican leaders are united in the belief that it would be political suicide for them to attempt to touch the tariff schedules at the next session of Congress, either at an extra session or otherwise.

"THRU" IT SHALL BE

"Who Asked Government to Interfere, Anyway?" Say the Simplified Spellers.

"Although Congress nailed 'Thru' along with the other simplified words to the mast on Friday," said Dr. I. K. Funk, "the work of keeping the 'three hundred' in style will go merrily along, and in the course of time our efforts in this great saving of time and energy in letter-writing will be appreciated."

Dr. Funk, of the Funk & Wagnalls Company;

Henry Holt, the publisher, and Charles Sprague, president of the Dime Savings Bank, who are a committee to stimulate the use of the simplified form of spelling, asserted that their ardor had not diminished.

"We never asked that the National Government," said Dr. Funk, "assist us in the undertaking. To have the National Government take up the simplified spelling at this time would only be putting the cart before the horse. What we must first do is to prevail upon the business men to adopt it in their letter writing, and in this way the new method will get a steadfast grip and unconsciously all will gradually drop in line."

The *Missionary Review*, the *Literary Digest* and the *Circle*, three publications of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, observe the simplified spelling, and, unless the authors object, it is also observed in the books printed by that company. —New York World.

"THE BELOVED, EXALTED ROOSEVELT"

Morocco's Sultan Can Give Cards and Spades When It Comes to 'Jollyng.'

Washington.—President Roosevelt has received a letter from the Sultan of Morocco expressing gratitude for the appointment of Samuel R. Gummere as Minister to Morocco. The letter is written in Arabic.

The Sultan addresses the President as "The Beloved, the Most Cherished, the Exalted, the Most Gracious Friend, Most Honored and Excellent President of the Republic of the United States of America, who is the pillar of its most important affairs, the most celebrated preserver of the ties of true friendship, the faithful friend, Theodore Roosevelt."

Minister Gummere, the letter says, will be shown every courtesy and attention by the Government of Morocco.—New York World.

FIGHTING "THE MEDDLER"

HARRIMAN LEADS THE WALL STREET FORCES IN THE EFFORT TO OVERTHROW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

AN INTIMATE glimpse of the ambitions and fighting plans of the Business leader, Mr. Harriman, was given recently in *Pearson's Magazine*, from which the following is an extract:

In an article in *Pearson's Magazine* for January, James Creelman tells some news about President Roosevelt's fight to smash the control of Wall street in the National Government. He writes:

"In the back rooms of Wall Street Theodore Roosevelt is known as a meddler. Pale, wrinkled captains of speculation and great arch millionaires, upon the waving of whose hands the tide of prices rises or falls, will tell you to-day bitterly that he is the most meddlesome President the country has ever had, either in peace or war, and that his meddling has unsettled the existing order and loosed upon the American continent wild forces of political, economic, and social revolution.

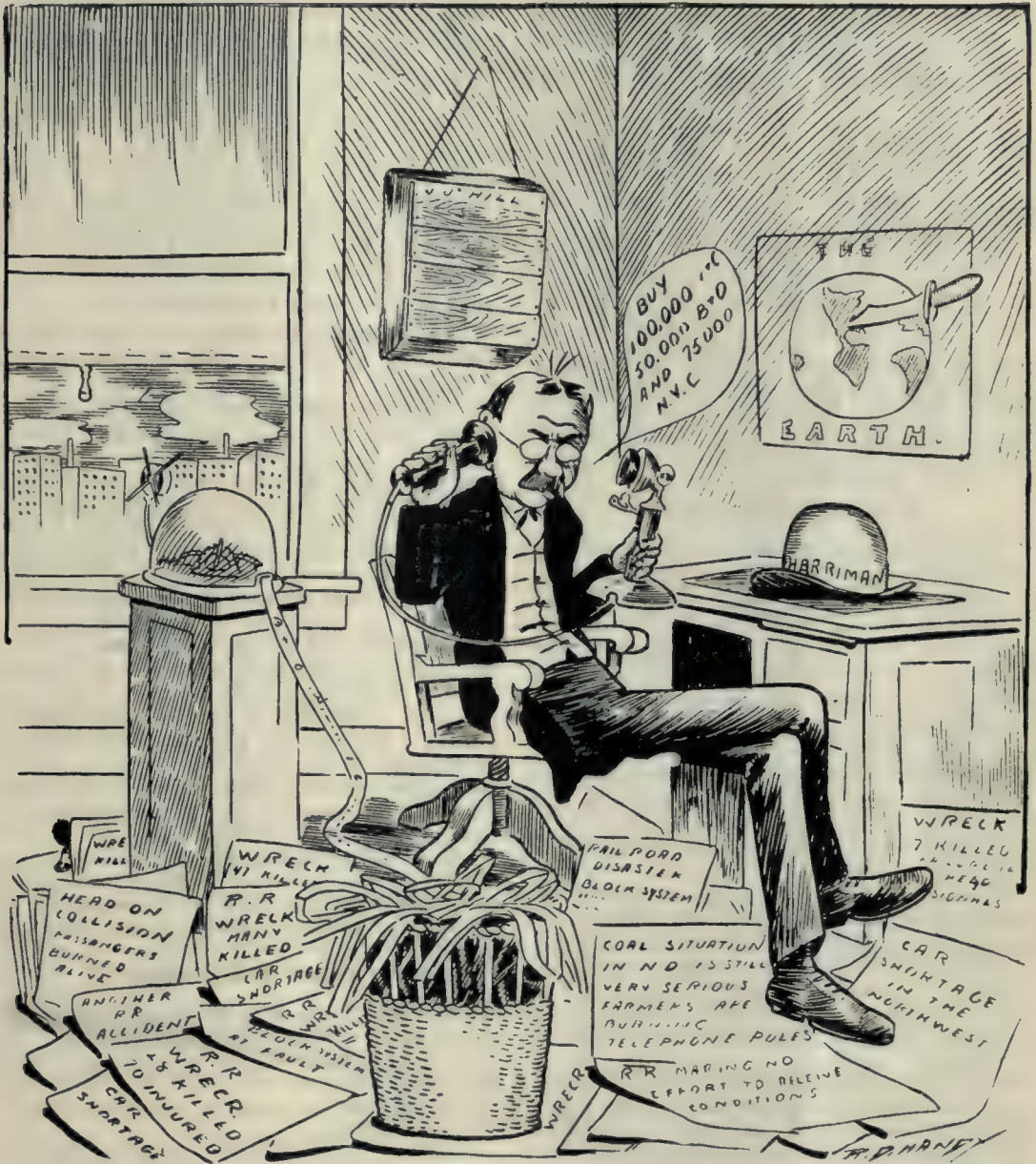
"Mr. Roosevelt is a meddler. It is in his blood. He has been a meddler since boyhood. He has meddled with the predatory elements of life, four-legged and two-legged; the crack of his rifle in the West has been no more destructive than the whisk of his official pen in the East; he has trailed his game as faithfully in Wall Street as in the mountains of Colorado or the Dakota Bad Lands; nor has he failed to bring down the big beasts of politics.

"It is not so many weeks since Edward Henry Harriman, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and overlord of countless American corporate combinations representing, literally, a billion of dollars, said privately that President Roosevelt must be got rid of politically at any cost. Mr. Harriman is a Republican and has secretly exercised great power in his party.

Preferred Bryan or Hearst.

"But if you put Roosevelt out of power, you will have to take Bryan or Hearst. Are you prepared for that?"

"Yes," said Mr. Harriman, passionately.



FRENZIED RAILROADING.

—Duluth News Tribune.

'I'll take Bryan or Hearst rather than Roosevelt. We can not be worse off than we are now with that man in the White House. I'll take any one rather than Roosevelt; for, if it comes to that, we can get at the other crowd.'

"Mr. Roosevelt has meddled with financial-political plans of Mr. Harriman and his accomplices—therefore the forked fingers and the hissed anathema maranatha.

"Mr. Harriman is the successor of Jay Gould in the field of manipulative finance. He is a small, spectacled man, with a large forehead and slight, narrow chin. He has deep-set gray eyes and a dark-skinned, expressionless face. His jaws are short and wide; his nose is straight, thin, and pointed.

"He looks like a Frenchman of the small professional type. His manner is cold and dry. But for the lines of muscular contraction on either side of the chin, running almost from the corners of the secretive mouth to the thin, wiry neck, and an occasional bunching of muscles at the tight-gripped angles of the jaws, it would be hard to reconcile the weakness of Mr. Harriman's dwindling lower face with the terrific force which he sometimes displays in his ceaseless struggle for money and power.

Harriman Tempting Hill.

"Mr. Harriman is a man of black vindictiveness and remarkable energy. He can fight openly, but his great strokes are delivered in secret. On the day of the great 'corner' of Northern Pacific stock, when Wall Street staggered under the blows of the contending Harriman and Morgan forces and thousands of men and women were ruined in a few hours, Mr. Harriman sat on a sofa in New York and tempted James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, to surrender stock control of the Northern Pacific line, promising to pay for the treachery by making him president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

"Then there will be two railroad men in the country—Cassatt in the East and Hill in the West," said Mr. Harriman, watching the massive countenance of Mr. Hill for a sign of weakness.

"That was a critical moment in the history of the country, for upon Mr. Hill's answer hung the whole future of transcontinental traffic in America.

"Mr. Hill told Mr. Harriman that the ownership of the Northern Pacific line by the Union Pacific interests—a device to destroy competition—was forbidden by law, and declared that the thing could not be done.

Tried It Himself.

"Yet, forgetting that memorable scene, Mr. Hill later on, in company with J. Pierpont Morgan, attempted to unite the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lines in one ownership through the Northern Securities Company—the very thing in principle which he had warned Mr. Harriman against as a lawless act—and when President Roosevelt interfered with the attempted monopoly and smashed it in the courts,

Mr. Hill, too, cursed him as a meddler, a demagogue, a reckless enemy of private wealth.

"So that to-day the Harrimans and Hills and Rockefellers and all their like are planning the end of Rooseveltism, and the cry of predatory Wall Street is that the President has deserted those who raised him to honor and power and has become a desperate enemy of legitimate business, a menace to prosperity, a fomentor of class hatred—in short, that he is a violent radical who stole into office disguised as a conservative.

"But J. Pierpont Morgan knows that he can go to the White House and be as welcome as Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but not any more welcome. Mr. Rockefeller knows that he can get as fair, but not fairer, hearing from the President as John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers.

Fair Play for All.

"The President has stuck to the idea which he uttered on a railroad train in California two years ago.

"What message shall I take to organized labor?" asked one of his heartiest supporters.

"Take this message to organized labor," he said, clenching his hand and leaning forward: 'I intend to give a square deal to organized labor and to unorganized labor and to capital, too.'

"This last fierce struggle for mastery began when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York. The corporations opposed the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for Governor of New York, but the popularity earned before the trenches of Santiago made his nomination and election inevitable. Besides, Wall Street could not bring itself to believe that a man born of a rich and distinguished family, a graduate of Harvard University, and an associate of the most substantial men in the community, would fail to recognize the established paramountcy of the great corporate interests in the State of New York.

"They had a rude awakening when Governor Roosevelt took up the now historic franchise tax law [which the New York World originated and advocated.—Ed.] and persuaded the Legislature to pass it.

Platt's Vain Protest.

"Senator Platt, the party mouthpiece and champion of Wall Street, was stunned. Mr. Morgan, the suzerain of Wall Street, was in a rage. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Whitney, representing the street railway interests, were in a state of angry resentment.

"Senator Platt wrote a letter to Governor Roosevelt. The politician who brought this remarkable Platt letter to Mr. Roosevelt told him, as an additional reason why he should not press the franchise tax bill, that certain great corporate interests not affiliated with the Republican party had contributed \$60,000 to his campaign fund.

"Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had been assured that these particular interests had paid \$100,000 into the campaign treasury of his opponent, Mr. Van Wyck. The politician admitted that that was probably true, but that if such

measures as the franchise tax bill were pressed too far, these interests would, in the future, confine their large contributions to the Democratic party.

"That settled it. The Governor saw at once that he was dealing with a question that transcended all party lines, and was face to face with a power that was asserting itself against people and Government alike. He struck again and again, and did not cease until the franchise tax was a fact, and not a theory.

Morgan Baffled.

"The Governors of six Northwestern States appealed to the President for relief from the Northern Securities railroad merger, which destroyed competition between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines. The President referred the matter to Attorney-General Knox, with instructions to deal with the case without fear or favor. The Attorney-General reported that the merger was a clear violation of national law. He was ordered to bring suit at once.

"Down went J. Pierpont Morgan to the White House, wrathful, but wary of the President's temper.

"It's all a mistake, Mr. President," he said, with a wave of his hand. "The whole thing is simply a misunderstanding. We can easily compromise the matter. Let us get together and there will be no difficulty about a satisfactory compromise."

"Mr. Roosevelt bared his teeth.

"I'm afraid that you do not understand my viewpoint, Mr. Morgan," he said. "I am here to enforce the laws of the United States."

"But there has been no violation of law."

"Then you can not be hurt."

"Yes; but the affair should be compromised."

"I am not here to make compromises," said the President. "There can be no compromise in the enforcement of the law."

No Favoritism for Either.

"The man at whose nod Wall Street smiled or trembled went back to New York burning with anger. So Samuel Gompers recently retreated from the White House after practically threatening the President with the political vengeance of organized labor.

"Other representatives of the Morgan-Hill merger interests went to the White House. Attorney-General Knox was present with the President.

"You should have given private notice before filing a bill in the courts against the Northern Securities Company," said one.

"Why?" asked the President.

"We were taken by surprise and the action of the National Administration suddenly knocked the prices of our stocks to pieces in the market. You should have given notice for the sake of the innocent widows and orphans whose money was invested in stock."

"I would like to ask you," said Attorney-General Knox, heartlessly, "whether you gave advance information to the widows and orphans when you cornered Northern Pacific stock?"

"Again the President showed his teeth.

"The Government doesn't give notice," he said. "When it believes that a man has committed a crime, it arrests him, and then notifies him of what he is accused. Why should the Government give notice to one man and not to another?"

They Wanted a Chance.

"But you might at least have notified five or six of the biggest men in Wall Street."

"The President smiled and rubbed his hands together softly.

"I'm afraid that the little men would not have appreciated it," he answered with cruel gentleness.

"I'll say this for the President," exclaimed the Attorney-General, leaning back in his chair. "There is no stock ticker in the White House. That might as well be understood right now."

"Whereat the President had to struggle to suppress his laughter, so stricken were his visitors by the unfeeling remark.

"Before permitting the Government to regulate freight rates, Mr. Roosevelt had consulted the most experienced railroad men in the country in order to do no injury to legitimate business. He sent for President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and let him read it.

"It's perfectly sound," said Mr. Cassatt heartily. "I approve of it. I see no reason why the Government should not regulate the railroads. The rebate system is ruinous as well as unfair. The Government should break it up by enforcing the law against everybody."

"Then the President asked for the criticism of President Ripley, of the Santa Fe system. He, too, indorsed the plan, declaring that it was to the interest of legitimate railroad enterprise as well as the general public, that the rebate system should be ended, and all discrimination in favor of large shippers made impossible by means of enlarged Governmental powers strictly applied.

Morgan Played Politics.

"But Mr. Morgan opposed the President's recommendations to Congress. He could see nothing in them but an encouragement to the encroaching forces of radicalism, a vicious meddling with vested property rights. Living in the narrow spaces of Wall Street, he failed to see the black cloud on the horizon that signalled the approach of a hurricane of popular wrath.

"There was a meeting of railroad presidents at the Metropolitan Club in New York. Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill were there; so were Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe system; Mr. Spencer, president of the Southern Railroad Company; Mr. Newman, president of the New York Railroad Company, and several others of the most powerful railroad corporation representatives in the country. Mr. Ripley urged that the railroad companies should throw aside all minor considerations, recognize the sound reformatory nature of the President's ideas, and earnestly support and promote the policy of Government regulation of railroad rates and the extinction of the rebate system. Mr. Cassatt also pressed the

President's plan upon his associates. But the others shook their heads and declared their unalterable opposition.

"Those who are in the habit of doing reverence to the judgments of Wall Street might naturally suppose that those powerful men, representing hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property depending upon the prosperity and peace of the Nation, would have entered into a conflict with the President only on the theory that he was wrong in principle. Alas, that was not the ground of their opposition. One after the other said frankly that the railroad interests could beat the President in Congress, and that, as they did not have to make concessions, they should stand up and fight.

"Now, when Mr. Roosevelt became aware in this unmistakable way that there was a private power in the United States which held itself to be greater than the law or the President or Congress, he made it known to his advisers that he considered the issue thus deliberately raised as a direct challenge to the Nation.

Publicity His Best Weapon.

"Mr. Roosevelt believes in publicity. It is his sharpest sword. When he finds a corrupt combination confronting him he makes the matter known, and leaves the rest to public opinion. No man can whisper a threat in his ears. He opens the doors, throws up the windows, calls in the crowd and shouts the secret out. It is this characteristic that embarrasses the stealthy adventurers of Wall Street. They dare not threaten. It will be in the newspapers next morning.

"No other President was ever compelled to face such an alliance of money power, backed by training and experience, as that which opposed the proposed Bureau of Corporations. Yet it was Mr. Roosevelt's consummate ability to recognize opportunities and his instinct for swift, ruthless action that won this memorable struggle.

"John D. Rockefeller's son sent a telegram to several Senators calling upon them to defeat the President's bill. It exposed the Standard Oil Company's desperate interest in the effort to prevent the Bureau of Corporations from coming into existence.

"A copy of this amazing telegram fell into Mr. Roosevelt's hands. The moment he read it he snapped his fingers, leaped to his feet and cried, 'That passes our car bill.'

"So great was his joy that he snapped his fingers repeatedly, a sound as of a whip cracked over beaten curs, and laughed aloud.

"Without a moment's delay the President sent for thirty newspaper correspondents and gave them the telegram. In an hour it had been flashed to all parts of the country. The Nation was thoroughly aroused by the revelation.

"That very day Henry H. Rogers and John D. Archbold, the formidable and arrogant Rockefeller regents of the Standard Oil Company, went to Washington personally to take charge of the fight against the President. But they arrived only to find that, by his simple device for calling the sentiment of the whole country to his aid, Mr. Roosevelt had passed his bill. Not a Senator dared to bat his eye after the fatal Rockefeller telegram had been published.

"'Never strike till you have to,' says the President, 'but then strike as hard as you can.'"

CRITICISM RESENTED BY PRESIDENT

Washington Says Harriman Merger Probe Is Actuated by Desire for Revenge.

Washington, D. C.—E. H. Harriman is being punished by President Roosevelt because Harriman harshly criticized the President.

This action on the part of Harriman is declared, on reliable authority, to be responsible for the investigation which will be begun by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in New York January 4, which, it is believed, will lead to the dissolution of the Harriman railroad merger.

During the late Congressional campaign Harriman was not even lukewarm in his support of the Republican ticket and he supported the Hearst ticket in New York. Mr. Harriman, who is by no means an admirer of Roosevelt, not only declined to contribute to the Republican Congressional campaign fund, but he went to a member of the Republican Congressional Committee and told that official what he thought of President Roosevelt.

This opinion was anything but complimentary. In general, Harriman stated that Roosevelt was a firebrand; that he was irresponsible, and that his Administration of the office of President had been responsible for much trouble experienced by the business world.

The member of the Congressional Committee lost no time in informing Roosevelt what Harriman had said. This report displeased the President, and he shook his fist in the face of the member of the committee and asked:

"Did Harriman say these things about me?"

Upon being assured as to the truth of the statement, the President said:

"All right; I will attend to this matter."

Shortly after this incident the Inter-State Commerce Commission ordered an investigation of the Harriman merger, and it is declared by the Administration that all the power at its command will be exerted to bring about a dissolution of the merger.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

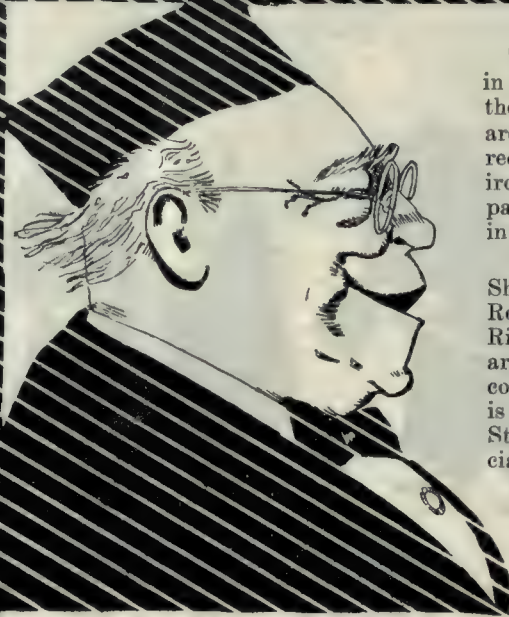


LABOR AT THE PLAY

IN CHARLES KLEIN'S new play, "Daughters of Men," at the Astor Theater, Capital and Labor are boldly treated. The Organizers of trusts and Leaders of labor are so boldly, so brutally portrayed that the New York World asked Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the most widely recognized labor leader in the country, to see the play. The following is Mr. Gompers' review:

The "Daughters of Men," now playing at the Astor Theater, is a great play. Mr. Charles Klein has not only added to his already well-deserved reputation, but he has also performed a great public service in the presentation of that play, and particularly its presentation at a theater where the attendance is usually made up from the theater-going well-to-do and fairly well-to-do people.

Having been asked to review the play, "The Daughters of Men," and record my opinion of its merits, if I were asked to epitomize its salient features, I would say that it is a play, clean, intensely interesting, of a high moral, public purpose with its characters at once boldly and clearly as well as delicately brought out.



The play opens with a room in the Fifth Avenue mansion of the millionaires, Crosbys, who are principal owners in and directors of one of the large coal, iron and transportation companies, of which so many exist in our time.

Grace Crosby (Miss Effie Shannon), sister of Mathew and Reginald Crosby, and niece of Richard Milbank, the temporarily retired director of the company, and its chief owner, is deeply in love with John Stedman. Stedman, while socially and financially the equal of the Crosbys, has been won over to the cause of labor and the people, and at the opening of the play is the leader of the organized workmen who are engaged in strike in

all the company's enterprises.

Grace attended several meetings and listened with growing interest to the graceful oratory and earnest pleadings of Stedman, and learned to respect and finally to love him, to love him for his sincerity and the cause he so beautifully portrays. The love of Grace Crosby and John Stedman is of the highest and most ennobling character. It is the love of and for the good and the true man and woman.

Their love and their characters are put to severe tests, by reason of their affiliations, their families and the divergent paths resulting particularly from the strike. In addition to the human interest and labor features of the play, it is a beautiful and thrilling love story.

In the second act the strike is at its crucial point for both sides. The men are living on little, and the directors of the company are on the verge of financial ruin. The leaders of the striking workmen's organization are pitting the hungry stomachs of the men against the dire straits in which they know the company to be. Something is impending. Unless either or both bend a break must come somewhere.

The manner in which Mr. Klein worked up to the situation which brought about the meeting of the board of directors of the company and the leaders of the workmen is not only happy but indeed little short of ingenious. Miss Crosby being forbidden by her family to see Stedman and not seeing him for weeks, visits his room at an 'unconventional hour.' She makes this visit to plead with him to end the strike, which she urges he has fought more relentlessly because she has been compelled to give him up.

Louise Stolbeck (Miss Dorothy Donnelly), the daughter of Louis Stolbeck, a theorist and revolutionist and member of the workmen's leaders, loves Stedman. She is jealous of and hates Grace Crosby.

The scene between Louise Stolbeck and Grace Crosby is beyond doubt one of the strongest and of the deepest human interest, not only in this play, but of any play I have seen in many years. The ribaldry, frivolity, hate, anger, passion, bravado, daring, anguish, and despair are all portrayed by Miss Donnelly with a sincerity so convincing as to thrill her audience to the very core.

It is not my purpose to speak of the ability of the company, of the exceedingly capable players which interpret their several parts. I could not resist the temptation to express my great appreciation and the evident great appreciation of the audience of Miss Donnelly's splendid work.

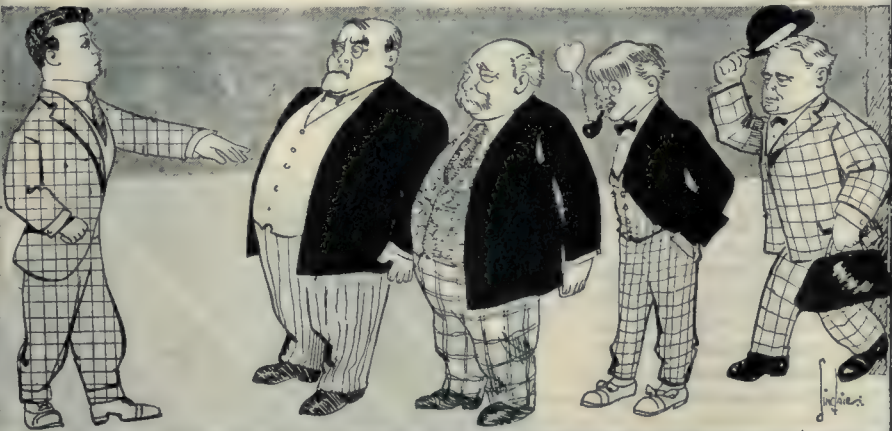
Quite apart from the sterling character of John Stedman, the hero of the play, there are two characters the very antitheses of each other. One, Mathew Crosby, the other James Burrress. In one feature alone are they similar, the dogged determination to dominate. Crosby, the member of the "Federated Companies," whose men are on strike; Burrress, one of the "Federated Brotherhood."

Crosby typifies that cold-blooded, determined man who looks upon the masses of workers as so many instruments to yield him and his their labor for his own personal aggrandizement, who has no conception that the labor and the man are one; who is scornful of the fact that the laborer is human, that he has the same loves and affections, duties and obligations to himself; that he is made warm by the same summer sun and chilled by the same winter's blast, and that after all the laborer is a human being with a soul and heart as well as possessing the power to produce wealth.

Crosby is the cold, cruel type of man who could witness with indifference and without turning scarcely, without the quiver of a lip or causing a tremor in his entire being, the crushing of human hearts and human souls. He is bereft of all moral responsibility and conscience for the well-being of his fellows.

Burrress, on the other hand, is that type of brutal ignorance brought about by the worst conditions under which workmen toil for just such employers as Crosby.

Such as Burrress, thanks to the growing power of the labor movement, are fast disappearing from any position of influence in the real labor movement of our time. He has been fed upon the cold in-



difference and brutal course of the Crosby regime, and he would, out of sheer force of power, annihilate Crosby upon the first impulse.

Mathew Crosby would put to work all the secret machinations which money could employ. He would not stain his hands even though he would his deadened conscience with human blood. He fights with the rapier, Burress with the battle-axe.

The "Daughters of Men" is a tribute to the well-ordered trades union movement of America as understood and represented by the American Federation of Labor. It demonstrates that labor, to be respected and to have consideration given to the attainment of the rights to which it is entitled and to the abolition of the wrongs from which it has suffered, must organize and possess power.

The assertion of the aged Richard Milbank, the temporarily retired chief of the board of directors of the Federated Companies, that he will resume his old position of authority, that he is in accord with Stedman, with the intelligent, kind-hearted McCarthy, president of the workmen's organization, that both Stedman and McCarthy realized that it is not only power, but consideration and love, that will win—it is Milbank's splendid declaration that helps in the magnificent denouement when he says:

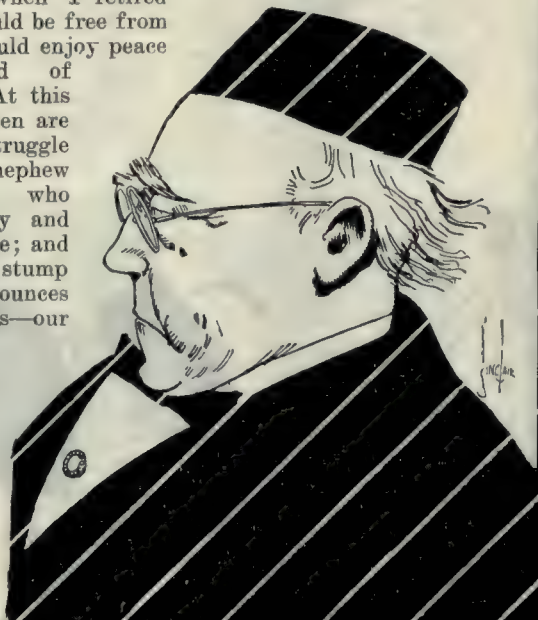
"A little sentiment and a little compromise is an absolute necessity—damn it, let's be human!"

Lines Gompers Listened to in the Play.

MILBANK—Mathew, I don't want to even criticize; you and Thedford are handling the Federated properties very skilfully. The dividends are splendidly large and all that, but the workmen were more satisfied with their lot in your father's day. I don't know—you young business men are all business. There's no sentiment, no compromise. Good God, we're only here for a hundred years, more or less. Can't something be done for the men? I thought when I retired from business that I should be free from responsibility, that I should enjoy peace and happiness—instead of which what happens? At this moment over a million men are arrayed against us in a struggle for supremacy; my nephew married to a woman who squanders his patrimony and disgraces our family name; and my niece in love with a stump orator who publicly denounces us—our business methods—our very existence. A pretty kettle of fish. And you two stand there like a pair of obelisks.

MATHEW (To Stedman)—You, the leader of a band of malcontents whose sole purpose in life

(Continued on page 189)



is to sow seeds of discord among the working classes, to get them to rebel against established conditions! You, an agitator, the friend of Jem Burress, an Anarchist of the worst type!

STEDMAN—The great masses are utterly ignorant of the real conditions of life and they need some one in whom they trust to show how to progress without destroying everything in their eagerness to attain their object. If I—if I resign my position in the Interstate Federation and become a corporation lawyer—if I help the corporation to evade the law as your uncle has suggested—don't you see how it would hurt the cause—of the people. It would look as though none of their leaders could be trusted—as if we were as lacking in sincerity as the men we accuse.

BURRESS (To Martin)—You needn't mister me. I know who you are, and I want to tell you, my friend, right here—if you ask me to sign any more petitions opposing the action of the General Council you'll lose your standing. See? I don't want to interfere, understand—all men have equal rights and privileges, but we

want no anarchy—no kickers—you trust your leaders, don't you?

STOLBECK—We know more than you do or we wouldn't be leaders. Instead of studying your Bible, study your Karl Marx—your Jack London—your Eugene Debs—and you will know something, too.

LACKETT—Intellectual energy, my dear fellow, is what qualifies a man for leadership. We have intellect, plus energy—you men have energy but nothing to direct it—you must follow those who have.

BURRESS—We have an equal right to happiness and we claim that right. Our political democracy is a mask behind which industrial plutocracy tries to hide itself. We produce everything and get nothing—you produce nothing and get everything.

M'CARTHY—Come now, we've got this far—let's go on—leave the question of recognition to the last.

BURRESS—No—we have them whipped now—the bottom is out of the stock market—there is nothing doing and we've got 'em going, I tell you.

Rockefeller as "King of the Republic"

MAXIM GORKY PUBLISHES AN IMAGINATIVE INTERVIEW WITH THE MASTER OF AMERICAN BUSINESS.

STUNG by unceasing criticism and apparently astonished that his character and motives should be impugned, Mr. Rockefeller comes before the public more and more, either thru a regular press agent or thru his own power to command attention, in the light of his religious piety, his personal companionableness and his other attributes which are inconsistent with the black lines in which he has been painted hitherto. Here, however, follows an imaginary view of the Oil King as Maxim Gorky sees him. It is from the New York American:

London.—Maxim Gorky has begun the publication of a series of imaginative interviews here. The first is entitled "One of the Kings of the Republic."

"The steel kings, petroleum kings, and all other kings of the United States have always

been confused in my imagination," writes Gorky. "I couldn't think of such persons as being ordinary men."

Then Gorky depicts his conception of the American millionaire as a Gargantuan person of extraordinary appetite, with an inordinate desire to possess everything in the world. From Gorky's description of his millionaire it is easy to see that he is personifying John D. Rockefeller.

"Face of a New-Born Child."

"My astonishment may be imagined," says Gorky, "when I found that this millionaire is one of the simplest of men. In an easy chair before me sat this long, thin, old man, who clasped his wrinkled hands on his waist.

"The withered skin of his face was carefully shaven. His lower lip, drooping in tired fashion, disclosed a pair of well-made jaws, with golden teeth. His upper lip is cleanly shaven, bloodless and thin, and clung close to his teeth, hardly moving when the old man spoke. His lusterless eyes have no brows, and his head was bald. It seemed as if this face lacked

skin. Ruddy, motionless, and shining as it was, it reminded one of the face of a newborn child. It was hard to determine whether this human being was beginning life or approaching the end."

Makes Money to Make More.

After expressing his astonishment on learning that the millionaire ate frugally, Gorky continues:

"Then, what do you do with your money?" I asked. He shrugged his shoulders and answered: "I make more money with it."

"Why?" I asked.

"To make still more," he answered.

"Why?" I repeated.

"He leaned toward me and asked, 'Are you mad?'"

"And you?" I answered, interrogatively. The old man bowed his head and muttered: "Strange man. It is, perhaps, the first time I've seen such a one."

"What do you do?" I asked.

"I make money," he said, bluntly.

"How do you make money?" I asked.

"Oh," he said, nodding, "it's very simple. I possess railways. Farmers produce goods. I put these on the market. Now I must see how much money to leave the farmer so that he will not starve, and will continue working, and I take the rest as my tariff for transportation. It's very simple."

"Are the farmers satisfied?" I asked.

"Not all I think," he said with childish simplicity, "but it is said men are always dissatisfied with everything. There are funny fellows everywhere who are always grumbling."

"Doesn't the Government prevent you?" I asked modestly.

"The Government?" he repeated thoughtfully. Then he nodded as if a fine idea suddenly had struck him. "Ah, the people in Washington? No, they don't hinder me; they're nice young fellows; some belong to my club, but I do not often see them, so I'm apt to forget them. No, they do not hinder me," he repeated, and then asked, "Are there any governments which hinder people from making money?" I felt confused in my heartlessness and his wisdom.

"Idealism Doesn't Work Here."

"No," I said. "You see, I only thought governments sometimes must forbid open robbery."

"Ahem," he said, "that's idealism. It doesn't work here. The Government has not the right to interfere in private affairs."

"Then, if many people are ruined by one, is that a private affair?" I asked.

"Ruined?" he repeated. "Ruined? Yes, if workmen are dear and if they strike; but there are immigrants here. They always reduce workmen's pay and take the places of strikers. When there are enough of them who work cheaply and buy necessities largely everything is all right."

"He became somewhat livelier. His harsh voice sounded more quickly. 'A good government,' he went on, 'is a necessity. It solves

problems. There must be as many people in the country as I need in order that they buy what I want to sell. There must be so many workmen that I shall not lack any, but not one too many. Then there would be a socialistic government. The government must not tax people lightly.

"Soldiers to Enforce Laws."

"I take everything the people can give. That's what I call a good government. It is necessary for me that order should reign. Government at small cost engages various philosophers, who teach people at least eight hours every Sunday to obey the laws. If philosophers do not suffice, they use soldiers. The method is of no consequence, but the result is important. The consumer and workman must be obliged to keep the law, that's all."

"I asked, 'Are you satisfied with the present government?'"

"He did not answer immediately, then said: 'It does less than it can do. I say immigrants must be allowed to come in. We have political freedom, which they enjoy, and that must be paid for. Each immigrant should bring in \$500. A man with \$500 is ten times as good as a man with only \$50. Tramps, beggars, invalids and other sluggards are not wanted anywhere.'

"Enough Americans Now."

"But that lessens the number of immigrants," I interposed. The old man nodded, answering, "Yes, I propose to close the country to them altogether, in time. Now everybody may bring money. It is useful for the country. Then we ought to increase the time required for becoming a citizen. Afterward we must abolish naturalization altogether. Let those work who want to, for the Americans, but it doesn't follow that they ought to get the right of American citizenship. There are enough Americans. The Government must be differently organized. All members of the Government must be stockholders in industrial undertakings, then they'll understand the country's interests quicker and easier. Now I'm obliged to buy senators in order to convince them of several details necessary to me."

Tells of Religious Belief.

"Now that his political views were clear, I asked what he thought of religion."

"Oh," he replied, clapping his knee, "I think religion is necessary for the people. I believe in it entirely. I even preach myself on Sundays. I say to them: 'Dear brothers and sisters, all this life is an empty void. If we do not love our neighbor, whoever he may be, don't leave your hearts in the power of evil spirits of envy. Of what should you be envious? Earthly goods are illusions, instruments of the devil. We must all die. Rich and poor, kings, miners, bankers, are sweeps in paradise. Perhaps the miners will be the kings, and the kings the sweeps. Don't listen to men who arouse sinful feeling of envy and show you the poverty of one and the riches of another.'

"These men are ambassadors of the devil."

THE TICKER IN RAILROADING



The Master Pays Too Much Attention to It.



The Man Pays Too Little.

Don't listen to sermons about equality and other inventions of the devil. What's the meaning of equality here on earth? Only to strive to equalize each other in purity of soul, to bear your cross patiently. Obedience will lighten your burden. Heaven's with you, my children; you need nothing more.'

"The old man became silent; looked at me triumphantly, his golden teeth glittering.

"You understand how to make use of religion," I observed.

"Yes, I know its value," he said. 'Religion is necessary for the poor. I like it. Religion is an oil. The more we oil life's machine with it, the less friction we will have, and the easier will be the engineer's work.'

"You think you are a Christian?" I asked.

"Of course," he answered, 'but I am an American at the same time, and as such, a strict moralist.'

"Millionaires Ought to Govern."

"What do you think about the socialists?" I asked. 'They're servants of the devil,' he replied. 'There should be no socialists in good government. They originate in America. People at Washington do not understand their task clearly. They ought to refuse civil rights to socialists. A government must have the interests of life more at heart. All its members ought to be chosen from the ranks of the millionaires to fight socialists. We must have more religion and soldiers' religion against atheism, soldiers against anarchy. First we pour the lead of ecclesiasticism into his head. If that doesn't cure, then soldiers pour lead into his body.'

Buy Art, Like Poetry.

"What do you think of art?" I asked. He looked at me childishly. 'What do you say?' he asked. 'I asked what you thought of art.' 'Oh,' he answered, quietly, 'I don't think about it. I simply buy it.'

"How do you like poetry?" I asked. 'I like poetry very well,' he said. 'Life is jolly when they write advertisements in verse.'

"What's your favorite book, excluding, of course, the check book?" I asked. 'I love two books,' he said, 'the Bible and my general account book. Both raise my spirits.'

"I stood up to go. 'Tell me,' I asked, 'what is there in being a millionaire?'

"It's a habit," he answered.

"Do you think tramps, opium smokers, and millionaires belong to the same order of creation," I asked. That offended him and he said: 'You're an ill-mannered person.'

"I started to leave. 'Are there any superfluous kings in Europe?' he asked. 'They're all superfluous,' I said. 'I should like to hire a couple of kings,' he said.

"What for?" I asked. 'For fun,' he answered. 'What do you think it will cost to have two kings box here half an hour daily for three months?'

A WAIL.

Our laws are being Bryanized,
and Ryanized
and Zionized.

Our sports are being candified
or dandified
and Andified.

Our art is all a mockery
of Bokery—
Comstockery.

Good words that Shakespeare credited
are edited
and Teddited.

We're cursed with Castellanity,
insanity
and vanity.

Our industries are dustified
or trustified
or bustified.

Or else they're superorganized
and Morganized
and gorgonized.

But courage! heart, and do not fret;
Depew and Platt are with us yet.

—New York Times.

STORY OF THE RICH MAN.

De rich man eat his 'possum,
En Latherus at de gate;
De rich man say: "Dis 'possum good—
I'll set up wid him late!"

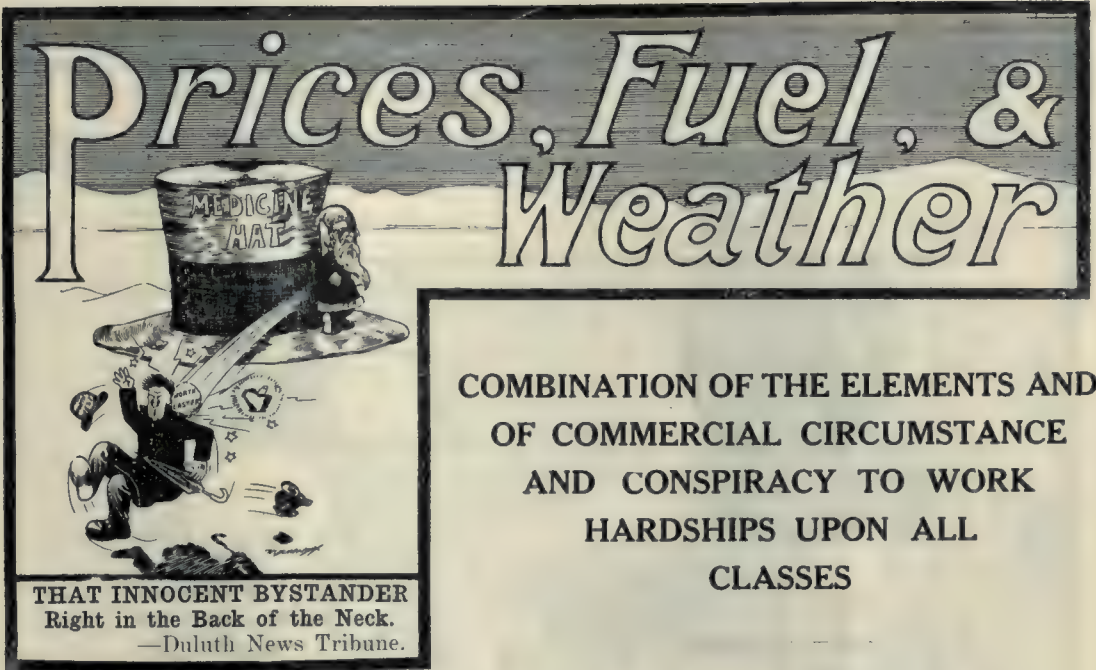
De Night, hit keep a-comin'—
De shadders creep en creep;
Ol' Latherus so hongry
He dunno whar he'll sleep.

De rich man say: "Dat Latherus
Hez got ter go his ways;
I'll sen' him ter de stockade,
En give him thirty days!"

En den all er a sudden
Ol' Satan's voice he know;
He says: "Put by dat 'possum—
Hit's come yo' time ter go!"

En den, whar wuz de rich man?
Oh, ever' sinner knows!
He in de fire department
Whar dey don't turn on de hose.

—Atlanta Constitution.



COMBINATION OF THE ELEMENTS AND
OF COMMERCIAL CIRCUMSTANCE
AND CONSPIRACY TO WORK
HARDSHIPS UPON ALL
CLASSES

RAILROAD CAR SHORTAGE GIVEN AS EXCUSE FOR A FUEL
FAMINE IN THE MIDST OF SEVERE WINTER. UNINTER-
RUPTED RISE IN PRICES OF NECESSITIES
INCREASES THE SUFFERING

IF OBJECT lesson were needed to impress the critical nature of the issue between Harriman and Roosevelt, as outlined in the preceding symposium in this issue of The Pandex, the amazing conditions in the western coal fields, in the national arena of prices, and in the atmospheric world of climate have served to drive the consideration of the hour home to everyone. While the "prosperity" of the country has been creating an alleged shortage of transportation equipment those who use the misfortune of others to increase their own wealth have been giving the car shortage as an excuse for a widespread and cruel famine and advance in prices of fuel; and it appears to have mattered little to them that the season has been

unduly cold and miserable. Selfishness has had its full sway; and the only forceful enemy of it has been the redoubtable occupant of the White House.

MAY COST MANY LIVES

Farmers in Northwest to Ask for Troops to Save Them from Freezing.

Something of the tragic possibilities of the selfishness in the coal fields was reflected in the reports of the New York World, as follows:

Minneapolis, Dec. 14.—With the cold-wave signal flying, the coal shortage in the Northwest becomes not only a cause of severe suffering, but an absolute menace to human life.

Glenburn, N. D., is seriously considering an appeal to the governors of North Dakota and

Minnesota to employ the state militia in forcing the movement of coal trains. Eveleth, Minn., faces darkness and suffering through deprivation of coal and apprehensive reports have come from many other places.

The Glenburn situation is summed up in a statement from the Glenburn Commercial Club as follows:

"The dealers advise that the situation is entirely up to the railroads, as shippers are unable to obtain cars to load with coal. To-day we will

FAMINE FELT IN CANADA

Export Coal to United States While Hundreds Freeze.

That the range of the fuel famine was more than national was reflected in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Ottawa, Canada, December 13.—In the discussion in the House of Commons on Saskatche-



The Employer—Be grateful! See how I'm raising you that you may keep up with my Increased-Cost-of-Living-Balloon.

—International Syndicate.

wire Governor Searles requesting him to take up the matter with Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, and if necessary call out the militia of the two states to run coal trains.

"The situation all through this section is desperate, and with the liability of blizzards at any time many may freeze to death if fuel is not available soon. Farmers are already coming to town with reports of burning sheds and other out-houses for fuel."

wan's coal famine, President Roosevelt's references to government ownership in his recent message to Congress were cited by Mr. Roche, conservative, as an example Sir Wilfrid Laurier would do well to adopt in regard to Canada's vast unworked coal areas in the West.

The discussion arose in a motion by Mr. Heron, conservative, declaring that the coal lands owned by Canada should only be alienated under such conditions as would insure a supply of coal



THE MODERN BLOCK (HEAD) SYSTEM.
As Some Railroad Companies Appear to Apply It.

—Chicago News.

to the people at all times adequate to their requirements. It was shown that the coal famine had caused great suffering to thousands of settlers, and this, coupled with the scarcity and heavy cost of lumber for building, resulting from combines and the car famine, had brought about conditions so serious as to endanger the development of the country.

Thousands of tons of Canadian coal were being exported from the Alberta mines to the United States by J. J. Hill and other American millionaires while the families of settlers in Saskatchewan were in danger of freezing to death for want of fuel. The majority of settlers, even the comparatively well to do, are forced to live in houses, according to Mr. Heron, that do not protect them from the weather.

STARVATION BEHIND FAMINE

Suffering Northwestern Cities Faced Shortage in Food Supply.

Still another picture of the scope and significance of the coal shortage was shown in the following in the Chicago Record-Herald:

Minneapolis, December 19.—Danger of starvation is now added to the horrors of the fuel famine in the Northwest. The already inadequate railroad service has been interrupted by the cold and blizzards on the western prairies, and now several towns are not only suffering from lack of fuel, but are short of food. The situation at Ambrose, N. D., is declared to be desperate. A telegram from the Citizens' Committee there, received to-day, says:

"Ambrose is without coal and provisions. Twenty cars of fuel and food in the hands of the railway company must be brought here by special train at once in order to relieve the situation or great suffering will result. Have wired the general manager of the Soo Line, but no assurance of relieving present needs has been secured."

FUEL FAMINE A CONSPIRACY

Commissioner Declares That Northwest Dealers Are in Plot to Boom Coal.

Up to the time that The Pandex went to press nothing conclusive had been offered in evidence as to the manner in which the coal shortage was brought about, but the general consensus of opinion was that it was entirely artificial and uncalled for. The following from the New York Herald reflected the official view of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

Washington, D. C., January 3.—"Throughout this inquiry the thought has repeatedly sug-

gested itself that many of the problems presented must rest in the character and intelligence of the railroad managers—their foresight, initiative adaptability, and public spirit."

This paragraph, written by Commissioner Lane, epitomizes the report which the Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered to the President on the subject of the car shortage in the Northwest.

The fuel famine in North Dakota is attributed to a conspiracy of wholesale and retail dealers to "maintain prices and boycott all who do not agree." The indisputable proof which the Commission says it has of this will be handed to the Department of Justice, which, it is expected, will be at once directed to bring proceedings under the Sherman Law forbidding combination in restraint of trade. This combination operates in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The fact that but thirty-eight per cent of the grain crop of North Dakota has been shipped to market and that millions of bushels lie under snow on the fields is laid to the policy of the railroads of the Northwest, including the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in showing preference to long hauls and in subordinating time of transportation to tonnage transported.

Commissioners Lane and Harlan conducted the investigation at Minneapolis and Chicago.

Referring to the report that the coal shortage was due to the presence of a trust or combination between dealers in coal who fixed prices in the Northwest and refused to sell to 'outsiders' and 'irregulars,' the report says:

"The Commission has gained indisputable proof of an agreement between coal dealers to maintain prices, and to boycott all who do not so agree; but there is no evidence at all justifying the contention that this combination is chargeable with the coal shortage prevailing nor that the railroads were party in any way to such a conspiracy."

SOUTHWEST LOSING MILLIONS

Lumber, Cotton, and Other Products Piled Up at Every Siding, Shippers Say.

Another picture of the extent of the disaster wrought by the fuel famine was given as follows in the St. Louis Republic:

The hearing conducted by Interstate Commissioner C. A. Prouty, assisted by P. J. Farrell, relative to the general freight congestion, brought out statements by shippers that strikingly resembled the complaints in the North and the Northwest about the fuel famine.

While the reports from North Dakota and other states emphasize physical suffering and want, however, the testimony at the hearing here charged the railroads with responsibility for great financial losses to farmers, manufacturers, cattle men, cotton growers, lumber dealers, and merchants. The relators declared that



WHAT THE FUEL FAMINE IS COMING TO

—Bellingham Bay Herald.

the losses caused by freight congestion are inestimable.

The car shortage in Texas has paralyzed the grain industry of the state and practically ruined, in several instances, dealers and growers, who are considering the advisability of discontinuing business, according to the testimony of W. O. Brackett, chairman of the Arbitration Committee of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association.

Mr. Brackett read a series of letters from firms in various cities. He blamed not only the lack of transportation facilities, but the policy of certain railroads in refusing free interchange of cars at junction points. This, he stated, causes the most aggravating and costly delays, and he suggested that the Commission evolve some method by which it may be eliminated.

Mr. Brackett told of one grower in Oklahoma, who for two months had had stored in temporary bins on the ground sixty thousand bushels of corn, representing \$20,000. This man wrote that he expected "comparative ruin," as he was absolutely unable to obtain cars in which to ship his crops to market, and must hold his corn until proper transportation is available.

SHIPPERS PARTLY TO BLAME

Chairman of Commission Asserts Roads Can Not Handle Traffic.

Distribution of fault, of course, always is to be found in any crisis, and that blame attaches other than to the railroads in the car shortage is set forth in the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Washington.—Shippers of the country, according to Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are quite as much to blame as the railroads for the shortage of freight cars which has created such a furore throughout the country during the past few weeks.

Judge Knapp said that, while the acute stage has been passed in the Northwest and in the southwestern states, the situation is still very grave.

"In that growing region," said the Chief Commissioner, "prosperity is so great and crops so heavy that the railroads are swamped. They have often neither cars nor track facilities to handle the traffic offered for transportation. But

lack of cars, although not the only difficulty, is, of course, the greatest.

"If the shippers would load and unload cars with less delay, the car shortage question would be solved, to a great extent.

"Co-operation on the part of the shipper in avoiding all unnecessary delay in loading and unloading is absolutely essential, therefore, to even an approximate solution of the vexatious problem of car shortage."

In fact, since Congress has called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to suggest legislation which will prevent car shortage, and since investigation has disclosed the responsibility of the shipper in the matter of delays, in order to eradicate the evil it would seem that the National Government might have to go into the business of regulating shippers as well as railroads. While this may seem absurd, yet on the face of the returns there is ample ground for the statement.

J. J. HILL ON COAL FAMINE

He Says That a Storm and Zero Weather at First Delayed Trains.

An ex-parte view of the whole situation is the following interview with James J. Hill, taken from the New York Sun:

Washington.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, in a letter received by a friend in Washington throws additional light on the cause of the alleged coal famine in the Northwest. The letter says:

"The commission was here and after three days' investigation they found that in a very stormy week, with the thermometer at from thirty-five to thirty-eight degrees below zero, it was difficult to move trains and to keep open some of the branch lines. Our company has moved into the section affected this year nearly ninety thousand tons more coal than last year. Yesterday the Commission received reports from all points from which complaints have been received to the effect that coal was being supplied rapidly. Speaking for the Great Northern, I think to-day there are from sixty thousand to eighty thousand tons of coal in loaded cars west-bound from the head of Lake Superior which are rapidly reaching destination. This would supply North Dakota at the rate of any previous consumption until March 1, but the people in that section have been very prosperous and those who have heretofore used local lignites, which are mined in their neighborhood, have changed to better qualities of coal."

Mr. Hill enclosed a letter which he had received from a merchant in Staples, Minn., in which the writer said:

"If the coal dealers in the Northwest would prepare for winter as the dry-goods dealers do there would not be such a howl about car shortage. I buy my winter stock in July, August, and

September. The coal man waits until November. I am surprised that the railroads have handled traffic as well as they have, considering the demands made upon them. When retail coal dealers refuse to lay in a supply of fuel early the wholesale dealer should sell direct in car lots to the consumer. This they refused to do in the past. It would be the solution of the whole problem."

HIGH PRICES FOR EVERY NECESSITY

Universal Cry for Relief From Additional Burdens Upon Reasonable Existence.

While the coal situation was so pressing, and while in all parts of the country people were complaining of the pinch of rising prices and the inadequacy of the rising wage, the New York World, thru its multiple correspondents, was able to present the following comprehensive survey of the American field:

Investigation by World correspondents in all parts of the country as to the increase of wages and salaries as compared with the increase in the cost of living indicates that generally the wage increase has not kept pace with the cost of the necessities of life. It is also shown that while incomes have been liberally advanced within only recent months, the cost of living has been increasing for five or six years, and has now reached the maximum for a quarter of a century.

The people of some of the states are extremely prosperous and satisfied, but the cry from nearly every section is that present incomes are not sufficient to meet the reasonable demands of living.

Fails to Better Conditions.

Cleveland.—Despite the large number of working men who have received an advance in wages in the last year, industrial conditions are pronounced but little better than they were a year ago. According to reports in the hands of Harry D. Thomas, secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, the larger cost of living more than counterbalances the increase paid to union men.

In order to equalize the differential between the cost of living and wages, a campaign of organization is being conducted with the intention of uniting the independent workers and strengthening the movement for better conditions.

Hoosiers Ahead of Expenses.

Indianapolis.—Experts declare that the advance in the cost of living is going on in such a way that it will demonstrate itself in the figures of future statistics in an alarming manner. At present, taking the entire state, inquiry shows an average advance in wages of about ten per cent, and an advance in living hardly six per cent.



THE EMPTY STOCKING IN THE NORTHWEST.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chicago May Come Out on a Level.

Chicago, December 26.—Professor Albion W. Small, head of the Sociology Department of the University of Chicago, says: "Living expenses are higher now than for any other period within twenty-six years. In 1881 they reached a level in many channels as high as to-day. Then there

from every city in the state, and by a system of points has worked out a percentage by which, in a report just issued, it is shown that the net increase in the price of these commodities is approximately 20.38 per cent.

A comparison of prices between October of this year and the corresponding month two years ago, shows that eighty-two articles of food show an



RUBBING IT IN.

—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

was a gradual decline until ten years ago, when the advance set in. During that time the wages of skilled labor have advanced in even greater proportion than living expenses. The wages of unskilled labor have not had the same advance.

"For the last three years the railroads have been advancing wages of employees that always have been paid below the percentage of increase of living expenses, and this year the indication is that the increase in railroad wages will equal the percentage of increase of living expenses."

Foods Cost 20.38 Per Cent More.

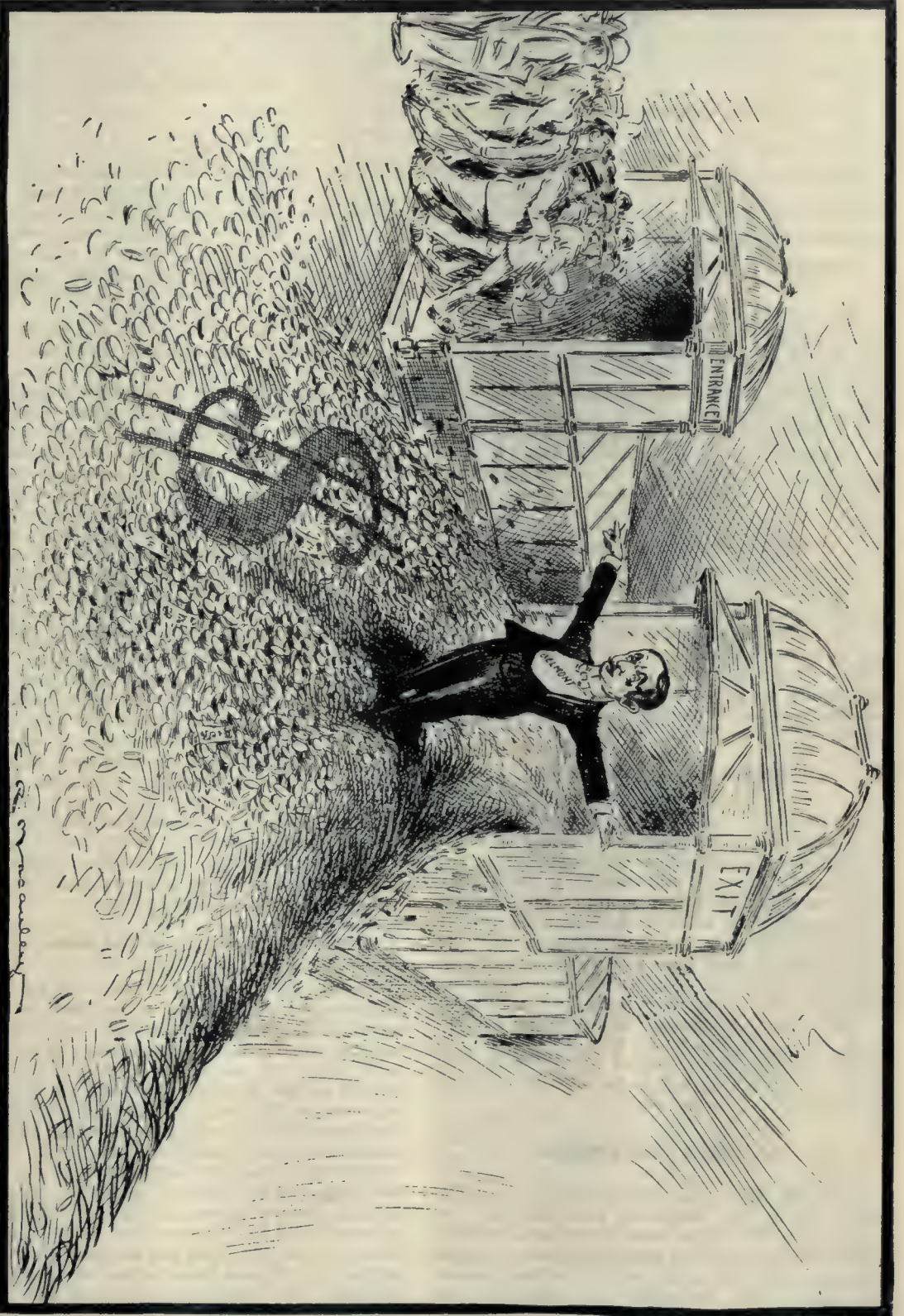
Boston.—The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, investigating the increased cost of living, has obtained prices on necessary food

increase in price, fifty a decrease, and nine no change. In the increased list are buckwheat, rye and Graham flour, black tea, cut loaf sugar, molasses, vinegar, butter, cheese, eggs, kidney beans, rice, sago, meat of all kinds, several varieties of fish, vegetables, and fruit.

In the decrease list are bread and pastry flour, meal, coffee, green and mixed tea, cheaper grades of sugar, the better grades of butter, medium and pea beans, split peas, starch, oil, pickles, coal, and wood.

Rents Up in Denver.

Denver.—John C. Gallup is authority for the estimate that house rents have increased during the past year in Denver about eight to ten per



"One Must Pause at the Thought of Drying up Those Springs of Life."—August Belmont's speech before the Civic Federation on the relationship between capital and taxation. The cartoon represents the entrances and exits to the subway in New York City. —New York World.

cent. The cost of provisions of all kinds has been also materially advanced in the year. Fuel is about the same as in 1905. Flour is slightly higher. Sugar and meats have been uniformly five per cent higher during the whole year. Some of the staple meat products of the best grades, especially those shipped from the East, have risen eight to ten per cent. Poultry and green truck retained the high prices of last year till Thanksgiving, since when there has been a slight decrease. Clothing and all other dry goods have not decreased any from the marked advance of a year and a half or two ago.

Increase in Michigan Only Three Cents.

Detroit.—In the race between wages and the cost of living in Michigan honors went to the latter during the last year. The Wolverine State is prospering, as the great increase in the number of employees attests, but the manufacturer, capitalist, farmer, are reaping the benefit rather than the wage earner or the man on a small salary. It is estimated that the increase in wages for the year will average less than three cents per day, obviously an insufficient advance to meet the cost of living.

Wages and Cost Unequal in Ohio.

Cleveland.—Union labor in Ohio is receiving, according to figures by H. D. Thomas, secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, twenty per cent more in wages than they were five years ago; on the other hand, his statistics show that provisions, shoes, clothing, and rents have advanced more than thirty-five per cent within five years.

Balance Against the People.

St. Paul.—Incomplete reports of the State Labor Commission show that the increase in wages in Minnesota mines and factories has been 8 per cent during the past year, mostly in the mining and lumbering regions. The statistics of the cost of living, says the Labor Commission, are not yet complete, but they show that the increase in wages has not kept pace with the increased cost of living, not mentioning the item of room, flat, or house rent, which has increased tremendously.

The balance is against the workman, tradesman, and professional man by a five-per-cent increase. Rents have advanced twenty to twenty-five per cent, though building operations have advanced thirty-three per cent.

Can't Meet Their Expenses.

Lewiston, Me.—It is announced by the mail agents here that beginning December 31 the wages in all of the Lewiston cotton mills will advance five per cent, the second increase of wages in these mills within six months, as last August the wages were voluntarily advanced five per cent. This makes a total of ten per cent increase during the last half of the year, and still many

of the employees claim that their income is insufficient to properly support their families, since the cost of living has increased double the increase in wages.

Many of the operatives are running behind this winter, and hope to be able to pay next summer for fuel and other articles now being bought on credit.

The wages in the Edwards mills at Augusta, the Biddeford mills, and other smaller manufacturing towns have been recently advanced, making the total increase for the year about ten per cent. In all of these places careful investigation shows the increase of living to be not less than twenty per cent. Many of the mill operatives have gone into the woods to work this winter at good pay and reduced cost of living.

Increase in Wages Comes All at Once.

Milwaukee, December 26.—Statistics prepared by Labor Commissioner J. D. Beck show that practically all of the increase in wages in Wisconsin in the past ten years has come within the past three months, while the increase in the cost of living has been gradual, or at a rate of a little under four per cent a year for the past five years. The increase in wages per man since 1900 has been, in factories, 18.2 per cent, and for salaried employees ten per cent. The cost of living has increased ten per cent in five years.

Big Jump Upward in Maine.

Lewiston, Me.—While wages to employees of the leading industries of the state have been advanced from five to ten per cent during the past year, reliable estimates of the increased cost of living place the increase from fifteen to twenty-five per cent higher than it was a year ago. Canned goods, fruits, meats, and provisions of all kinds, with the possible exception of flour, have advanced upward of twenty per cent during the last twelve months; clothing is from fifteen to twenty per cent higher, and all other necessities ten per cent or more.

Prices High; Wages Not Equal.

Atlanta.—That even in Atlanta, the most progressive city of the state, the increase in wages during the past year has not kept count with the increase in cost of living, is the statement of experts, while the rest of the state has not fared so well as has Atlanta. All over the state the living price has greatly increased. In Atlanta rent has gone to the skies, and both luxuries and necessities in food have vastly increased.

Nym McCullough, wholesale merchant, says that foodstuffs are far more expensive, but thinks that the increase in cost of living is only slightly in advance of the increase in wages. Mayor Woodward declares that the increase in both has been equal. Jerome Jones, editor of the Journal of Labor, says that within the last five or six years wages have increased at the rate of twenty to thirty-five per cent, but that the starting point

was unequal, very poor wages being paid before that time. He says that rent costs at least five per cent more in Atlanta than in Nashville, and figures an increase in living in advance of the increase in return for work done. Everything costs more.

Costs \$1.66 Now for Food Once Costing \$1.00.

St. Louis.—Inquiry as to the increased cost of living among merchants of all kinds, including those who fit out the house and supply the table wants, indicates it costs as much now to feed three persons as it did to feed five persons five years ago. In other words, the food that \$1 bought five years ago costs \$1.66 now.

Virginia's Increase Pitifully Small.

Richmond.—The increase in wages in Virginia in the past twelve months is conservatively estimated at not more than two per cent. In no case has there been an increase by any large corporation or firm in excess of ten per cent. Two railroads have announced a ten-per-cent raise this year. One or two large manufacturing concerns have made a similar announcement. The greater number of railroad employees and factory workers have received no increase at all. If the total increase in the few instances mentioned were apportioned among all the men and women who work for wages the average increase would probably not exceed one per cent.

The cost of living, the cereals, dairy products, vegetables, house rents, and fuel have increased certainly ten or fifteen per cent in twelve months. In this city, for instance, milk is retailing at forty per cent increase over the year before, and wood for fuel has increased nearly fifty per cent.

Dollar Buys Much Less in Hampshire.

Concord.—According to figures of the State Labor Commissioner, the only general advance in wages in the state during the year has been in the cotton and woolen mills, where the operatives have been granted an increase of ten per cent. In other industrial lines wages remain about the same. Laborers employed in mill and at other work have benefited by a shortage of supply, and have thus been able to command an increase from the \$1 per day to \$1.75, and in some cases \$2.

Estimates furnished by large retail houses show that the cost of living has gone beyond anything that has come to the worker in the way of better wages. In groceries alone, taken as a whole, a dealer estimates the increase during the year at eight per cent. In beef and its products the margin of increase has been small, but in pork and pork products there has been a heavy advance.

Farm products are held at a somewhat higher figure than at the commencement of the year, but by reason of the drought conditions butter and eggs are now quoted at figures that put them beyond the reach of many families. To sum up,

it may be said that the purchasing power of a dollar is not so great to-day as it was the first of the year, notwithstanding the apparent increase in the business prosperity of the state and of the country.

Prices in New York.

There has been an average rise of twenty per cent in the price of food, clothing, and building material in New York during the last year. Flour is almost the only article of food that has declined. Fresh and salt meats, dairy products, cotton and woolen goods, lumber, furniture, steel—all have gone up in price since the first of the year.

The following table, compiled from data gathered by the Bradstreet Company, shows the wholesale prices of many leading articles as compared with those of twelve months since. The advance in the wholesale prices has been less than that in retail, as a rule. The average retail advance has been twenty-five per cent:

Commodity.	Dec. 1, '06.	Dec. 1, '05.
Flour, per barrel.....	\$3.40	\$3.85
Beef, per pound.....	.09	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork, per pound.....	.09	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, per pound.....	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, per quart.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs, per dozen.....	.37	.33
Bread, per loaf.....	.04	.04
Pickled beef, per barrel.....	13.50	11.50
Bacon, per pound.....	.09	.08
Ham, per pound.....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard, per pound.....	.09	.07
Butter, per pound.....	.30	.24
Cheese, per pound.....	.14	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coffee, per pound.....	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, per pound.....	.047	.046
Tea, per pound.....	.17	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses, per gallon.....	.30	.30
Salt, per sack.....	.93	1.00
Potatoes, per barrel.....	1.50	2.50
Apples, per barrel.....	1.50	2.50
Tanned leather, per lb.....	.38	.38
Raw cotton, per lb.....	.11 2-10	11 6-10
Wool, Australian, per lb.....	.86	.85
Print clothes, per yard.....	.03 9-10	.03 6-10
Gingham, per yard.....	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pig iron, per ton.....	26.00	18.87
Steel beams, per ton.....	34.00	32.00
Silver, per ounce.....	.69 $\frac{3}{4}$	.65 $\frac{1}{8}$
Copper, per pound.....	.22 $\frac{3}{4}$	.17 6-10
Hard coal.....	5.00	5.00
Brick, per 1000.....	5.25	9.00
Window glass, per box.....	2.42	1.91
Pine lumber, per 1000 ft.....	32.00	26.00
Timber, per 1000 ft.....	22.00	20.00
Alcohol, per gallon.....	2.47	2.51

Wheat and rye are the only cereals that are cheaper. That was due to the enormous crops of those grains. Corn, oats, and barley are all higher priced. Live sheep are a little cheaper. Horses are \$2.50 apiece lower. The wholesale and retail prices of bread are the same, although flour has gone down.

Alcohol is lower but whisky is higher, due to increased consumption. The report everywhere is the same—the consumption of whisky is increasing. Mackerel are \$7 a barrel higher. Codfish has gone up \$1.50 a barrel. Rice is unchanged. Dried beans have declined from \$3.25 a bushel to \$2.50. Dried peas have declined slightly. Potatoes are considerably lower. Cranberries are lower; peanuts are higher; lemons are the same as a year ago. The California earthquake doubled the price of raisins and raised dried currants fifty per cent.

Shoes, owing to the increased cost of hides, are now fifteen to twenty per cent higher than a year ago.

Ten years ago cotton was worth 7 4-10 cents a pound. To-day it is worth 11¼. Although this is a slight shading down from the price a year ago, cotton goods, except sheetings, have heavily advanced, owing to an alleged combine among the big mills. The same is true of woolen goods. Wool was worth less than 5 cents a pound in 1906; now it is worth 8 6-10 cents. Though this is a rise of only a tenth of a cent a pound in the last year, the retail cost of woolen garments has risen on an average fifteen per cent within eighteen months. According to the retailers, the manufacturers have not only put up the price all they thought the market could stand, but have skimmed on the size of the garments. Cotton being now higher than wool, there is less than the usual amount of adulterating woolen goods with cotton.

The advance in the price of building materials, coupled with the general advance in wages in New York City, has nearly doubled the cost of building operations in the last five years. Many skilled laborers can now make \$40 to \$60 a week nearly the whole year round. This applies to masons and structural steel workers especially. Last winter was so open that scarcely a day was lost to the contractors and their men.

The beef trust has boosted up cottonseed oil per gallon from 27 to 44 cents. All naval stores have gone up, including rosin, turpentine, and tar. Chemicals and drugs are about the same price now as a year ago. Hops are cheaper, rubber is higher. Tobacco is unchanged. Paper has gone up. So has hay.

Thirty-six Items Cost Twenty-four Per Cent More.

Philadelphia.—Commercial reports and census figures now at hand show a general increase in the state in the cost of food-stuffs amounting to more than twenty-four per cent upon thirty-six items of food rated necessities. In Philadelphia there has been marked increases in house rents, and a proposition to increase the tax rate from \$1.50 per \$100 to \$1.65 per \$100 promising still higher rents.

Not Unlikely.

Charley Vaudeville (at the classical concert)—This music by the old composers may be all right, in some respects, but it strikes me as being too reminiscent.

"What!"

"Well, I seem to have heard snatches of it before, somewhere."—Puck.

The Wasp Waist Again.

Women, it is reported, are returning to small waists. There are one or two of our acquaintances who are going to have trouble in getting back.—Puck.

Good Old Days.

"I can't help longing for the good old days," said the engineer.

"The good old days?" repeated the eminent official.

"Yes; the time when the work of building the Panama Canal seemed half completed when you had drawn a line with a blue pencil across the map of the isthmus."—Washington Star.

The Anatomy of Jocosity.

"I say, D'Orsay, have you ever heard that joke about the guide in Rome who showed some travelers two skulls of St. Paul, one as a boy and the other as a man?"

"Aw, deah boy—no—aw, let me heah it."—Boston Transcript.

When We Are Civilized.

Public servants will devote more time to duty and less to politics.

Big criminals will be pursued as relentlessly as little criminals.

There will be truth in trade.

There will be more art and less commercialism.

There will be fewer moral cowards.

There will be greater effort to obey and less effort to evade laws.

Wealth will be less arrogant.

There will be no favored classes.

Pain will make fewer tyrants.

Men will be as anxious to pay debts as to collect them.

Advantage will not be taken of ignorance.

Man will not fear the truth.

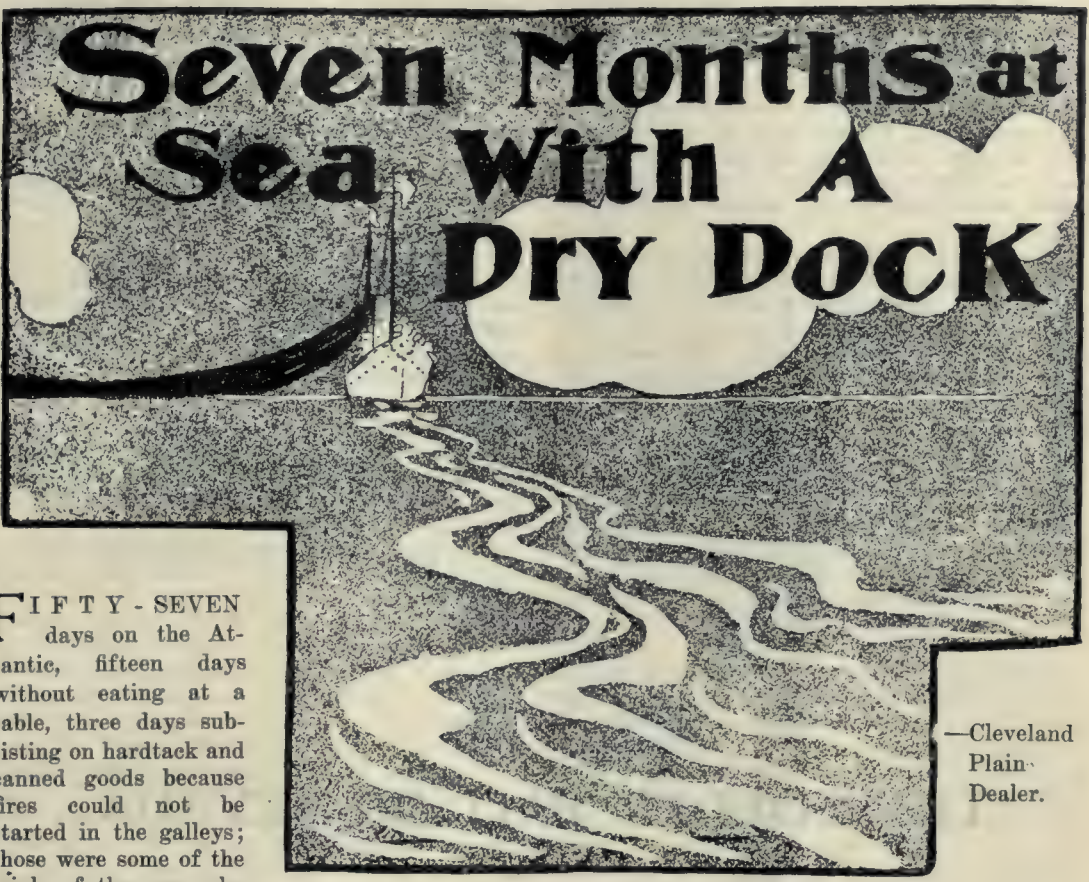
Hypocrisy will be a lost art.

Manhood will take precedence over position.

Men will not submit to wrongs to avoid effort and trouble.

There will be as much patriotism in time of peace as in time of war.—H. C. F., in Life.

Seven Months at Sea With A DRY DOCK



FIFTY-SEVEN days on the Atlantic, fifteen days without eating at a table, three days subsisting on hardtack and canned goods because fires could not be started in the galleys; those were some of the trials of the men who took the United States

floating drydock Dewey from Newport to Manila. In addition to these physical discomforts, the sailors faced death with their ships on more than one occasion, and with the exception of two weeks, the first part of the journey around the world, the trip from the Chesapeake Bay to the Canary Islands was spent in a constant struggle with some of the worst storms that ever ravaged the Atlantic.

One Cleveland man was aboard the convoy, and he has just returned from Manila after a trip that lasted ten months. J. C. Tressel of No. 3080 East Sixty-fifth Street enlisted in the navy two years ago as a third-class electrician. When the Government decided to send the Dewey to Manila and undertake a feat the world said was impossible, Tressel was serving on the auxiliary ship Glacier as a first-class electrician. The Glacier was detailed as supply ship to the Dewey and the tugs Potomac and Caesar, and accompanied the dock and the tugs to the Orient. Seven months were consumed in the trip to Manila, and the Glacier cruised home by way of the Suez Canal, stopping at all the important ports en route.

The newspapers told how panicky the Gov-

ernment grew when the dock had been seven weeks on the Atlantic without being sighted by passing craft, and what a sigh of relief went through the Navy Department when at last a message came that the convoy had reached Las Palmas harbor in the Canaries. The relief was but slight, however, when compared with that experienced by the officers and men on board the supply ship and tugs. The forty days of storm had worn them out. From midnight to the next midnight, day after day, it was a constant struggle against winds and waves, contrary currents and accidents the elements caused.

Fight With the Elements.

"For hours at a time, in the worst weather our ship careened forty-five degrees. For two weeks it was impossible to eat at a table because no matter what the precaution, nothing would remain where it was put," said Tressel a few days ago. "Two of the fourteen days the seas ran so high that it was impossible to put a fire in the galley stoves, and to cook food was impossible. Men and officers ate when they could from boxes of hardtack and tins of prepared food. To walk the deck meant death if no guiding ropes were

—Cleveland
Plain-
Dealer.

at hand, and even then it was sometimes necessary to crawl on hands and knees.

"In the midst of the worst weather, the fifteen-inch cable attached to the dock broke one night at midnight. The dock could not be located by the searchlights, and the convoy steamed around for hours looking for the tow. It was daylight when we again picked up the dock, and then it was found thirty miles away. Its immense bulk had taken the place of sails and the wind carried it rapidly.

"During the trip across the Atlantic, our fifteen-inch cables broke five times. It was necessary to stop the ship and pull in the ends for splicing, and in a rough sea the task was not a little one. The dock was more than the tugs could manage, and on occasions it threatened to destroy us. In one collision the Glacier was so severely wrenched that a two-days' delay resulted.

Blown to the Equator.

"When we reached Las Palmas, after having been blown several hundred miles off our course

and running as far south as the equator, we tied up for supplies and a fresh breath before putting off for the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean is usually quiet enough, but we struck one of the worst storms there we had experienced. We got to the Suez and took two days to run through. At Port Said our captain was warned not to attempt to run through the Indian Ocean, as typhoons and hurricanes had been frequent. We had already lost so much time that the officers thought we could not wait, so we entered the Red Sea. There the water was as quiet as a mill pond, and we only had one stirring experience in the Indian Ocean. The sea was smooth and we were making good time, but one afternoon the lookout discovered three water spouts running toward us. The call was sounded and the guns manned, the intention being to shoot the spouts and break them up before they reached us. About half a mile away they were exhausted, and the only difficulty we had with them was a solid sheet of water that fell about two inches deep over everything."

—By Rae D. Henkle in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE GOLDEN BAIT OF NEVADA.

EXTRAORDINARY THIEVING BY THE MINERS OF TONOPAH AND GOLDFIELD AND THE RELUCTANCE OF THE OPERATORS, BEFORE THE LATE STRIKE, TO ATTEMPT TO CHECK IT.

Goldfield, Nevada, December 18.—If anyone wants to get a single impression of the real value of the golden bait that has lured fifteen thousand men to a bleak, barren, windswept, frozen desert where three years and a half ago there was nothing but sagebrush and coyotes, let him consider the fact that at the present moment the day-wage mine workers employed in the various Goldfield mines are getting away with precious ore at the estimated rate of about \$150,000 a month.

In plain words they are stealing that amount from their employers, and so rich is the property on which they are working that their thefts are blandly winked at by the men they daily rob. To come down to figures again, the theft of gold-bearing ore at the rate of \$2,800,000 a year is regarded as mere peculation, so vastly greater is the ore that remains.

This daily stealing on the part of the miners is called high grading, for the reason that all the ore stolen is selected in small lumps from the richest ore in the mines. It is a comparatively simple matter for a miner who is working in a rich vein of ore to sneak two or three lumps into his pocket when the foreman isn't looking, and when the ore runs its best it takes only two or three little lumps to make a total of from \$15 to \$20 in value.

So general is the practice of high grading among the mine workers that the mere day's wage of \$5 or \$5.50 is scarcely an object. Many of the mine superintendents have difficulty in getting the men to come around to sign the pay roll and get the money at the end of the week. What are wages with high grading so profitable?

Little secret is made of this practice. The owners and superintendents all know about it.

Some of them even joke the miners about it and the workers laugh about it and discuss it among themselves quite openly, regardless of who is about to hear them.

It's "Well, Jack, what did you do to-day, hey?" and "Oh, just fair, just fair; two or three nice ones to-day. How did they run fer you?"

This thieving could be stopped and would be stopped if it were not for the strength of the miners' union. It could be stopped by having a dressing room and compelling the mine workers to change their clothes there on emerging from the mines at the end of their day's work.

But any attempt to put such a rule in force would undoubtedly precipitate a strike that would tie up every mine in Goldfield. This, the mine owners think, would cost them so much more than the miners steal that in the end they would be the losers. So they shut their eyes and the daily robbery goes merrily on.

Of course it is only in the richest mines that high grading can be made to pay and in these mines the foremen are overrun with applicants for work, while some of the others can scarcely get men enough to keep things moving. Most of the mines are now being operated by lessees.

In the case of the Mohawk, for example, the lease runs out January 1. Here time is money, as it seldom is on this earth and with the ore coming out at the rate of perhaps \$1,600,000 a month, the lessees are not going to chance stopping the work for a paltry loss of say \$25,000 a week. There is some talk that when the leases expire and the real owners of the mines take control there will be some organized effort to stop the high grading, but that it can be done without a fight with the union is very generally doubted.

Goldfield is probably the most optimistic mining camp that ever existed. Everybody is booming Goldfield. Everybody is excited and hopeful.

There are so many new-made rich in town that everybody else expects his turn will come. Of course, it won't come for all of them, but it is safe to say that the majority of the 15,000 who have rushed to Goldfield and kept their eyes open, worked hard and used horse sense have made money.

A good many have made money out of Goldfield who never saw the town and never will see it. But a good many more in this class will lose money through lending a credulous ear to the sweet songs of promoters and fakers who trade upon the genuine success of the really valuable properties to boom enterprises whose sole assets are a name, a few acres of sterile rock and endless adjectives displayed in big type.

That Goldfield contains some of the most valuable mining properties the world has ever seen can not be doubted, and is so declared by scores of mining experts who have made impartial investigation, and most of them say that the ground has only been scratched as yet. The result of this sincere and well-informed opinion is visible in the fact that from October 7 to November 7

the stock market values of the shares of thirteen Goldfield companies increased over \$30,000,000. Naturally somebody made a heap of money out of this phenomenal jump.

In one of the little banks of Goldfield are stacked tiers of bags of ore. They look for all the world like bags of oats.

Late every night, when most places are fast asleep, but when Goldfield's tenderloin is just beginning to get lively, a two-horse team comes in from the mines with a new load guarded by three men who know how to shoot and shoot straight. Thus the heap grows, tier by tier.

Of course it isn't oats at all, but some of the richest gold ore the world has ever known. It is the selected high grade of the richest of the Goldfield mines, set aside especially for shipment in one carload. The owners of the mine say that by January 1 there will be a carload of it and that it will be worth \$1,000,000. So far as is known it will be by far the most valuable carload of gold-bearing ore ever shipped to the smelters.

In the first two weeks of October seven leases on one mine produced gold ore estimated to be worth \$670,000. In the single week ending October 20, Goldfield mines shipped ore worth \$423,000.

Some of the richest ore has been assayed to run at the stupendous rate of \$300,000 a ton. Of course there is very little of this or gold would soon be as cheap as tin. One of the Goldfield banking houses displays in its window a lump of ore which, if broken up, would scarcely fill a peck measure. Yet the assayers appraise it at \$4300.

The Sun correspondent was allowed to inspect the workings of the Mohawk mine, whose shares were vainly hawked about a few months ago at 25 cents and are now selling at anywhere from \$16 to \$18. The Mohawk is out on the bare side-hill of Columbia Mountain, like all the others in this district.

You put on an old jacket and a cap, take a candle and get into the huge bucket that swings at the top of the shaft. Somebody pulls a rope and down you go, slowly and circumspectly. It's not exciting. A ride in a Syndicate Building elevator beats it to death for sensation.

At the bottom of the shaft you find yourself at the beginning of a crooked tunnel just high enough to walk in. You light your candle and follow your guide.

The ore along here, he tells you contemptuously, is low grade—only about \$20 a ton. You contemplate the soft gray rock on either side of you and you believe him. If you found it in a New England pasture you wouldn't give ten cents a mountain for it.

Presently you hear the sound of picks and shovels and you come upon a little group of men digging in the side wall. Here, says your guide, the ore gets pretty fair—say \$100 a ton. You look at it as closely as you can and you can't see any difference in it.

You go along a little further and you find two or three men boring into the rock with dia-

mond drills run by compressed air. Here, you are told, is ore mounting to \$1000 a ton. Your guide calls your attention to it and picks at it with a chisel.

You stare at it dutifully and here and there you see a shiny dot which, you hear, is almost free gold. But it isn't free to you, and for all you can tell it might be mica or tin. Your heart doesn't beat a single stroke faster.

Dodging a man pushing a handcar full of steam yachts and Fifth Avenue houses over a narrow trolley road, you turn another corner and slide down a dimly lighted gorge between stacks of heavy timber cribs built up to retain the roof. Presently you emerge into another level tunnel.

Your guide lifts his candle and traces a narrow, triangular vein that somebody has gauged out for twenty-five or thirty feet. You are told what the stuff is worth that filled that vein. It is a stupendous sum.

You wonder why it doesn't excite you. But it doesn't. All you see is a gouge in a dirty gray rock.

On you go, slipping and stumbling, your conductor talking the while of stopes and winzes and tellurides and things till you come to a foreman who says that they're going to shoot pretty soon.

You ask what that is and you find out it's blasting. Then you remember about a man on whom the roof fell last week when they fired a blast in that very mine. You discover that you are very tired. Moreover, you have to see a man at some place in Goldfield within the next half hour.

As you reach the foot of the shaft once more and gaze anxiously up the 280-foot hole to see if the bucket isn't coming down, you hear half a dozen muffled booms that shake the ground under your feet and the walls and the roof above your head, and you try to guess how many thousand dollars each blast meant.

Once on the surface again, you find that your low shoes are full of tiny fragments of rock. You start to take them off and empty them. But you don't do it. You reflect that they are full of money and you craftily resolve to wait till you get home.

Just outside the shaft is a big heap of broken stone.

"How much gold is there in that pile of ore?" you ask.

"About \$250,000 worth," says your guide. "We haven't been able to get cars enough to haul it away."

"Ah!" you say politely. "That's a nuisance."

But it doesn't excite you a bit. If you saw a trainload of it on the railroad somewhere you'd probably wonder where the macadam road was going to be built.

Yet that's the sort of stuff, taken from that black, damp, smelly hole you've just left and that you're so mighty glad to be out of, that has already made at least four millionaires. Probably the most remarkable of them is George Wingfield, and inasmuch as America is in all probability going to hear a good deal of this

young man and his wealth, it may be as well to tell what manner of person he is.

George Wingfield is to-day the most powerful and notable figure at Goldfield. His present wealth is variously estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, with infinite possibilities of increase.

He has made nearly all of it in the last eight months. Less than a year ago he was vainly trying to sell a big block of Mohawk shares at 15 cents. They are worth nearly 200 times that to-day.

One day about eight years ago a young man walked into the little bank that George S. Nixon, now United States Senator from Nevada, was running in the town of Winnemucca, Nev. Taking from his finger a diamond ring, he threw it on the counter, and remarking to the teller:

"Say, pardner, I'm broke and I'd like to get \$75 on that ring."

"You've got into the wrong shop," replied the teller. "This isn't a pawnshop. We don't do that kind of business."

It happened that Mr. Nixon himself was behind the counter. Something in the young man's manner took his fancy.

Turning to the teller, he instructed him to give the penniless one the \$75 he asked and charge it to his account. Moreover, he declined to take the ring.

"How do you know I'll ever pay you?" said Wingfield, for it was he.

Senator Nixon smiled.

"Oh, I guess I'll take the chance," he said.

They say in Goldfield that George Wingfield never forgets a friend or forgives an injury. Certain it is that his liking for Nixon began at that time and when he made his big strike in the Mohawk the Senator was the first man he let in on it.

To-day the firm of Nixon & Wingfield controls not only the Mohawk, but also the \$50,000,000 merger of that and four other Goldfield mines. They are in addition the most powerful factors in all the Nevada mining fields.

Wingfield is only 29. The son of a Nevada cattle man, he has in his few years seen a good deal of the seamy side of life. He has herded sheep, ridden cattle ranges, prospected and tended bar. Practically all of his life has been spent in the wilds of the West, in cattle towns and mining camps.

When things began to boom in Tonopah a few years ago Wingfield drifted in and got a job as faro dealer. He had acquired a little cash and soon bought an interest in the place.

The game prospered and he put in a roulette wheel. Other gambling devices followed, and it wasn't long before Wingfield was \$100,000 ahead of the game.

Then he went in prospecting, and after Harry Stimler, the Indian, had located the now famous Sandstorm claim, first of the Goldfield strikes, it wasn't long before Wingfield located the Mohawk.

Not for three years later did he know whether he had a mine or a heap of worthless rock. But,

though he no longer deals the faro game at Tonopah, he still owns an interest in the place.

Of medium height and build, this young mining king is a singular mixture of attraction and repulsion. Anybody's first guess would be that he was shrewd, and he has the quiet deadly readiness, the cold, half furtive, almost fishy, eye of the professional gambler. He looks like a bad man to pick up carelessly. And so he is. Goldfield has had evidence of both his shrewdness and his courage.

Last September there was a labor fight on against the Goldfield Sun. People who entered its office were photographed and their pictures posted outside the miners' union hall. In fact, the most active kind of boycott was declared.

One night a crowd of miners were annoying two newsboys who were selling the boycotted paper. Hearing the uproar, Wingfield stepped out of his office. Seizing one of the fleeing boys, he took a paper from him and gave him a quarter. The crowd advanced threateningly and at its head was a huge fellow who made a rush at the mining man.

Like a flash Wingfield whipped a gun from his pocket, smashed the big man full in the face with its butt, and, so quickly that nobody could see how it was done, and had him covered with a second gun produced with miraculous speed from nobody knew where.

In three seconds there was nobody in the street but Wingfield. Since then no one in Goldfield questions what he does.

Yet there is nothing of the braggart or the bully about him. Only once in a great while does he seem to remember the wild days of the past.

Then for twenty-four hours or so Goldfield makes bibulous holiday at his expense, and if there's a constant rain of twenty-dollar gold pieces about his head, why—so much the better for those who scramble for them; and if 300 men in Tex Rickard's northern saloon are all drinking champagne together at his expense, who's to find any fault? Certainly nobody in Goldfield.

But the next day it's all over. Unassuming, reserved, almost diffident—the newest, and probably before long one of the biggest of American millionaires, goes quietly about his work as if the world had no such things as roulette wheels or bubble water or .44 "sawed-offs."

HOW HARRIMAN DEFEATED HILL.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—The Chronicle to-day says: Edward H. Harriman has repaid James J. Hill in his own coin by wresting victory from him in the shadow of defeat through one of the most effective coups ever executed in financial battles. The control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which Morgan and Hill confidently believed

to be theirs, yesterday morning, is still lodged with the Harriman-Standard Oil interests and will be strengthened.

As Hill threw Harriman out of ownership of Northern Pacific in the Christmas season of 1901, so Harriman ousts Hill from an ownership in St. Paul this year. Hill executed his flank movement by retiring the preferred stock of Northern Pacific, in which his opponent's control centered; Harriman and his friends maintain St. Paul by issuing two-thirds of a \$100,000,000 stock increase to the holders of the preferred.

Hill's Control Only Ashes.

While Hill's control of Northern Pacific common was a golden apple, his control of St. Paul is but ashes. For a month there has been a Titanic struggle for the ownership of St. Paul in the open market. Quietly and almost unsuspected, the Morgan-Hill people have been buying St. Paul in the hope of getting control and turning the Pacific Coast extension southward into the Harriman territory. In the last week this battle for stock has been acute and a disturbing feature to Wall Street and the money market.

Much of the old bitterness had been aroused. The attack of Jacob H. Schiff upon banks charging excessive money rates for stock loans was directed against Morgan institutions. For several days the Morgan banks were calling loans as the money was needed to buy St. Paul stock, the high rates and the calling of loans forcing out large blocks of this security, keeping down the price, and, to some extent, deceiving the trained speculators as to the real purpose.

Yesterday the crucial point was reached. The Morgan-Hill interests were within safe grounds; they could count on enough stock to swing the management of the road, and they reached for a god margin over actual control. To their surprise stocks came from quarters known to be friendly to St. Paul interests. There was a hesitation in the purchases, a searching inquiry and the information from friends in the enemy's camp that there would be a coup in the announcement of a stock issue of \$100,000,000, which was \$25,000,000 more than was expected at this time. Then the contest was given up and the stock broke and weakened the market.

The official announcement betrayed the cunning of the Harriman forces to make safe their agreement to make sure the extension of St. Paul into Hill territory. Of the \$99,511,000 new stock the preferred is \$66,327,000, or 135 per cent of the present issue of \$49,654,000. There is to be \$33,184,000 new common, or 40 per cent of the present issue of \$83,183,000.

Subscriptions to this new stock at the rate of 75 per cent of present holdings of preferred and common are given to shareholders of record to-morrow (December 19), and the first installment of 10 per cent must be paid Friday, December 21. In other words, subscribers who own the stock, or who buy to-day, must exercise their right by 3 o'clock Friday at the place of registration in New York. All stock not taken at that time reverts to a syndicate which has been

formed, and this syndicate consists of friends of the present management, or of Harriman and the Rockefellers.

Standard Oil in Evidence.

Owing to the short notice not half the shareholders outside the warring factions will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe. It is reported that the Morgan-Hill interests hold \$48,000,000 of the common stock, which would give them the privilege of taking

\$33,750,000 of the \$99,511,000 new securities and make their total holdings \$78,750,000.

The Standard Oil men own \$30,000,000 of the preferred issue and \$30,000,000 of the common. Their proportion of the new stock would increase their holdings to \$95,000,000. Through the short notice they will profit by securing \$25,000,000 more of the new stock, which would give them \$120,000,000, or a clear majority of the \$230,348,000 of stock, as increased.

Song of the Wild Chauffeur.

I want to go out in my automobile,
My automobubbly-bobbly-bubble,
And rattle and roar till I run against trouble;
I want to cut loose with the Gabriel tooter,
To skip and to scamper about with my scooter,
My howler, my yeller, my shrieker, my hooter,
My automobubbly-bobbly-babble,
That roars at the rubbering rig of the rabble,
My triple expansion and forty-horse double,
My automobubbly-bobbly-bubble,
With honkety-honkety, honkety-bing!
And tootlety-tootlety-tootlety-spring!
My automobipper—

My automozipper—

Ker-smash!

I want to whop out and go whirling and whizzing
And scooting and tooting and fizzing and sizzing
And flipping and flashing and fussing and flying
And gliding and sliding and shooting and shying;
I want to go tilting around every corner,
A-honking and honking my Gabriel warner;
I want to scare dogs till they seem to have rabies;
I want to bewilder nursemaids with their babies;
I want to whir past the old men with their
crutches;
And call back their youth with my hair-raising
touches;
I want to go puffing and panting, pell-melling

And coughing and crying and screaming and yell-
ing

By street and by store and by doorway and dwell-
ing;

To ride in my automobubbly-bebble,
Surrounded by dust and by smoke and by
pebble—

My automorammer—

My automoslammer—

Ker-smash!

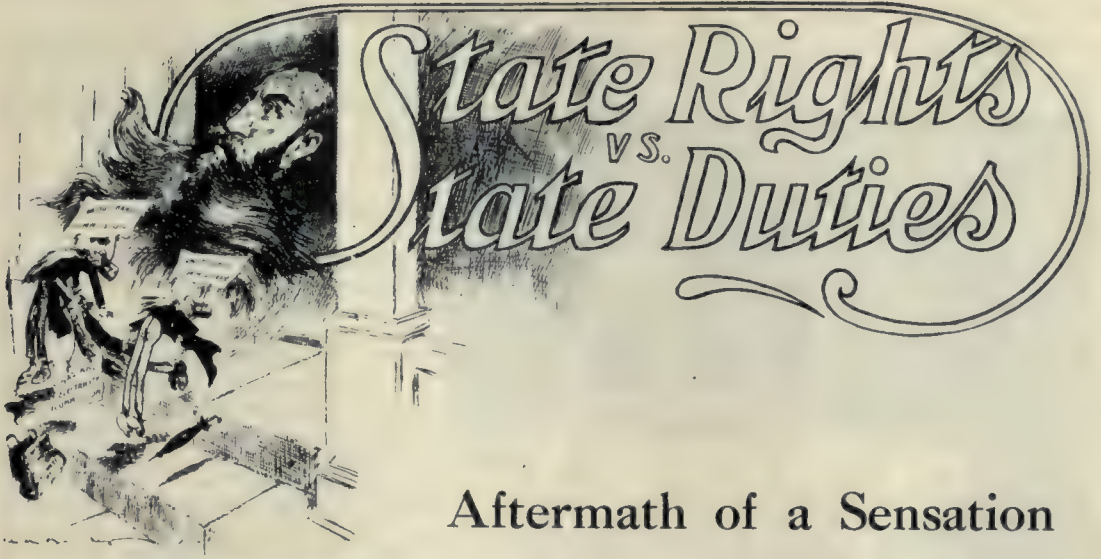
I want to wind up with a tire on my collar,
To face a repair bill that takes my last dollar;
I want to go smash in the smashest of smashes—
The end of the worst of all death-daring dashes;
To fly in the air and come down in the stubble,
Commingle with all of my automobubble,
Mixed up and mixed in and securely entangled,
With all the machinery hopelessly mangled,
The Gabriel horn in a twist beyond tooting,
The wheels past all chances of skidding or scoot-
ing.

Oh, let me go out in my automobobble,
My automobubbly-wibbly-wobble,
My honkety-honkety-honkety-bang!
And sizzlety-fizzlety-whizzlety-whang!
My automobipper—

My automozipper—

Ker-smash!

—San Francisco Trade Journal.



"THE ANIMATED FEATHER DUSTER."
—New York World.

Aftermath of a Sensation

REALIZING THE MEANING OF SEC. ROOT'S SPEECH, STATE LEGISLATORS APPROACH THE PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT WITH A NEW ENERGY AND DETERMINATION.—MATCHING THEMSELVES AGAINST THE NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

THE first sensation caused by newspaper reports of Secretary Root's speech had scarcely spent itself when it became evident that the thing said by the President's confidant was not a challenge of the rights and powers of the States, but an intimation of the great necessity that confronts them, as it does the Federal Government, of broadening and strengthening their laws and administrations if they are to grow in accordance with the growth of the problems with which they have to deal. So interpreted, the address deprived the administration's opponents of much of their political thunder, and cleared the atmosphere to such an extent that the various States could the more

intelligently face the Secretary's criticism and shape themselves either for improvement or for reaction.

DEMOCRATS SEE A LIVE ISSUE

Believe Opportunity is Afforded to Make Capital by State Rights Cry.

Naturally enough the Democrats, who have gradually been depleted of their most vital issues thru the radical policies of President Roosevelt, grasped at the possibilities that lay in a State Rights campaign. Said the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Washington, D. C.—No announcement coming from President Roosevelt's administration has created a deeper stir than the 'centralization'

speech made by Secretary Root at New York a few days ago. In coming out flatly for the broadening of the federal powers the long-smouldering opposition of Congress to President Roosevelt has been kindled into active revolt.

In sending Mr. Root to New York to proclaim publicly what nearly every member of Congress has charged for a long time, the President has crystallized the issue that is at the bottom of the real conflict between the Senate and the House on one side and President Roosevelt with all the prestige of his great office on the other.

At last the Republican leaders, who have not sympathized with many of the policies inaugurated by the President, believe they have an issue on which they can get a rational hearing before the people of the country. They have been much in the same position as the Democrats who have been without an issue ever since Mr. Roosevelt's election.

The Democratic leaders in Congress have eagerly grasped the opportunity presented by Mr. Root's presentation of the President's position as at last giving them an issue on which to go before the country. With them it is a reversion to an old cry, that of states' rights, but for all its antiquity, it is being hailed from their viewpoint as a saving gift from the enemy that may go a long way toward rehabilitating the Democratic party.

In their calculations the Democrats foresee a split in the Republican party along these lines, and they hope to get a lot of recruits from that section of the Republican party that believes the limitations of the federal power and that of the states as laid down in the constitution should be left as they are.

ROOT EXPLAINS TALK

Denies Assaulting Constitution and Defending Doctrine of Absolutism.

Secretary Root's own explanation of his Philadelphia utterances was given as follows in the Record-Herald:

Washington.—A speech made by Secretary Root at the annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society in New York has created an almost universal sensation throughout the country and has been favorably or unfavorably commented upon by almost every newspaper.

Secretary Root said in reply to a question: "Of course, I am surprised at the outcry.

"It was not a constitutional speech. I discussed no questions of constitutional law or constitutional rights; I certainly did not 'rip the constitution up the back,' as has been asserted. It was a historical review followed by certain inferences as to what will be the future of the United States under our dual form of constitutional government. I described the changed conditions since the writing of our constitution to which the provisions of that document have to be applied, and the causes of those changes:

"1. The growth of national sentiment, which

is due to the intermingling of the people and our material development.

"2. People of distant communities are more intimately acquainted to-day than those of adjoining communities were in the days of the fathers, and have become knit together by bonds of mutual interest and social connections.

"3. The practical obliteration of state lines in travel and communication arising from the extension of railroads, mail facilities, telegraph and telephone wires.

"All these causes have resulted in a change of habits of thought, in a rearrangement of business methods and social customs, as distinct as the departure from the post-chaise and stage-coach period to the limited express and the automobile. Our producers no longer provide food and clothing for their own neighborhood, but for consumers thousands of miles away. The manufacturer no longer sells his wares to the people of the town in which they are made, but ships them to centers of trade, sometimes thousands of miles away. Some of our merchants have customers in forty states; when we get up in the morning we dress ourselves in clothing that was manufactured in distant places and eat for breakfast food which came many miles.

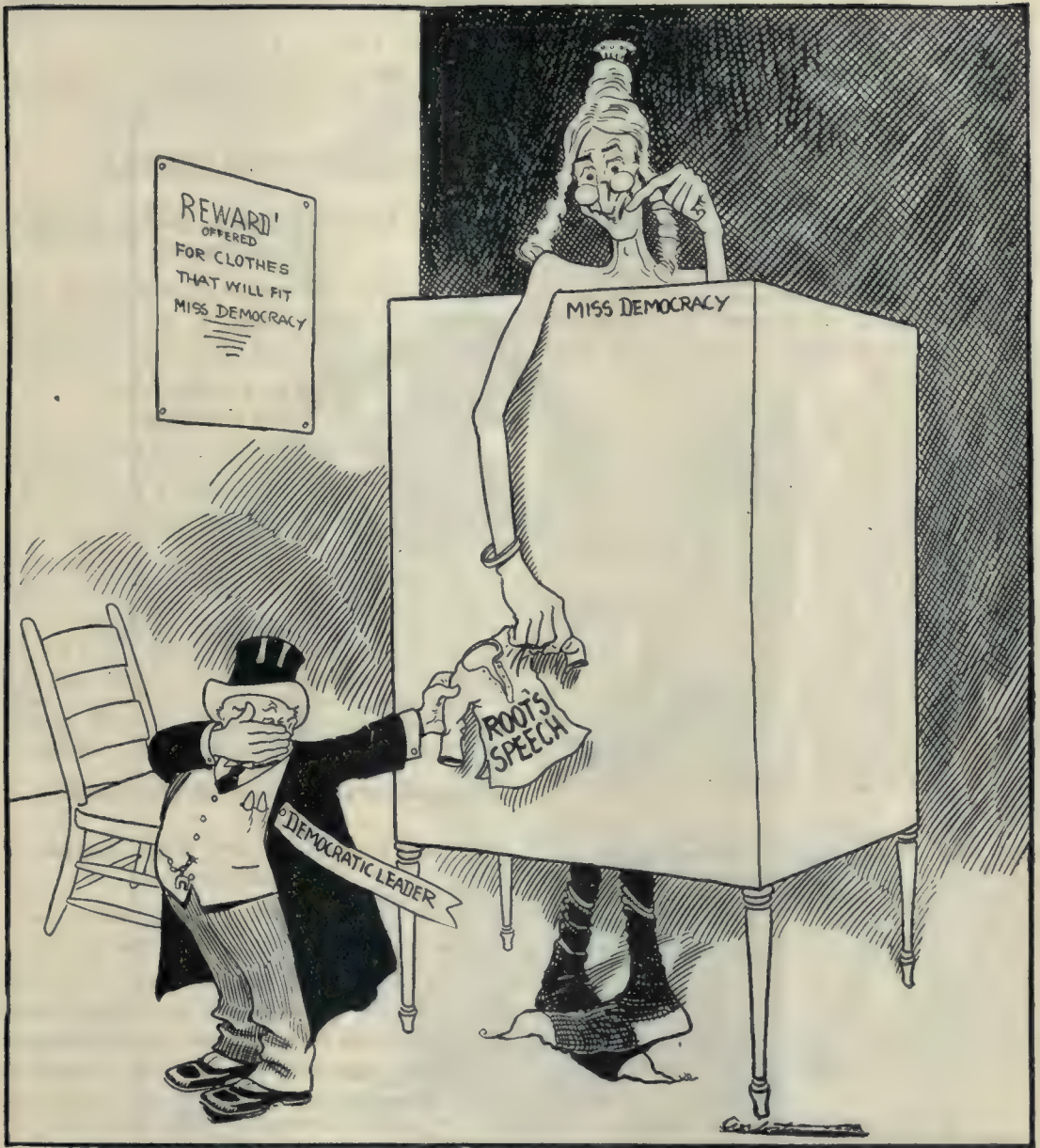
"The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect. We are forging forward in development of business and social life that tends more and more to the obliteration of state lines and the decrease of state power as compared with national power. The relations of the business over which the Federal Government is assuming control; of interstate transportation, with state transportation, of interstate commerce with state commerce, are so intimate, and the separation of the two is so impracticable, that the tendency is plainly toward the practical control of the national government over both."

CHICAGO TO LEAD WORLD

Beginning of End of Chicago Traction Horrors Dawns With Use of Through Routes.

Of the many local committees which are doing their best not to deserve the name of being reactionary, none have been more progressive than Chicago. One phase of this city's efforts is reflected in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

By all odds the most interesting phase of the settlement to the public is the prospect of a brand new street-car service, promised to be the best in the world, which will gradually evolve itself in the next three years. From \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 will be spent on this rehabilitation under the direction of a joint board of engineers. The work is to begin as soon as the ordinances are



ANYTHING TO MAKE HER PRESENTABLE.

Democrats here, who are somewhat at sea for an issue, are thinking of taking up Secretary Root's speech on state rights.—Washington Dispatch.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

passed by the Council and accepted by the companies.

Whatever flaws critics may pick in the general scheme of the proposed franchises, it is conceded on every hand that the outlook for Chicago's long-suffering traveling public could not be brighter. The transformation of the street-car service has been planned on broad and comprehensive lines and with an attention to detail that is amazing.

Under the plans of the rehabilitation work on the improvements is to be completed within three years. Through routes from one end of the city to another will be established at once, universal transfers will be exchanged, and new cars are to be added as rapidly as possible, so that at least two thousand up-to-date vehicles will be in service at the close of the rehabilitation period.

Real comfort is to supplant the disagreeable conditions now obtaining in most of the dilapidated, ill-cared-for street cars in all parts of the city.

The cars are to be an improvement in many respects even on the best type now in operation on the Indiana Avenue line. They are to be of the big-vestibuled, double-trucked variety, with center aisles and cross seats facing forward. The style and finish, exterior and interior, are to be of the most approved design, as determined by the board of engineers.

Every car, it is provided, shall be large enough to comfortably seat from forty to fifty persons. An ordinance prohibiting the crowding of a car with more than seventy-five persons will be passed by the City Council. The maintenance of the cars in a strictly clean condition will be enforced, the ordinance providing for a reconstruction of the present car barns so as to permit of the installation of a thorough cleansing equipment.

The promise is held out that there will be no more cold cars in Chicago. The companies obligate themselves to heat the cars by electricity or hot water, and to maintain a temperature of fifty degrees in the winter.

Outside the cars signs, illuminated at night, on the sides and ends will describe the route and destination. Inside the cars the route will also be designated. Push buttons at every seat will make it possible for passengers to signal for a stop without hunting up the conductor.

MAY AMEND CRIME LAWS

Many Illinois Attorneys Want Statutes Modified.

Still another phase of Chicago and Illinois progressiveness is shown in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

The right of the state to appeal in cases where a prisoner is released on a writ of habeas corpus, permission under the law for the state to amend in criminal cases indictments or information in which formal defects are discovered, a provision

enabling the state to appeal from final judgment in motions to quash indictments, and fewer peremptory challenges of veniremen, were some of the recommendations made at the meeting of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State's Attorneys' Association, held recently in the office of State's Attorney John J. Healy.

All of the recommendations will be drawn up in the form of bills and will be presented to the Legislature for passage when it meets.

SLOT-MACHINES-TAX BILL

St. Louis Assesses Telephone Devices as Well as Merchandise Sellers.

In Missouri, where Governor Folk has been making notable success in his fight to enforce existing statutes, the following further development of the anti-gambling fight is given by the St. Louis Republic:

The bill putting a tax on all slot machines used in the city, which has had a stormy career since its introduction into the House of Delegates, was passed last night against the opposition of Delegate Coale, of the Twenty-eighth Ward, who wished to make an amendment exempting telephone slot machines. Speaker O'Brien ruled against him.

All slot machines containing merchandise, moving pictures or scenes, and all machines for the collection of money for services, or for telephone or telegraph devices, are taxed \$2 per year under the ordinance. A fine of from \$5 to \$25 is made the penalty for each violation of the measure.

SOME PROPOSALS IN COLORADO

Principal Planks in the Party Which Controls the State Legislature.

In the mountain state of Colorado where, as previously stated, a preacher-governor has recently been installed, the following are some of the respects in which better legislation was promised on the platform on which the Reverend Buchtel was elected:

We recommend the enactment of a law governing the railway commerce of the state along the lines of the national rate law, and the establishment of a railway commission elected by the people for the enforcement of the same.

We favor a measure which will provide for the expression by the people of their preference for candidates for the United States Senate.

We recommend the enactment by the Legislature of an anti-trust law which will prohibit combinations in restraint of trade, and we would suggest for the consideration of the Legislature the provisions of the Ohio anti-trust law, which has recently been sustained by the courts.

The practice of permitting lobbyists to haunt the State Capitol and the legislative halls is un-

dignified and vicious, and the next Legislature should enact such measures as will do away with this pernicious custom. Our present insurance laws are crude, conflicting, and incomplete, and we pledge our party to revise them along con-

trust companies, and loan associations may be frequently examined, and the result of such examination published, giving the condition of such offices or institutions and the business methods employed therein.



CONTINUOUS!

—St. Louis Republic.

servative and progressive lines, to the end that greater protection may be afforded the public.

We recommend the enactment of a law which will provide a uniform system of accounting for public offices and the creation of a state examiner, under whose direction all public offices handling public funds, and all state banks, savings banks,

REFORMS STRONG IN WEST

Legislatures of Many States to Enact Measures Making Changes.

The following somewhat comprehensive survey of the general state legislative out-

look in the West was given by the St. Louis Republic:

Chicago, Ill.—Legislatures of the western states are preparing for the hardest fight they have ever made for the "square deal."

Advance information from the various state capitals indicates that more vital legislation for reform of public abuses will be enacted this year than during any previous year in the history of the West. There promises to be more spectacular battles on the floors of state assemblies than ever before. The year 1907 is to be the beginning of a new epoch in curbing the rapacious, and in conserving the welfare and rights of the everyday citizen.

The steam railways and insurance companies are to be the main targets for reform and remedial laws. Bills offered for enactment will range from the timidly conservative to the limit of radicalism, with prospects that several states will take advanced ground and establish novel precedents.

Governors to Wage War.

Governors, in most instances, will make the declarations of war in their messages, but battle cries will come, as well, from legislators and from administrative department chiefs.

Aroused by fuel famines and the inability to forward grain, live stock, and other commodities to market, the legislatures of a dozen states will assail the railroads on the car-shortage problem. State railroad commissions will be clothed with greater power to deal with this evil, or remedial laws will be enacted dealing directly with the problem. Of the many measures proposed, that for a reciprocal demurrage change is the main reliance of lawmakers.

Bills covering railroad regulation will be many and diverse. Several states will create railroad commissions with broad jurisdiction in dealing with rates and service. Existing commissions in other states are to have their hands strengthened, that they may successfully handle new problems that have arisen in transportation affairs.

Two-cent Fare Coming.

There is a wide-reaching demand for a two-cent passenger rate, for an anti-pass law as broad as the recent act of Congress, and for a heavier taxation of railroad properties. Around these proposals some hot fights will revolve.

Four state legislatures are pledged to enact a broad primary-election law, covering Congressional, state, and county officials. Political leaders are rounding up their forces to antagonize these measures, and there will be hot fights. The governors of several states will emphasize in their messages the crying need of nominating candidates by popular vote, instead of by snap conventions.

Bills regulating insurance promise to be as plentiful as those relating to railroads. Valued policies, curbing of premiums, distribution of accumulations, adjustment of table rates for the better protection of the insured, and require-

ments regarding investments of earnings are some matters to be considered.

Bills relating to taxation will be dictated by local needs in the various states, but most of them will be aimed at railroads and other corporations.

Texas must revise her system to get revenue to meet a \$4,000,000 deficiency which is imminent. She proposes getting a big percentage of it from the railroads. Wisconsin has similar aspirations.

The Stensland and other bank failures have called forth new efforts to protect depositors in state and private banks. Illinois will enact more rigid regulatory laws, and Kansas talks of requiring all banks over which it has jurisdiction, to deposit sufficient security with the state treasurer to protect all depositors. Governor Hoch will advocate such a measure in his message.

HAS A NEW ANTI-TIPPING BILL

Member of Missouri Legislature Introduced Measure to Check the "Nuisance."

Another incident of legislation in the West is the following, as reflected in the St. Louis Republic:

Jefferson City, Mo.—Doctor Alonzo Tubbs, of Gasconade County, reached the city with a new anti-tipping bill in his pocket, which he will introduce in the House soon after organization.

"This measure will catch 'em coming and going," said the doctor. "The bill I introduced two years ago imposed a fine upon the proprietor of a place who permitted his employees to solicit or accept a tip. That measure was not broad enough in its scope. My new bill covers the ground completely, so far as the tipping evil goes.

"I propose to place a penalty not only on the man who permits his employees to solicit or receive tips, but also on the employee who accepts a tip, and the one who offers it. The penalty will be a fine, the exact size of which I have not determined, but not less than \$5."

BIG YEAR FOR LEGISLATURES

Anti-Pass and Two-Cent Measures in Eight Western States.

Chicago.—The Chicago Record-Herald says: A mighty din from legislative forces will begin to echo throughout the West early in January, when general assemblies convene and lawmakers take up the sledges to hammer out reform enactments. Few states are without live issues of a varied and sweeping character, and the year 1907 promises to be prolific in new laws more or less drastic.

Railroad reforms stand foremost among the questions that confront the legislators. The movement in favor of rigid restriction is general in its scope and the anvils will ring with the beating out of statutes that range from anti-pass measures to acts establishing a two-cent fare,



AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS OWN IN HIS OWN WAY.

—New York Herald.

the latter forming the chief issue in at least eight Western states.

Corporations in general are in for treatment more or less severe, agitation being on for new banking laws that will protect depositors more adequately, for new insurance laws that will bring fire and life companies more directly under the supervision of state commissions and for new taxing schemes.

Changes in the political system are up for action in several commonwealths, four of which are pledged to follow the lead of Illinois and Wisconsin in the enactment of a law that will give direct primaries, and that will give the electors a chance to scalp party bosses and stifle ring rule.

The liquor traffic, too, will be an important part of the year's reforms. In five states local option laws are to be presented.

"STATE RIGHTS" GO TO COURT

President Seeks a Final Test of Constitutionality of 'Employers' Liability Law.

As might have been expected, the misunderstanding of Secretary Root's speech created much ill-feeling, leading in one or two instances to such unfortunate consequences as are reflected in the following from the New York Herald:

Washington, D. C.—In accordance with orders from President Roosevelt, Attorney General Bonaparte will move to obtain from the Supreme Court of the United States an interpretation of the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Law. The decisions just rendered by Federal Judges Evans in the Western District of Kentucky and McCall in the Western District of Tennessee, declaring the law unconstitutional, are severe blows to the administration. President Roosevelt threw the whole weight of his influence behind the liability bill and helped its passage last June.

Moreover Judge Evans expressed views which were the very antithesis of the argument recently made by Secretary of State Root in favor of extension of the federal powers. Judge Evans is now known throughout the country as a "States' Rights" judge. Officials at the Department of Justice accept his decision against the Employers' Liability Act as a reflection of sentiment in Kentucky and Tennessee. For this reason the appeal of the cases to the Supreme Court will afford the first legal test of the radical legislation which President Roosevelt has obtained from Congress at the last session.

HUGHES BLAMES LAWS FOR EVILS

Governor of New York Says Complacent Inactivity Is Without Excuse.

Of the many states which are confronted by legislative and administrative difficulties,

none has so much to contemplate as the Empire State. The ensuing article from the Philadelphia North American shows what may be expected from the newly inaugurated Governor Hughes:

Albany, N. Y.—Charles Evans Hughes, in his inaugural address on assuming office as Governor of the State of New York, declared that many of the evils of which the people complain have their sources in privileges, carelessly granted, that permit private aggrandizement at the expense of the public.

He added that when the power thus derived from the State is turned against the State there is urgent need for the State to enforce the common law.

After complimenting his predecessor in office, he addressed himself to his "fellow-citizens," saying, in part:

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves that coincident with our prosperity, there is an emphatic assertion of popular rights and a keen resentment of public wrongs. There is no panacea in executive or legislative action for all the ills of society which spring from the frailties and defects of the human nature of its members. But this furnishes no excuse for complacent inactivity and no reason for the toleration of wrongs made possible by defective or by administrative partiality or inefficiency.

"Whether or not we have laws enough, we certainly have enough of ill-considered legislation, and the question is not as to the quantity, but as to the quality of our present and of our proposed enactments.

"Slowly but surely the people have narrowed the opportunities for selfish aggression, and the demand of this hour, and of all hours, is not allegiance to phrases, but sympathy with every aspiration for the betterment of conditions and a sincere and patient effort to understand every need and to ascertain, in the light of experience, the means best adapted to meet it. It is the capacity for such close examination, without heat or disqualifying prejudice, which distinguishes the constructive effort from vain endeavors to change human nature by changing the forms of government.

"It must be recognized that many of the evils of which we complain have their source in the law itself, in privileges carelessly granted, in opportunities for private aggrandizement at the expense of the people recklessly created, in failure to safeguard our public interests by providing means for just regulation of those enterprises which depend upon the use of public franchises.

"Wherever the law gives unjust advantage, wherever it fails by suitable prohibition or regulation to protect the interests of the people, wherever the power derived from the State is turned against the State, there is not only room but urgent necessity for the assertion of the authority of the State to enforce the common law."

TEXAS CAR SHORTAGE REMEDY

A Threat to Put Roads in Receivers' Hands if Relief Is Not Forthcoming.

One of the most progressive of the States in the matter of railroad and trust legislation is Texas. But Texas has struck a snag. Said the Kansas City Times:

Austin, Texas.—In a letter to W. C. Preston, general freight agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco's Texas lines, one of the State Railroad Commissioners stated that if the railroads of the State do not relieve the car shortage within a reasonable time the Commission would put several of the roads in the hands of a receiver and let the courts run them for a while.

He says that Commissioner Allison Mayfield already has made motions to put several roads in the hands of receivers and that he will vote for the motions unless the situation is remedied without delay.

OHIO LIQUOR LAW TO STAND

Increased Tax on Saloons Is Sustained by the Superior Court.

In the last election, Ohio's deciding factor was the prohibition vote. The following from the Chicago Record-Herald shows the status of liquor legislation in that State:

Cincinnati.—The validity of the Aikin law, which raised saloon licenses from \$300 to \$1000 a year, has been sustained by the Superior Court. On the fate of this case depended an extra session of the Legislature to act on scores of other new laws, as the main point of the opposition was the claim that the late Governor Pattison was not in a condition of health to know the contents of bills when he signed them. The saloon men will take the case to the Supreme Court.

SQUARE DEAL IN PENNSYLVANIA

New Legislature Opens With Pledges That Promise Decent Administration.

None of the commonwealths has been more open to the charge of legislative corruption than Pennsylvania, but if one is to judge from the following from the Philadelphia North American, a new regime is impending:

Harrisburg.—With formalities, both necessary and ornamental, measuring nearly, if not quite, up to the standard to be expected of a body housed amid the splendors of Architect Huston's \$13,000,000 art, the Pennsylvania Legislature put itself in working order.

While the Senate is well under Republican

organization control, though savored with more good intent than in the past, the new House, composed in greater part of new members, is regarded as a body with which it will not be safe for any political combination to take liberties.

Speaker McClain knows this, and the organization leaders are studying just how much party influence they can bring to bear without crossing the danger line.

Woods and McClain were elected on strict party votes in the respective houses. The former was seated by 38 to 10 over Senator Webster Grim, Democrat, caucus nominee, and the latter by 157 to 50 over Representative John M. Flynn, of Elk. The Lincoln Republicans voted with the regulars.

Speaker McClain's speech, containing renewed promises of a 'square deal' from the chair, was well suited to the ticklish humor of the House. In part, he said:

"I want your confidence and co-operation, and I am going to give you mine. I want to give it to you, regardless of party or faction or present or past political affiliations. The Speaker's room will have no lock on the door, and the Speaker's ear will be closed to none. Therefore, let us be frank with each other, and at the same time frank with the people of Pennsylvania.

"Speaking figuratively, and in language which I think most of us understand, let me say: 'Play this game of legislation with hands above the board, and no dealing from under the table.'

"There are certain kinds of legislation that have been long demanded by the people, and, permit me to add, in my humble judgment, too long denied. Let us not be restrained by either corporate or political influence from putting such legislation on the statute books before we adjourn."

SOVEREIGN STATE NOT A NATION

Solicitor-General Hoyt in Supreme Court Argues for Federal Authority.

Another phase of the conflict between Federal and State authority is given in the following from the New York World:

Washington.—In explaining to the Supreme Court the Government's attitude in the suit of Kansas to compel Colorado to submit to a division of the waters of the Arkansas River for irrigation purposes, Solicitor-General Hoyt made an argument in support of national interference in State matters.

"The extreme Colorado claim based upon her sovereignty and constitution must fall," he said, "because she is a sovereign State and not a sovereign nation. In the last analysis, the claim means the right to make war, which was surrendered by the States along with the power of compact. The very fact that the controversy is justifiable in this court is proof that a State

has no such absolute right to do what she pleases with what she conceives to be her own."

He contended that where there is, as in this case, a conflict of authority, the National Government should compose the differences. True, there is no Federal police power, but if there is no Federal power there is no power at all.

"There is a sovereign power in the Nation here not enumerated but not denied, and not reserved to the States, because from its very nature it could not be. Some power at this point is essential. If it does not exist we are in a vise—both the States and the Nation powerless at the very point where competent power is most essential. In the nature of things the States can not have this power, being the power to effectuate or restrain the State power when by its necessary effect it passes beyond its own borders."

MANITOBA FOR PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Canadian Province Won't Stand Poor Service and High Rates.

That elsewhere than in the United States portion of the Western world there is pressure to escape the power of monopolies may be gathered from the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—By a sweeping majority the electors of Manitoba have declared in favor of government owned long distance telephone lines, with municipal control of local exchanges.

Within a year lines are expected to be working which will cut the Bell rates completely in two and in many cases make a still greater reduction.

Commencing at Winnipeg the new lines will go south to connect with the Tri-State system at the boundary and west to Portage la Prairie and Brandon, northwest by way of Neepawa and southwest to points in Southern Manitoba.

For years the people of the province have been in the grip of one telephone company. A poor service and high rates have been the chief grievances alleged against the monopoly. With the notable exception of Portage la Prairie the larger centers have declared unmistakably in favor of public ownership. Though small isolated communities have failed to make themselves eligible for a municipal telephone system, the province, as a whole, has strongly indorsed the government's policy. Nearly 65 per cent of the total vote is in favor of the public ownership.

R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, when asked what the government's plans were, said:

"I have instructed the Provincial Public Works Department to at once secure sufficient material for the building of 1000 miles of line as early as possible in the spring.

"Next summer we will build at least 1000 miles of line, and more, if possible. We shall start work as soon as the frost is out of the ground."

"What about municipal exchanges in the towns?"

"They can only be constructed when a sufficient number of subscribers have been received to justify the installation of the system. In other words, neither the government nor the municipalities will proceed with the work until every possible financial safeguard has been taken.

"Before this time next year we expect to have lines working for which we will charge 25 cents for a three-minute conversation over a 100-mile wire. The Bell rates will be completely cut in two in every case, and in many instances the reduction will be much greater."

OWE CITY ENORMOUS DEBT

New York Street Car Lines Have Found Municipality an 'Easy' Creditor.

Taxation, of course, is one of the gravest difficulties with which states from now on will have to do. Said the New York World concerning one phase of this subject:

The street railway companies owe New York City \$23,875,293.79.

These figures, tabulated from the city's books in a half dozen departments, where they have been accumulating since 1886, tell for the first time the full story of the street railways' indebtedness to the city.

If the coming Legislature investigates street railroads, as is suggested, these figures may be inquired into, together with the reasons for their being overlooked by city officials.

Not even an effort has been made by the city's employees to keep a complete record of the sums these companies owe. The accounts are in half a dozen departments. The accounts for overdue taxes are kept in the Tax Arrears Department, those for street repaving and repairs in the Borough Presidents' offices, those for percentages on gross receipts in the City Revenue Bureau, and claims on which suits have been brought in the Corporation Counsel's office. No attempt has ever been made to assemble all these accounts.

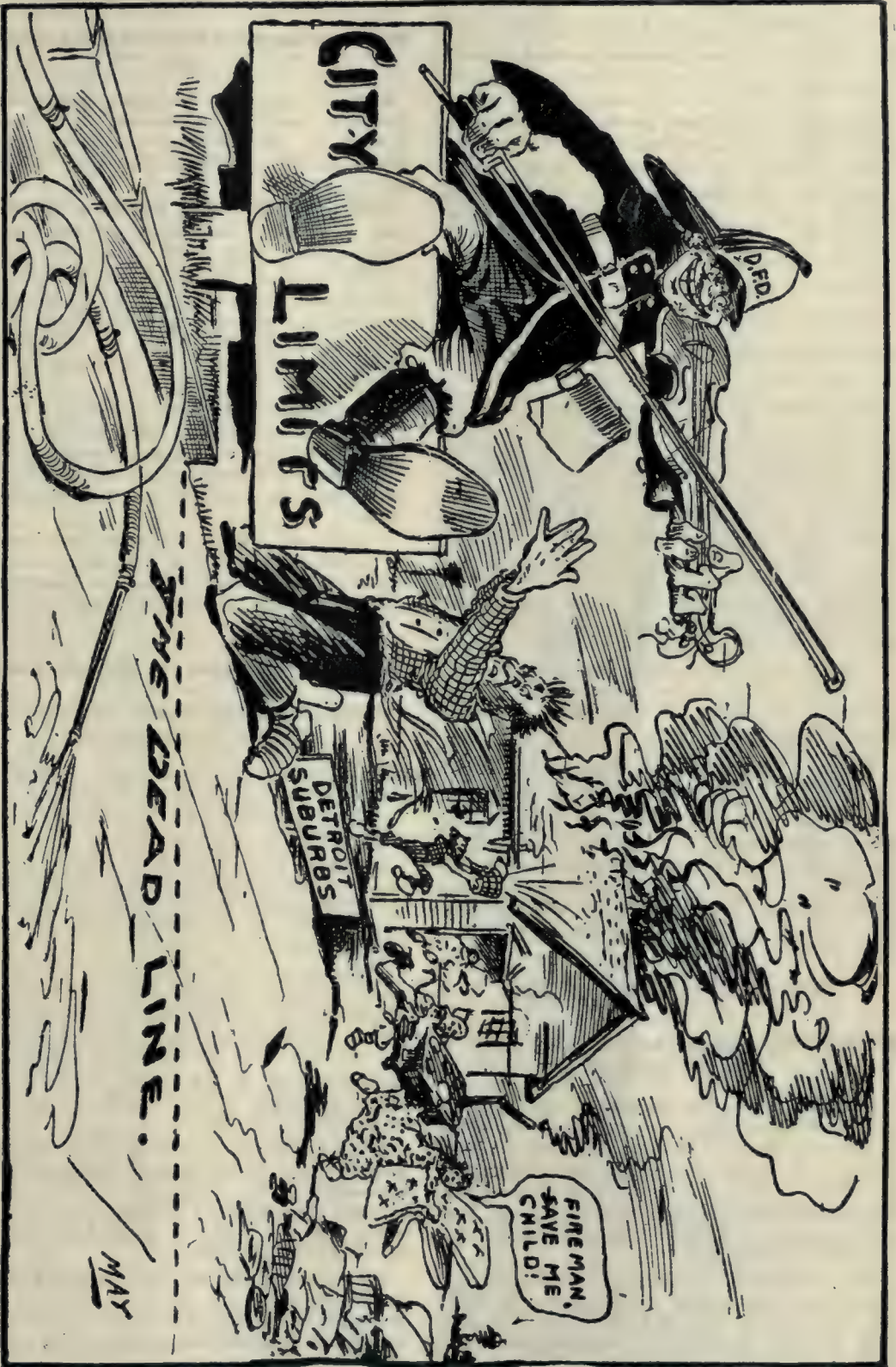
Only with the greatest difficulty were the figures got together from the various sources, where, covered with dust or hopelessly tangled, they have been lying for years.

A fair example of the way these records are kept is furnished by the experience of Corporation Counsel Ellison, who, on taking office three months ago, found the papers relating to street railroad claims dumped in a big heap in a corner of a room.

FIGHT ON MUNICIPAL PLANT

Contest Between City and Private Telephone Companies in Richmond, Ind.

As the contention for and against public ownership gave promise to develop into con-



THE LOCAL NERO.

stantly greater magnitude, the following two items, one from the St. Louis Republic, and the other from the Chicago Record-Herald, have significance:

Richmond, Ind.—There are two interesting industrial contests on in this city. One is between the Bell and Independent telephone interests, and the other is between the Municipal Lighting and Power Plant and the Light, Heat and Power Company, a private concern that formerly had the contract for lighting the streets.

The city's plant, which now represents an investment of \$235,000, is having a hard row to hoe as it finds itself unable to keep its prices for commercial business as low as the private company puts them.

The private company would like to buy the city plant, it is understood, having made one offer for it, and urges as an argument that it has been fully demonstrated that private plants can furnish light cheaper than the municipal plants.

The city is just completing a \$30,000 addition to its plant, and the private company is rebuilding, so that it appears a tug of war is coming in this field. The municipal authorities are determined to make a success of the city's plant, if possible, notwithstanding the many handicaps that a plant of this kind is necessarily under.

It is expected that another offer for the city's investment will be made and a liberal contract offered by the private interests, but it is not believed it will be considered.

In the telephone field the struggle is a bitter one and apparently it is to be a case of survival of the fittest. The Home Company is erecting a handsome exchange building and placing its wires under ground and the Bell Company is reconstructing its system and getting ready for increased business. At the present time the Home Company has the bulk of the local business. It will install an automatic system.

MUNICIPAL PLANT A SUCCESS

Kenosha Water Works Report Shows Profit of \$26,000 for Year.

Kenosha, Wis.—The success of the Kenosha municipal water plant was shown by the filing of the annual report recently. The report shows a net profit to the city for the year just closed of \$26,311. Added to this it is shown that the company has retired bonds during the year to the amount of \$5000 and has spent more than \$17,000 in extensions.

The company was formed ten years ago and at that time the bonded indebtedness was \$137,000. In the ten years \$50,000 of this has been paid and the directors of the company claim that the remaining debt will be liquidated as fast as the bonds come due. Water is supplied at the rate of 12 cents per 1000 gallons.

BRYAN'S REPLY TO ROOT

He Makes Emphatic Protest Against Centralization.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. J. Bryan, commenting on Secretary Root's recent speech, enters emphatic protest to the declaration of centralization which, he says, Mr. Root indorsed. Mr. Bryan says in part:

"He seems to rest his argument upon the old idea of destiny—the refuge of the man who wants to do a thing which he can not defend.

"The division of the powers of government was founded upon the doctrine of self-government and the preservation of the Nation depends upon the careful observance of the limitations between the things that are local and the things that are National.

"If Secretary Root has in mind the Japanese question as it presents itself in California he will find the American people unwilling to turn the school system over to the Federal Government merely to please a foreign nation, however friendly.

"However, if he has in mind the elimination of the trusts, he will find it necessary to deprive the States of present powers to make Congressional action effective."—New York Times.

EUROPE ON STATES' RIGHTS FIGHT

Prominent Publicists Consider San Francisco Incident as Anachronism.

The question of States' rights in the United States is occupying the attention of prominent European publicists, stress being laid upon the San Francisco school incident.

European observers regard the present form of the American Constitution as an anachronism. The Spectator in a long leader, under the heading, "The Coming Struggle in the United States," says:

"The incident is the beginning of the struggle of a nation entering into self-consciousness to free itself from the fetters of particularism which a constitution more than a century old has riveted upon it. Splendid instrument of government as is the United States Constitution from many points of view, it has certain very serious demerits.

"It was framed to provide safeguards against dangers which have long since disappeared and to encourage certain forces which today are more in need of control. The States are given wide autonomy; the Nation is checked on every hand by ultra-vires provisions.

"This was well enough so long as the States were little countries by themselves, cut off by economic and social gulfs from each other, but now that there are common problems and common perils throughout the whole Union, to arm localities with obstructive powers is to play into the hands of reaction and dishonesty and to

make any continuous national policy impossible.

"The people in America have scarcely as yet grasped the whole meaning of nationality. The spirit wakes in them with magnificent fire and energy at a crisis, but they go back to their daily work and forget about it."—Philadelphia North American.

PROTECTIONISM FOLLOWED CIVIL WAR

How Thaddeus Stevens and 'Pig-Iron' Kelley Fought for High Tariff.

Ida M. Tarbell, who is relating the dramatic story of "The Tariff in Our Times" in the American Magazine, passes, in the January number, to an account of the outbreak of high protectionism which followed the Civil War, and of the success of certain special interests in obtaining favors from Congress.

The struggle which characterized the period between 1865 and 1872 was between those who wanted to reduce the duties to ante-bellum proportions and those who wanted to preserve the high schedule made necessary by the war. The fight was a bitter one, and the wool and iron and cotton men won.

Among the interesting figures introduced in this chapter of the narrative are Thaddeus Stevens and 'Pig-Iron' Kelley, who fought passionately in Congress for high protection; David A. Wells, William B. Allison, James F. Wilson, and John A. Kasson, who led in the fight against the outbreak of high protection which followed the war; Andrew Johnson, who vetoed the copper bill; John L. Hayes, one of the most wonderful lobbyists that ever frequented Washington; John Sherman, Senator Morrill, Henry Raymond, 'Tax-Fight-Emanicipation' Pike and others.

Of the raid on Congress just after the war Miss Tarbell gives this graphic picture:

"It was demonstrated that any private interest which could secure the backing of a powerful Senator or Representative like Sherman of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, Kelley of Pennsylvania, could obtain what it wanted from the Congress of the United States, though that favor might raise prices to consumers without giving them compensation in other directions, might destroy established industries and injure an established commerce.

"By 1870 the tariff was a conglomeration of special favors. These unjust and unscientific duties had not been laid without protest. Men like Morrill, Garfield, Fessenden, Allison, Kasson, Raymond, and Sumner had warned against the outbreak. 'It smells of monopoly,' they said again and again, and yet most of them when it came to the test voted with their party. Many of the ablest Republican newspapers, especially those in the West, harangued incessantly against the unfairness of the legislation. But remonstrance, even an attempt at discussion, only aroused the angry cry of 'free trader' from the dominant faction in Congress. 'It has become impossible,' said Mr. Wells, in his report of December, 1869, for any one 'to suggest any

reduction or modification whatever looking to the abatement of prices artificially maintained in the interest of special industries without being immoderately assailed with accusations of corrupt and unpatriotic motives.'

"The tariff legislation was but a part of the deplorable and general attempt which followed the war to make Congress do for the individual what it was his business to do for himself. Men seemed to believe that their future depended on legislation—to have forgotten or never realized that legislation can do nothing more than distribute wealth—it can not produce it, and that the only way you can get money to legislate into the pocket of one individual is by taking it out of the pocket of another. Washington had come to be filled with as fine a band of plunderers as ever besieged a National Congress, tax swindlers, smugglers, speculators in land grants, railroad lobbyists, agents of ship companies, mingled with the representatives of industries seeking protection, until it seemed as if Congress was little more than a relief bureau. At one time in 1869 there were forty-one railroads, or would-be railroads, seeking aid in the House and thirty-seven in the Senate. What was to be the effect of this outbreak of protectionism? Many sober people asked themselves the question in dismay. But at the moment everybody was looking to Grant. The new President would certainly help the situation—bring back Congress and the party to candid discussion, institute economies, clear Washington of the self-seekers."

FOLK WANTS A LOT OF THINGS

Missouri's Governor Plans a Busy Session of the Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In his message transmitted to the Legislature, Governor Folk felicitates the State on its prosperity, calls attention to the condition of the State Treasury, which shows a cash balance of \$2,222,310, an increase of \$335,850 since January 1, 1906, and estimates the receipts for the coming two years from taxation at \$7,165,000.

He recommends placing get-rich-quick concerns and fake mining companies under the building and loan departments for proper restraint; prohibition of rebating between agents and policyholders; a standard act for life insurance companies; an act requiring life insurance companies to distribute dividends actually; an act prohibiting insurance companies from making political contributions; an act prohibiting insurance companies from paying any official more than \$50,000 annually; an act requiring foreign companies to keep at least 70 per cent of premiums invested in the State; a law making it a crime for any person to lobby for special interests for pay and compelling all lobbyists to file printed briefs and arguments for public inspection; abolishment of railroad passes and the enactment of a two-cent rate law; a tax of one-

fifteenth of 1 per cent on the capital stock of each corporation in the State; requiring corporations to sell goods at a uniform price throughout the State; prison punishment as a penalty for violation of anti-trust laws; maximum freight laws and State railroad rebate laws; laws to give cities full power to regulate tolls, charges and rates for gas and other public utilities; a law preventing one corporation from owning

stock in another; a blow at holding companies like the one owning gas and street car monopolies in St. Louis; a law making it a felony to register a bet upon a horse race; suppression of bucket shops; resolution calling on Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the National Constitution looking to the election of United States Senators by popular vote.—New York Sun.

Heroes of the Philippines.

SAVAGE TESTS OF COURAGE IN THE LONG SLOW FIGHT FOR THE MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIVES IN UNCLE SAM'S FAR AWAY POSSESSIONS.

THE recent proposal from Washington to reduce the standing army in the Philippines to ten thousand men is, if correctly reported, not only an amazing commentary upon the prevalence of peace conditions throughout the archipelago as a whole, but is in part a testimony to the remarkable efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, an organization whose methods are little known.

The Constabulary for the past six or seven years has been quietly at work all over the islands anticipating the crime naturally following in the wake of war by arresting malefactors, making friends with and educating them industrially by showing them "how the white man does things," and, in fact, contributing to peace by constructive efforts as well as by limitation of crime.

The Philippine Constabulary is the great organization by which Uncle Sam has enlisted the Filipinos in his service and turned these native troops, under the American officers, into excellent soldiers. The enlisted man in the Constabulary compares favorably with any native troops in the world. He is superior to Britain's native army in Africa, and has even been praised by

some of the few military experts who have watched the work of the Constabulary in the Philippines, as excelling in devotion and bravery, though perhaps not in drill and appearance, England's famous regiment of Sikhs in India.

An All-round Organization.

The Constabulary is an all-round organization, and the American officers in charge have to be all round good men. Here is a jingle called "The Constabulary Man." It would make Kipling weep, but at the same time it is immensely informing as to the divers duties of the American Constabulary officer:

THE CONSTABULARY MAN.

Do you know the careworn fellow with the shoulder straps of red,
With leather puttee leggings and campaign hat on head?
Whose wayworn suit of khaki shows of service in the brush,
And who walks as if some tired, but trying hard to rush?

CHORUS:

Oh, it's boot man, bike man, Constabulary man.
Half police and soldier, who does the best he can;
He is always in for fun or fight, and doesn't care a d——;
Foot or mounted, dry or wet, Constabulary man.

When the country was turned over to the government civil
And the insular police began its journey long up-hill,
Its road was rough and rocky, but was followed with a will,
And those of them who yet remain are following that road still.

His clothes they may be ragged and his spirits may be low;
His stomach may be empty and his pocketbook also,
But when there's trouble in the wind or an enemy in sight
You'll find him always ready and willing for a fight.



STILL ASKING FOR JUSTICE.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

He's a doctor and a lawyer and apothecary, too;
He's a teacher and a padre, with everything else to do;
He's artillery, cavalry, infantry, and sailor on the shore;
He's sure a United Service man, the member of this corps.

Schermerhorn's Great Fight.

Amazing adventures have occurred to some of the officers of the Philippine Constabulary; in fact, they are occurring every day. For a cold-steel, painful experience, that of Lieutenant William Schermerhorn "takes the cake." Schermerhorn is a big, strong, resolute, twinkle-eyed

Scotchman. He stands six feet two in his stockinged feet, and is slender, wiry, and a well-built mass of bone and sinew. Down on the north coast of Mindanao once, Schermerhorn, with several prospective Constabulary recruits, was following a narrow trail through a dense jungle of cane. The path was not more than a foot wide, and the thick jungle on both sides of the trail was dark at midday. Schermerhorn was proceeding at the head of his men. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, a black arm with a terrible knife slipped out of the thicket.

Knife Struck Him on Head.

The knife struck Schermerhorn on the side of the head, almost cracking the skull, and cutting a fearful gash from his cheekbone to his mouth. Simultaneously another hand grasped the Constabulary officer's revolver, leaving him without weapons. Schermerhorn wheeled around and called to his men, but they had deserted in a panic on the back trail. He had grasped the hand of the man who struck him, and, like a vise, he wrenched his opponent's arm until the fellow stood between him and his assailants. Quicker than words can tell, Schermerhorn made a desperate effort to get the huge bolo knife. In doing this he was compelled to grasp the blade, and by his own action cut three fingers from his left hand and made a fearful cut along the palm of his hand. He secured the knife, killed the man whom he still grasped and five men who attacked him, took two prisoners, but two others escaped. To-day Schermerhorn is well and strong. He has left the Constabulary and is now manager of a great plantation in the peaceful, far-away Cagayan Valley. But he has spent months in the hospital, and his body is a mass of seams and scars. Needless to say that the prospective recruits were not enlisted.

General Wright's Suggestion.

The Constabulary was organized in August, 1901, at the suggestion of General Luke E. Wright. The idea was to have an efficient patrol system of the entire islands, which could be cheaply administered through the use of native troops, American officers being in charge of the natives. There are at present two hundred and fifty American officers in the Constabulary, and five thousand native enlisted men. The total appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was \$1,646,000. This includes a vast number of expenses, policing, jails, building and maintaining of telegraph lines, et cetera. Even including these, the total cost per man per year of the Philippines Constabulary is but a trifle. One great feature of the Philippines Constabulary is that just as soon as you put an American uniform upon a native you make a different man of him. When he wears Uncle Sam's uniform the native soldier will follow his American officer to the last ditch. I was down at the battle of Dajo Hill, on little Sulu Island, March 6, 7, and 8, 1906, where forty Constabulary troopers, under Captain White and Lieutenant Sowers, cleared the trail for the first charge against the bandits in Dajo crater. Out of the forty Con-

stabulary soldiers almost fifty per cent were killed or wounded. The Moro Constabulary, with their American uniforms, fought as desperately for Uncle Sam against the bandit Moros, who were of their own blood, as any soldiers in the field. Of course the enlisted Malay does not equal the American soldier, who in headwork and individual initiative is undoubtedly the best soldier in the world, as he is also the bravest and most humane. They do not shoot as straight as Americans, but under American officers they fight desperately, and are frequently useful in bearing the brunt of the charge and saving the American troops. The Constabulary get thrown in the hot places. It is hard on the officers, for the officers are always conspicuous, being Americans and in the lead, and are always targets for *ladrones*.

A Few Statistics.

It is hardly possible to tell by statistics what the Constabulary, as an organization, has accomplished. Their work in the field is really the least of what they do; but the following statistics give an idea of some of the field work for the four years to the end of June, 1905: *Ladrones* and *insurrectos* captured and surrendered, 9155; *ladrones* and *insurrectos* killed, 2504; arms secured, 4288; stolen animals recovered, 7895.

"The Philippines Constabulary is no good," said a young West Pointer to the writer. "Why?" I asked, "don't they do the work?" "Oh, yes; they do the work all right; they get through the country in good shape, but their drill is so sloppy; the men don't dress in good line."

Yet up in Benaue, in the heart of Luzon, Lieutenant Levi E. Case, of the Philippines Constabulary, with forty Filipino soldiers, rules over and directs without friction one hundred and fifteen thousand Igorrotes, the most vigorous race in the entire Malay archipelago. When the Spanish sent up a thousand troops to Benaue in 1837 the Igorrotes killed off all but two hundred of them. But Case has them building roads, trails, and bridges, has got them to cultivating market truck, and putting up schools. Benaue is three days' strenuous travel from the nearest Americans and twelve days' travel from Manila. Case is a little, quiet, modest fellow. He speaks the Igorrote dialect of his region, and if ever he carries a gun he shoots like Cooper's Leather Stocking. Case would not have said that the soldiers were "no good" because perhaps they did not dress in good line. He looks to their efficiency.

How Fletcher Took a Ship.

Of all the strange experiences that have occurred to Constabulary officers, perhaps none affords a more striking example of heroic bravery than the literally astounding adventure of Second Lieutenant (now Captain) Harrison O. Fletcher. Accompanied by two native soldiers, Lieutenant Fletcher, then stationed at Virac, rowed out to the large steamer *Dos Hermanos*, of which a mutinous crew had taken possession, boarded the steamer single-handed in the face of rifle fire, and captured thirty-four insubordinates

and one boy. The circumstances were these, and I do not believe that they can be better presented than they are in Captain Fletcher's report to his superior officer. This report is as modest and concise as Fletcher's personality:

"The Senior Inspector, Albay.

"Sir: I have the honor to report that at 8.30 p. m. on the 13th instant, I heard a disturbance aboard the steamer *Dos Hermanos*, which was anchored about two hundred yards from shore, near my quarters, and thinking that it was a drunken brawl I took two of the guards and started out in a small boat with the intention of reprimanding the ship's officers for not keeping better order aboard their vessel.

"When I was about half way out the steam winch was started to raise anchor with all possible speed. I then thought there must be a mutiny on board, and hurried on. On passing about midship I called out in Spanish to drop anchor, or I would fire. As an answer someone threw a chunk of coal at my boat, which fell short. I saw the man that threw the coal and fired at him. He was on the upper deck of the bridge and when I fired he either fell or jumped into the water on the opposite side. I and my two men then began firing at the steam winch where men were working. They all hid, and I passed around the prow of the vessel and came back to where the ladder was, but it was up, and I could only reach the lower part of it with my hands. The captain then began loudly calling to me to hurry aboard. I managed to get on deck by having my two men fire continuously over my head to keep anyone from cutting me as I climbed up."

Under Fire.

Captain Fletcher modestly does not mention the fact that he was fired on while boarding the vessel.

"Up to this time the officers and passengers were locked up in the staterooms, after being badly cut with bolos and knives. The guards over the staterooms, on seeing me come aboard, fled forward, and the captain and first mate and second engineer (all wounded) came out of the windows. I started forward then, and whenever I saw a man I fired. They all either jumped overboard or went below into the forecabin. I fired at three men who were hanging over the railing, apparently trying to hide. I had first told them to come up, but they would not, and at each shot one fell into the water. I got all corralled in the forecabin and put a guard at stairs and went back and called down to the engine-room to shut off steam from the winch and stop the machinery which was turning the propeller. After putting the other guard at the engine-room stairs with orders to kill anyone who tried to come up, I got the captain, who was very much excited, to go forward and shut off the winch, which I had tried to do, but could not find the lever. I then called ashore for more guards, who were already coming, and took control of the ship, as the captain appeared almost crazy, having been hit with an iron bar. The first mate and

second engineer jumped overboard about the time I came on, the mate swimming ashore and the engineer being picked up by my boat. The chief engineer was killed at the beginning, having received ten stabs. The third engineer, who was one of the plotters, tried to come upstairs about that time and I knocked him down again. The major domo and Chinese carpenter were knocked overboard at the start, and up to this time the bodies have not been found. My men on shore picked up four men, sailors who had swum ashore, and held them.

"The incidents occurring previous to my arrival on board were as follows: The officers and passengers had finished supper and were singing and playing the guitar in the very poop of the vessel and were taken at great disadvantage when they suddenly were attacked by about ten men with knives and bars of iron. The captain was stabbed in the thigh and hit on the head and left for dead. The mate seized one of the men and tried to take his knife away from him, but was badly cut, and another about that time hit the mate with a bar on the head and knocked him senseless. The mutineers then went after the passengers, and the second engineer, who had taken refuge in the back stateroom, dragged the captain and mate in also. Then the mutineers came back and locked the door and placed two men to guard it. The passengers, four men and two women, all managed to get in one stateroom, one of the men receiving a bad cut on the arm. A sailor who was on watch at the time was asked by the captain to open the door. He started to do so, but the boatswain, who was the ringleader of the whole thing, almost cut his hand off with a bolo. The captain called to his *muchacho* to bring his revolver, but the revolver was taken from the *muchacho* by the boatswain. After I came on board the captain sent his boy for another revolver; the boy got the revolver, but did not bring it back, but took it forward, where I found him with it.

All Confessed.

"All confess that they knew of it beforehand, but were afraid of the boatswain, who threatened to kill anyone who did not comply. One sailor, who was sent ashore about 7.30 with a boat to bring out a guitar, remained ashore. He says that he knew what was going to happen and did not want to be in it. All the sailors, firemen, and *muchachos* knew of it beforehand, but some of them were too scared to do anything. I think they had all been drinking *bino* (wine) to get up courage, as they immediately went to sleep after I corralled them. The officers can identify some of the men who assaulted them, and the second engineer knows the two men who killed the chief engineer. The boatswain and quartermaster are still missing. I think they are dead. Two bodies were picked up to-day, one lamp trimmer and one sailor, both shot through the head. I think the boatswain, who was the leader of all, was one of the men that I shot off the rail. By the time that I got out to the ship, which was moving, it was nearly three hundred yards from the shore, and it would take a good

swimmer to swim ashore after having been fighting and working as they had.

"I have thirty-four prisoners and one boy, who is acquainted with the facts in the case, as a witness. I will let the latter stay with the captain, who says he will be responsible for him at any time. There are only two of the robbers missing now, the boatswain and the quartermaster. They are the two men who killed the first engineer and did most of the fighting. I think they are dead, as the beach was lined with people, and no one was seen to swim ashore except the men who were picked up by my men and held.

Planned to Kill All Officers.

"If I had been five minutes later they would have been gone; they were already under way, but were going very slow, as the anchor was not entirely up yet. Their plan was to kill all officers, run away with the ship, and take the 15,000 pesos (\$7,500), which was aboard, then wreck the ship and claim all were lost except them. I will send the prisoners over to-morrow on customs launch Sora. The charges will be mutiny and piracy.

"The two men who were with me behaved very well all the time—Privates Penaloso and Nolla.

"The wounded were taken ashore and I had their wounds dressed with first-aid dressings. The consignee, Gil Hermanos, took charge of the ship until help arrived from Manila.

"HARRISON O. FLETCHER,
"Second Lieutenant, P. C."

Captain (then Inspector) Fletcher had another adventure exactly five months, less a day, after the affair of the Dos Hermanos. At the time it occurred Fletcher was riding a bicycle and was totally unprepared for combat. The affair is concisely stated in the following telegram, copied from the amazingly interesting files of the constabulary headquarters:

"Albay, January 15, 1903.

"Garwood, Constabulary, Manila.

"Night 14th, 9:30 p. m.—Inspector Fletcher on his way to Camalig alone was attacked within a mile of Guinobatan by about thirty bolomen. Received bolo cuts in right shoulder, left jaw, and arm, killing five, wounding four, and capturing one with list of entire forces newly organized in pueblo of Guinobatan. Inspector Fletcher returned to Guinobatan with prisoner, and Inspector Hester pursued them, killing six more. Collect at Polangui.

"GALT, Supply Officer."
—San Francisco Call.

A Cry from the Heart

Oh, tell me how to write the things
That editors will buy,
And I will try and try and try
And try and try and try.

I do not yearn to have my name
On Fame's eternal scroll
By writing things that move the heart,
The liver or the soul.

I do not yearn to be among
The Shakespeares and the lot
Who wrote the things which always will
Keep permanently hot.

Of course, if I should write such things
I'd feel a proper pride,
But if I didn't strike their gait
I'd be as satisfied.

I only yearn to write the things
That editors will buy,
And if you'll tell me how I can,
I'll love you till I die.

Fame doesn't cut much ice with me,
And I am not so sure
I wish it said that I produce
Homeric literature.

But oh, I yearn to have a wad
Like some successful star,
And let the whole world know I own
A Big Red Touring Car.

Gee whiz,
What a dream that is!
—W. J. Lampton, in New York Sun.

A CHAPTER IN RAPID TRANSIT



KICKING IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

TOLD IN CARTOONS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS OF VARIOUS CITIES



HOW MUCH LONGER?

—Chicago Record-Herald.



SIDNEY STRAPHANGER'S CHRISTMAS.

Sketched from life (so Bradford says) in the tent of the indomitable man who has reached Thirty-ninth and Market streets in his trolley expedition.

—Philadelphia North American.



THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE CLOSING OF THE TRACTION
AGREEMENT—CROSS SECTION.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

RELIGION AS AN ISSUE



Church and Morals in Government

—Adapted from New York World.

FRENCH SEPARATION ACTS, AMERICAN VICE RESTRICTION, SUNDAY OBSERVANCE CONTENTIONS, AND ETHICAL LECTURES, COMBINE TO COMMAND ATTENTION.

WHILE it has been the intense situation in France that has again signally summoned public attention to the inevitable intermingling of church and state in men's affairs, the greater aspects of the rehabilitation of religious motif have received their emphasis elsewhere. In the United States the struggle to restrict the popular vices, such as gambling, libidinousness, and commercial dishonesty, has absorbed the energies of officials and stimulated the oratory of speakers and ethical culturists. In all sections it has been recognized that some deeper note than patriotism is essential to economic improvement, and men of great prominence have been as earnest as men of lesser light in seeking to inculcate the higher moral principles which usually eventuate in religious formulae:

THE VATICAN ISSUES A NOTE

France Declared to Have Outraged the Rights of Religion.

Abroad in France, where the church and

state issue has narrowly escaped critical political consequences, the Church has sought to raise the controversy to an international scope by the method reflected in the following from the Associated Press:

Rome.—The note sent by the Vatican to all the papal representatives abroad protesting against the course of the French Government, after asserting that the rights of religion have been outraged by the French Government's action in preventing the head of the church from communicating with the French hierarchy and by the expulsion of Monsignor Montagnini, secretary of the papal nunciature at Paris, says:

"The representatives of the holy see abroad have also received a circular in which are set forth the motives for the action of the Vatican regarding the application of the church and state separation law of 1905. These motives are so grave that it is evidently impossible to accuse the holy see of intransigence, or of unjust hostility to the French Government in condemning the cultural associations which disregarded the essential rights which the church derived from its constitution, such as maintaining an ecclesiastical

hierarchy, established by its divine founder as the basis of the organization of the church. In fact, the law conferred on the cultural associations rights which not only belong exclusively to the ecclesiastical authorities in the practice of worship and in possessing and administering ecclesiastical property, but the same associations were rendered independent of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and instead were placed under the jurisdiction of the lay authorities. The pontiff could not approve of such associations without being lax in his duty as head of the church and without trampling upon the fundamental domestic principles of the church.

"The same can be said of M. Briand's circular. The holy see could not admit the unjust and intolerable conditions which the circular imposed upon the clergy in the exercise of their duties.

"All this evidently shows that the holy see merely did its duty strictly in giving instructions on the subject to the French clergy. If the French Government was animated by calmer sentiments, it could create for the church in France a situation which at least would not injure the essential rights of the holy see which might even, without admitting the principle of separation of church and state, tolerate such a situation in order to avoid worse evils, as it did in the case of other countries."

POPE WOULD BE A MARTYR

Grieved at the French Priests Who Say "We Suffer," He Avows Desire to Feel Persecution.

To the Pope, at least, the French situation has had in it much of the spirit that always makes religious conflicts the most grave that can occur to the human race. Witness the following from the New York World:

Paris.—Pope Pius X is quoted in an interview published in the ultramontane journal, *Le Croix*, as being eager for martyrdom, if opportunity offered. In this interview His Holiness discusses the church crisis in France with M. Franc, correspondent of *Le Croix*.

The Pope, the interviewer says, spoke without harshness, but with great resolution, declaring:

Mgr. Ireland First to Wire.

"The first telegram I received protesting against the action of the French Government was from Archbishop Ireland. This was followed by many others from America and England.

"The episcopacy of the whole world is with the Pope," added His Holiness, with an accent of joy in his voice.

"The French episcopacy has a right to feel proud. Bishops have been evicted from their palaces, but they have given an example of sac-

rifice for the right which fixes the attention of the whole world upon them."

Speaking of the French priesthood, the Pope said:

"The more completely they are deprived of the good things of this world the more these priests will turn to supernatural things and to the defense of principles. Besides, the more they are obliged to look to the people for the where-withal upon which to live, the more they will approach the people in their sympathies, thus acquiring an influence over them which formerly has often been seen to be wanting.

"The movement of the separation of church and state in France is hard, but the morrow will be consoling."

Pius went on to say that he knew some of the priests in France were saying, "It's all very well for the Pope to take this stand, but he does not suffer."

"Most surely," commented the Pope, "I desire to suffer for the cause they support. I would be glad to endure privations of all sorts, to be dragged before judges, to be thrown into prison, and even to give my head.

"I should be happy to die a martyr to the faith, for I know I should go straight to Heaven."

M. Franc inquired what attitude Catholics in France ought to assume toward the new measure prepared by M. Briand.

The Pope's ideas on this subject were that the new measure, like the first law, being condemned, no Catholic, whether he be priest or layman, can be permitted to do anything directed by it, or which can be considered as even a partial acceptance of the new law. On the other hand, the Pope advised that the French clergy remain in their churches and continue to conduct the customary public services.

EVANGELIZING THE WORLD

Thousands of Men and Women Now Engaged in the Work.

While the Catholic Church is seeking to make an international issue of the French Separation Act, the enthusiastic propaganda of the Protestant Church continues to carry that field of religion, whether it so designs or not, into the world wherein nations all too frequently fall into conflict. Said the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Boston, Mass.—That foreign missions received a total income of \$18,605,748 last year, which went to the support of 29,386 stations and out stations, in which were 6750 men and 6039 women

missionaries, is a statement of evangelical forces now engaged in efforts to evangelize the non-Christian world, made public here by Editorial Secretary Strong of the American Board of Missions.

In these stations there are 70,735 native laborers, 1,349,008 communicants, and 1,120,802 under instruction. These totals show an increase over reports of the previous year.

Statistics of principal foreign missionary societies of Evangelical churches of the United States show that women missionaries outnumber the men, there being 3031 of the former to 2043 of the latter. Native contributions amounted to \$1,282,299, and the total income was \$8,266,321.

Great Britain is shown to have more men in the foreign field than women, with 3150 men and 1990 women. The total income of the British societies is \$962,224 below that of the American societies, amounting to \$7,298,097.

The last enumeration of missionaries in China gives their number as 3270. In Japan there are 48,087 Christian communicants in the Protestant churches.

Eighty-nine societies are engaged in Christian work in India, of which thirty-two are American. All of the societies have in this field 3447 foreign missionaries. The 541 hospitals and dispensaries have within the year cared for 2,000,953 patients.

MINISTERS WILL EDIT PAPER

Plan Issue as They Think Disciples Would Under Present Conditions.

Apparently in the consciousness that no weapon of the modern day equals the press in efficacy, the ministers of the Protestant churches frequently are undertaking such movements as the following:

Kenton, Ohio.—For one day Kenton is to have a newspaper conducted and edited as the disciples of the Savior would have it. For the first time this city will have union revival services of all the evangelistic churches.

The Ministerial Association regretted its lack of an official organ to help the services, whereupon the News, the local Republican daily, offered to turn over its office and paper to the Kenton ministers for Saturday, December 29, the preachers to have absolute charge of the entire issue.

The preachers in session adopted the proposition and will publish 3000 extras to sell at 10 cents each to defray expenses. The ministers announce: "The newspaper will be like we believe the apostles of Christ would have it were they here to edit it under modern conditions."

WAR ON SUNDAY THEATERS

New York Playhouses Must Show Cause Why Licenses Should Not Be Revoked.

The following from the Pittsburg Gazette-Times exhibits something of the movement toward moral rectification which may be the precursor of religious developments:

New York.—The city administration will turn to the civil courts for assistance in putting an end to Sunday theatrical performances. It is proposed to make the first move in this direction next week when Oscar Hammerstein will be cited to show cause why the license of his Victoria Theater should not be revoked. The action will be taken by request of the Actors' Church Alliance.

FIGHT FOR OPEN SUNDAY

Subject of Liberty on First Day of Week to Be Taken Through Chicago Courts.

The pressure of the foreign-American element against the application of Sunday regulation is shown in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

The Sunday closing fight in Chicago is on in earnest. It will be a fight to a finish, with neither expense, nor legal resource, nor popular appeal spared in testing the duty of the Mayor to enforce what he calls a dead letter.

With the retaining of Levy Mayer as counsel for Alderman Michael Kenna in the mandamus proceedings brought by the Sunday Closing League the personal liberty organizations served notice of the opening of a determined campaign to uphold Mayor Dunne in his persistent refusal to enforce the law.

Indirectly Attorney Mayer will represent the United Societies for Local Self-Government.

In outlining his plan of attack on the Sunday closing advocates, Attorney Levy Mayer declared that Chicago is the center of a new and growing movement destined to sweep the country, a movement for the establishment of a new liberty, the liberty of Sunday observance. On this ground he will seek to justify the non-enforcement of the law, if not to prove the unconstitutionality of the statute. Another basis of attack will be the right of the courts to intervene in the administration of municipal government.

CHURCH WINS IN PORTO RICO

The Court Divided, All the American Judges Dissenting.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has rendered a decision favorable to the Catholic Church in the case of the Church versus the People as to the ownership of certain properties.

The court finds that properties valued at half a million dollars belong to the church and accrued rents and incomes since 1898, when the United States took the island from Spain and amounting to \$100,000 are declared to be due the plaintiff.

Of the five members of the court three favored the decision for the church. The American judges voted in favor of the Government. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

PULPIT THE COWARD'S CASTLE

Rev. Madison C. Peters Says Classes Control Church Sermons.

"Altho the pulpit is taking such steps as those reflected in the preceding two items, there are still within the Church leaders who feel that there is a ministerial lethargy and indifference to be overcome before current social conditions can be adequately modified. Said the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

New York.—Dr. Madison C. Peters, in his farewell sermon as pastor of the Epiphany Baptist Church, said:

"Every one who knows the emptiness of the pews in nearly all the Protestant churches in New York, knows that so far as Protestants are concerned, New Yorkers have ceased to be churchgoing people. The failure of the church to reach the people is not only a numerical failure—numbers do not always represent power and influence—but it is a failure of quality as well as quantity. By far the vast majority of the people of this city never enter a Protestant church, except possibly to attend a funeral or witness a wedding.

"Among those outside of the churches are a class of men and women who typify and embody the higher forces which are working for good or evil in American society. The non-churched masses are not antagonistic to religion, and they often set a good example to professors themselves. Some years ago at a great labor meeting in Cooper Union the name of the church was hissed, while that of Jesus was cheered. All the religious world outside of the church recognizes the fact that the traditions of the church and the teachings of Jesus are antagonistic.

"Beyond the mere superficialities, Christianity has not as yet been taught in the churches, and therefore it can not be truthfully said that Christianity in New York is a failure, because it has never received a fair trial. Christianity in its last analysis is a social ideal.

"Jesus seldom spoke about the church, but he spoke constantly about the kingdom; the object of his mission was not so much to assure us of a 'Sweet By and By' as to establish a decent now-and-now.

"I am not leaving the church; I am simply

seeking to accomplish the mission of Jesus, and I believe, as conditions exist in New York today, I can do so better outside a church building than in one. In the theater I have leased there will be a common meeting ground for all the people, irrespective of poverty or riches.

"In the church the preacher is expected to conserve the heritage of the past. I believe the preacher should be a prophet, not a parrot, and should contribute both with pen and voice to the molding of the future. Christianity is animated by a social spirit, but it is a fact of history that the churches for full fifteen hundred years, as a whole, have been the allies of the classes.

"I believe with Carroll D. Wright that the adoption of the philosophy of the religion of Christ as a practical creed will be the surest and speediest solution of the difficulties which excite the minds of men.

"I enter upon this new work because I long for a freedom which no man can enjoy in a pulpit where a few men pay his salary and practically dictate what he shall say.

"The pulpit in America, with here and there a notable exception, is a coward's castle. With my pen and my platform I can, if necessary, preach for the love of it, and I emphatically say that there will never be in any pulpit in America a free expression of honest opinion as long as the consciences of the preachers are held in bondage and thralldom by a paid salary."

MAN SUPERIOR TO COMMERCE

Jewish Rabbi Regrets Tendency to Forget the Human Side of Business.

Something of the approach to the reform movement thru the avenues of public exhortation is given in the following from the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Coming as the utterance does from a member of the highly commercialized Jewish race, it has more than usual significance:

Cleveland, Ohio.—In his sermon on "The Machine and Man," at The Temple in this city recently, Rabbi Louis Wolsey of Little Rock, Ark., decried the tendency to place the machine above man, and declared they are but the distributors of man's energy, and that man is supreme above all elements.

Rabbi Wolsey came here to occupy the pulpit for the day, but next September he will take charge of the Scovill Avenue Temple.

"The statement of the Jewish sages that the patriarchs observed the Torah long before it was revealed," he said, in part, "puts man as the chief fact ever and above all Bibles, creeds and philosophies. He lived and moved before them all. He is the central phenomenon of the universe, more important than all the books which are his Bibles, more significant and powerful than all the inventions upon which he so

**PANDORA'S BOX.**

Apropos of the Recent Controversy Between President Roosevelt and the Storers in Regard to the Appointment of Archbishop Ireland as a Cardinal.

—New York World.

freely relies in the hours of his laziness, indolence and luxurious ease.

"The man in commerce greets one with the cold water statement that business is business, by which he means that industry and commerce are things from which the human is eliminated. He sees no human being before him and he cares not who or what you are; he looks upon the form before him as a machine that either buys or sells and his one goal is to reduce all of the various departments of his activity into a system. The labor agitator, the socialist, the reformer, the statesman, and the publicist, have so tabulated men that they are simply denoted by a statistic, a figure that can be manipulated by pressing a button or be set in motion by belting them to some shaft.

"But they who have forgotten and neglected the chief element of the universe, and that element is neither bow nor fire nor sword nor machine nor electricity, are dreamers, for the central thing is not a nameless slave, a drudge, a piece of property, but man, the being in whom there is something of God, the being who wishes and hopes and thinks and wonders, to whose divinity flesh and blood and fiber and bone render the tribute of their all."

IT'S A MORAL PROBLEM

Ethical Condition of the American People Is of the Gravest Concern.

The still more strictly ethical exhortation is typified by the following from the Chicago News:

London.—"After all, America's greatest problem is not a material, but a moral problem," said Clifford W. Barnes, special commissioner of the Religious Education Association of the United States, to the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. "From reading the newspapers one would infer that if we could settle our railway, trust, tariff, and other business questions we should be able to rest on our oars. The truth is that the ethical state of our people is our gravest concern. If we can put this right and keep it right everything else will be easy."

Mr. Barnes is specially interested in that part of the moral problem of America which is indicated by the increase in general lawlessness, and particularly in juvenile criminality. He resigned the presidency of Illinois College a year ago and came to Europe for the Religious Education Association of the United States—an organization formed at the instance of Dr. Butler of Columbia, the late Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago, and other men of like type—to study the religious and moral education of the old world for the guidance of the new.

"I go home," he continued, "with the certain

knowledge that all Europe recognizes the necessity of some effective form of ethical instruction in the public schools. The several countries differ as to methods, but they are a unit as to the need. In America juvenile criminality is on the increase and there is not a doubt in my mind that this is the result of the disappearance of religious teaching from our public schools. The Bible is still read and prayers and hymns are still heard in the schools of the New England States, but education elsewhere throughout the country, so far as the public schools are concerned, is severely secular. I might mention some minor qualifications of this rule, but my statement is substantially correct.

"America's responsibility in this matter is tremendous. It has more than 16,000,000 young people in its public schools. These schools represent an investment of £120,000,000 (\$600,000,000) and cost yearly £50,000,000 (\$250,000,000) of the hard-earned money of parents who want to see their sons and daughters amount to something. We must crowd into their minds and drive into their hearts the moral principles upon which every career must stand if it stands at all."

THE CHURCH NEGLECTS LABOR

Dr. Fagnani, Addressing Workmen, Speaks for More Democracy.

Stricture upon the worthiness of the Church and of its value in the current conditions of life is given in the following from the New York Times:

Bishop Henry C. Potter of Manhattan presided recently at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, in Association Hall, that borough, at which the relations of labor and the church formed the subject of discussion. The speakers included the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary and Frank A. Foster, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

"The church believes in confession. So she tells the laborer to confess his sins to her. It is a poor rule which does not work both ways. The church might go to confession herself and confess her sins to the laboring man. The church has been too prone to place emphasis on the interests of the other world and to neglect the interests of this world.

"The laborer is necessarily engrossed with the affairs of this world. Now the church is realizing she has neglected too much the worldly side. She is learning to leave Heaven and hell to take care of themselves and to look after the things in this life that are sending men to hell.

"God is the God of progress and the church has told labor to be content with wages when

she should have urged labor to demand higher wages. In that she misinterpreted God. She has not been Christian enough in her insistence upon brotherliness that the welfare of each is the concern of all. The earth is rich enough to gratify the desires of all. It is nothing but the lack of brotherliness that heaps up the wealth of a few while the many are impoverished. When the church and labor join hands the kingdom of God will come."

Mr. Foster, speaking for labor, said it welcomed the co-operation of the church and appreciated its sympathy.

"Labor," he added, "realizes that it must satisfy the public conscience that its cause is that of equity and justice. With the co-operation of the laborer, the farmer, and the church, the Republic is safe, no matter what danger threatens. The labor unions are as important an ethical factor in the community as the church, and the unions and the church should work together. In the labor union is the opportunity for the working out of the ideas of fraternity—the teachings of Christ."

LEGISLATION NO CURE FOR ILLS

Professor Jenks Tells Economic Society Moral Awakening Is Needed.

Providence, R. I.—At a joint meeting of the American Historical and American Economic Associations, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University, president of the American Economic Association, delivered the annual address, his subject being "The Modern Standard of Business Honor."

He said it must be confessed that acts of treachery are often condoned by the public when committed by statesmen in the interest of their country. He added:

"It is no less certain that these principles are often wrongly applied in modern business life by men who have in their hands the interests of stockholders. They separate their private morals from their business acts and excuse themselves.

"The frequency of great fortunes, gathered, perhaps, legally, but in ways felt to be unjust, through the power of monopoly, has tended strongly to obscure the moral vision of many well-meaning men who have been thereby led to confound morality with social righteousness, and their acts have formed the excuse for many others to break laws which seem to them unjust. The profit from an unjust, though legal, stock-watering may well prove more demoralizing in business circles than the illegal freight rebate which saves from ruin a grain shipper caught at a disadvantage."

Professor Jenks suggested as a remedy that the State should make the conditions such that

human nature would not be tempted beyond its strength, and make and enforce laws which shall forbid unscrupulous practices like the employment of child labor or the adulteration of goods, etc.

"Among nations as among business corporations," Professor Jenks concluded, "we may see that in the long run, if the moral sentiments of individual citizens are right, moral practices pay.

"There is no reason for discouragement. There is still, however, much more to do for each of us in a way of seeking more clearly the application of the simple, old-fashioned principles of private honesty to the great transactions of corporate business and to the still greater problems of statesmanship. It may seem a tame and impotent conclusion that there is no legislative panacea for our business ills, but that upon us as individuals rests the responsibility for our own improvement. The justification for the conclusion is human nature and the experience of the ages."—New York Times.

PURITAN DAY IN BOSTON

Police Enforce Every Blue Law Left in Statutes of Massachusetts.

Occasionally the moral reaction harks back to "blue law" times. The following from the Chicago Record-Herald is an instance:

Boston.—Every blue law remaining on the statute books of Massachusetts that Police Commissioner O'Meara could find was enforced in Boston recently, and the police presented to the judges of the Municipal Court the names of about 400 men with requests that summonses be issued for them on the charge of violating the Sunday laws.

No arrests were made, but in every case observed by the police the name and address and occupation of the offender were taken for presentation to the court.

Among those found to be violating the Sunday law, which forbids any except works of necessity or charity, were movers of theatrical scenery, teamsters, expressmen, agents of transfer companies, workmen on the Washington Street subway, attendants of fruit stands, stevedores, and other water front employees, window and sidewalk washers, janitors of business buildings and scores of others engaged in minor occupations.

Perhaps the most serious effect of the 'blue' Sunday from the standpoint of the citizens at large was the refusal of Superintendent of Street Cleaning Cummings to order out the usual gang to clean the streets in the business district. It has been the custom for years to give these streets a thorough cleaning on Sunday, as most of them are narrow and on week days are so congested that good cleaning is out of the question, though they are swept every night.

UNION OF ALL PROTESTANTS

Canadian Movement Toward Consolidation on Patriotic Grounds.

Many church people of all denominations, realizing that the religious propaganda is much weakened thru scattering of forces, are engaged in promoting movements similar to the following, as reported in the Indianapolis News:

Boston.—F. W. Burrows, writing in the Boston Transcript, says:

The presence in Boston of the Rev. Dr. William T. Gunn, chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada, brings us in touch with the latest developments in that remarkable movement toward union which is enlisting the earnest co-operation of the Protestant denominational leaders of the Dominion. Prominently connected with them from the beginning in an official capacity, no one can speak more authoritatively of the present status of the negotiations or with a clearer discernment of their probable outcome than Dr. Gunn.

The movement in question is no less an undertaking than a complete amalgamation of the Methodist, Episcopal, Congregational, and Presbyterian bodies within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada. The Methodists in Canada number some 800,000 adherents, the Presbyterians about the same, while the Congregationalists, not a native Canadian church, number about 30,000. By these denominations committees have been appointed to draft a plan of union. They have met, reported progress and meet again within a few days to complete their work, the preliminary stage having received the official sanction of the governing bodies of their respective churches. And now into the midst of this forward state of the negotiations comes the extraordinary proposal to invite the Baptist and the Anglican churches to join in what is vastly more than a friendly conference—a serious effort to accomplish an actual union, if they should accept the invitation of all of the Protestant churches of Canada.

CONFUCIUS PROMOTED

Chinese Edict Raises Him to Level of Heaven and Earth.

At a time when ethics is being so widely discussed, it is of significance to note the renewed adherence of China to Confucius, who was perhaps one of the greatest of pure ethical teachers. Said the Washington Post:

Pekin, December 31.—An imperial edict, pub-

lished to-day, raises Confucius to the same rank as Heaven and earth, which are worshiped only by the Emperor.

It is believed that this action is in deference to the religious scruples of the Christian students in the Government colleges, who object to 'kowtow,' an act required by immemorial custom before the tablet of Confucius.

Confucius, who, despite the age-long reverence for his teachings, has never been worshiped personally as a deity, has been promoted by imperial edict to the dignity of a god. He is given the same rank as Heaven and earth, which, in the Chinese system of religion, form a dual personality, with the attributes of the supreme god ruling the lower world. They, however, are worshiped only by the Emperor.

Confucius, who never arrogated to himself divine attributes, is now deified, according to general belief, for a curious reason, namely, in deference to the religious scruples of the Christian students at the Government colleges, who objected to complying with the custom of kowtowing to the memorial tablet of Confucius, which is placed in all such institutions.

MAHDI TO RECONQUER EGYPT?

Head of Fanatical Moslems, Who Was Believed Dead, Reported Alive.

Another religion from which there promises to arise the passion of religious zealotry, with a corresponding effect upon the political affairs of the world, is set forth in the following from the New York Herald:

Alexandria.—Saleh el Khalidi, president and delegate of the Central Committee of the Islamic Union, who was recently expelled from Tangier and Tunis by the French Government, arrived here from Benghazi, having traveled two months and a half overland by way of Jarabud.

I have just interviewed Saleh. He declines to divulge the object of his visit, but holds credentials of the head of the Senoussi sect, which enabled him to travel through Tripoli with the greatest facility.

He reports that great excitement prevails throughout Cyrenaica owing to news that the Mahdi, who was believed to have died four years ago, is still alive. He showed me a copy of a letter addressed to all Senoussi monasteries, relating that the head of the sect had been seen recently in the guise of a Dervish in the neighborhood of Abecha, capital of Wadai.

This letter sends a message of hope to the Senoussi, adding: "The time is approaching when Moslems will be rid of the Christians."

Members of the sect are firmly convinced that their chief is still alive and will soon leave Kufra at the head of a large army to reconquer Algeria, Tunis and Egypt.



'TWILL SOON BE LIKE THIS IN BOSTON.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SERVICES IN MANY LANGUAGES

Novel Idea of Bishop Potter Adopted by Archdeaconry of New York.

New York.—Bishop Potter has just proposed a plan of remarkable changes in the methods of the Episcopal Church. It provides for services of the church in any language spoken by any large number of persons in New York.

At the last meeting of the Archdeaconry of New York the Bishop offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to arrange for the holding of such services in different parts of the city.

The rapid change in the character of the population of the city, particularly of Manhattan, is given as the reason for the adoption of this policy. It is pointed out that in the part of the city below Fourteenth Street there were five years ago four more Protestant churches than there are now. Notwithstanding the increase of 300,000 in the number of inhabitants in Manhattan within the past five years, there are not as many Protestant churches by two as there were at the beginning of this period. The reason assigned is that most of the increase in population is made up of foreigners, who speak

other tongues than English. While New York has the most polyglot population of any great city, including among its many nationalities 400,000 Italians, 700,000 Jews and 30,000 Armenians, to mention only three of the large number the church at present makes no adequate provision for reaching these elements of the population.—St. Louis Republic.

DANIEL II, LATEST PROPHET

Seer Reveals His Identity to Band of Twenty-three Souls.

Chicago.—A new prophet has arisen in Chicago to seize the throne vacated by John Alexander Dowie. The latest reincarnation of the seers of old is "Daniel II," better known to the outside world as Dr. William Daniel Gentry, a former State Street physician. The new prophet revealed his identity to a band of twenty-three souls at Central Mission Hall, No. 124 Clark Street.

The people of Chicago need worry themselves no longer over the project of a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf, proclaimeth the prophet, who is a strictly up-to-date seer. In

a very short time the earth is going to take a little jump of a couple of hundred miles, as a result of which the deep waterway and many other improvements in the terrestrial globe will be accomplished immediately.

Ships to Sail Over City.

As a matter of fact, it is hardly worth while for the citizens of Chicago to bother themselves about anything at all, for they and their city will soon be resting quietly under fifty feet of water, and the ships of the nations of the earth will sail quietly over the Masonic Temple. So saith the prophet.

In the orthodox manner prescribed by immemorial tradition, the gift of prophecy and the revelation of his identity with the hero of the lions' den came upon the unsuspecting Daniel II like a flash. For nine years he had abandoned the practice of medicine to take up the more lucrative business of faith healing and the casting out of unclean spirits, for this purpose traveling all over the continent.

While passing near Hamilton, Ontario, recently he fell into a deep trance, he declares. Before his eyes stretched a great valley. At the same time his sight attained a remarkable perspicuity and he gazed with eagle glance over the entire Continent of North America and saw the world as it had been in the days of the cave men, before even the Indian had seen the prairies.

Simultaneously the seer heard a voice proclaim in his ear that he was Daniel, reincarnated to proclaim the truth to the world. Awakening, Dr. Gentry hastened back to Chicago and summoned his followers.

In his glimpse of the world as it used to be Daniel discovered that the deep waterway from the lakes to the Gulf indeed had been once an established fact, and he sat immediately about to discover how the change had come about. Naturally he turned first to the book which he had written in those far-distant times when he had witnessed to the truth before the King of Babylon, and there he found the secret revealed.

Earth Thrown Off Balance.

According to the prophet the earth was thrown off its balance at the time of the crucifixion, and in the nineteen centuries which have elapsed it has been wandering on its misguided way, accumulating snow and ice, formerly unknown, and incidentally disrupting the internal navigation system of North America. As a conclusive proof of his statement, Dr. Gentry points to the fact that the magnetic pole is several hundred miles from the North Pole, and also that investigation has proved that the polar regions formerly were within the tropical zone.

This state of things is all going to be altered very shortly, he says, but the manner in which the change will occur promises small comfort to Americans. The new prophet essentially is a man of wrath and his prophecies teem with denunciations and calamities.

When the change comes, he says, Lake Erie will disappear and Lake Michigan will arise and sweep Chicago out of existence. At the same

time all the cities of the Atlantic Coast will be inundated, he says. In order to avoid any unfairness in his distribution of calamities, Daniel II has provided earthquakes for the destruction of all the great cities of the interior, and with disregard for figures declares that "incalculable billions of people" will be destroyed.

Unlike Dowie, Dr. Gentry has no intention of building a new Zion. Those who believe in him, he claims, will be caught up out of the general devastation and conveyed to Jerusalem. He apparently is not concerned about what will happen in the rest of the world apart from North America and Palestine.—St. Louis Republic.

SCIENTIST EXPOSES "MIRACLE"

Blood of St. Gennaro, Revered in Rome, Liquefied Every Year by Churchmen.

Rome.—An interesting experiment was conducted at the People's Palace here recently, when Sig. Giaccci gave a visible and comprehensive demonstration of the yearly "miracle" of the liquefying of the blood of St. Gennaro, which is kept in a phial in the church of St. Gennaro at Naples. Sig. Giaccci explained and showed that this change was effected by the use of a chemical combination, known to the ancients for the preservation of blood, and that blood treated with it liquefies at a certain temperature. Sig. Giaccci performed his experiments with calf's blood, adding thereto substances the nature of which he did not reveal. He will make a scientific communication in the matter.—Chicago Tribune.

WHY SAM JONES WAS A CLOWN

It Was What the People Wanted and Paid \$500 a Night For.

Apropos of the death of Sam Jones, the evangelist, a Boston minister tells the following story of one of Jones's meetings in the People's Temple.

"I sat on the platform next to a Methodist Bishop," he says in the Boston Transcript. "That night Jones wanted to preach the Gospel.

"He took a text, told the story of the context, called attention to a shade of meaning brought out in the Revised Version and talked twenty minutes in a scholarly, dignified way. The Bishop was bored.

"Then Jones stepped out beside the pulpit and with his little, cackling laugh, said: 'Huh! Old Brother Goody-goody!'

"The Bishop pricked up his ears, and so did the congregation.

"Jones raised his voice two notes, and said merrily, 'Old Sister Goody-goody!'

"The Bishop sat up and smiled. So did the people.

"All the little goody-goodies!"

"The Bishop turned to me and grinned. He had got what he had come for. So had the rest of them. From then to the end it was ragtime,

nonsense and slang for the syncopated notes, and here and there a measure or two of Gospel.

"At the end I got out without meeting Jones again, but I was not missed. The Bishop had him by the hand congratulating him, and the audience was surging around the platform as in the days when men displayed with pride 'the hand that shook the hand of Sullivan.'

"Jones had elements of genuine humor. Personally he was a man of considerable culture. He talked in a smooth, Southern voice, and in conversation impressed you as a gentleman.

"And he could preach a sermon as reverent and conventional and dull as any of us. There was method in his madness. He believed that the people wanted slang and nonsense, and he gave them what they wanted, and some things between which they did not want, or thought they did not want.

"He was an independent preacher; he could afford to be so, for he got \$500 for an evening of slang and could afford to tell the local clergy who had to get on with cranky people all the

year that they would not be in hell ten minutes till the devil would have them saddled and bridled and would ride them over the place."—New York Sun.

SAVING SOULS AT 101

"Mother" Parker Missionary Among Hawaiians for Sixty-five Years.

Honolulu.—A remarkable case of longevity was celebrated here recently when "Mother" Parker, one of the first missionaries to the islands, became 101 years of age. Her mind is still very active and bright considering her extreme age, and her health is in some respects better than it was some years ago.

She was born in Branford, Conn., December 10, 1805, and came to these islands in 1833 with her husband. Both were missionaries. She has lived in Hawaii seventy-three years and been a missionary sixty-five years among the native Hawaiians.—New York Herald.

THE SEPARATION ACT.

FULL TEXT OF THE NOW FAMOUS MEASURE WHICH HAS RAISED SUCH A STORM OF RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

CHAPTER I.

Principles.

Article 1.—The Republic assures liberty of conscience. It guarantees freedom of worship, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter imposed in the interest of public order.

Article 2.—The Republic does not recognize or support by salaries or subsidies any religion. Consequently, from the first of January next following the promulgation of the present law there will be stricken from the budgets of the state, of departments, and of communes all appropriations relating to religious worship. There may nevertheless be included in such budget appropriations for chaplains, designed to assure freedom of worship in public establishments, such as lycees, colleges, schools, hospitals, asylums, and prisons.

The public religious establishments are suppressed except as provided in Article 3.

CHAPTER II.

Assignment of Property—Pensions.

Article 3.—The establishments of which the suppression is declared by Article 2 will con-

tinue provisionally to exercise their functions conformably to the regulations now in force until the assignment of their property to associations for which provision is made by Chapter IV, and at the latest until the expiration of the period hereinafter named.

Upon the promulgation of the present law the agents of the Department of the Public Domain shall draw up an inventory describing and appraising:

1. The property, real and personal, of the said establishments.

2. The property of the state, of the departments, and of the communes, the use of which has been enjoyed by the same establishments.

This double inventory shall be drawn up in the presence of the legal representatives of the ecclesiastical establishments, or those duly cited by notification in administrative form.

The agents charged with the inventory shall have the right to demand the production of deeds and documents necessary for their work.

Article 4.—Within a year from the promulgation of the present law the property, real and personal, of the menses (endowments), vestry-

men, presbyteral councils, consistories, and other establishments of public worship, subject to all charges and obligations with which they are incumbered and to all special interests with which they are affected, shall be transferred by the legal representatives of these establishments to the associations which, conforming to the regulations of the general organization of the religious worship of which they propose to assure the exercise, shall be legally formed according to the provisions of Article 19 for the observance of that religion in the districts wherein the said establishments are situated.

Article 5.—Property of state origin designated in the preceding article which is not incumbered with the conditions of a pious foundation created subsequent to the law of the eighteenth germinal year X, shall revert to the state.

The assignment of property shall not be made by the ecclesiastical establishments until one month after the promulgation of the public administrative regulation provided for in Article 43. The annulment of assignments made in violation of this provision may be demanded before the Civil Court by any party in interest or by the public prosecuting officer.

In case of the alienation by the religious association of personal or real property constituting part of the patrimony of the establishment dissolved, the amount produced by the sale shall be invested in registered securities or according to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 22.

The purchaser of the property thus alienated shall be personally responsible for the observance of this regulation in the investment.

Property reclaimed by the state, by departments, or by communes shall not be alienated, converted, or changed until the reclamation has been adjudicated by competent tribunals.

Article 6.—The associations to which shall be assigned the property of the suppressed ecclesiastical establishments shall be responsible for the debts of those establishments, as also for loan contracted by them subject to the provisions of the third paragraph of the present article; until they have discharged these liabilities they shall not enjoy the right of the revenues produced by the property, which are to be turned over to the state by virtue of Article 5.

The gross revenue of the said property remains pledged to the payment of the balance of the regular and lawful debts of the suppressed public establishment, when no association for worship shall be formed qualified to take over the patrimony of the establishment.

The interest charge for loans contracted for expenses relating to religious buildings shall be borne by the associations in proportion to the time during which they have enjoyed the use of these buildings under the provision of Chapter 3.

In case the state, the departments, or the communes shall re-enter into possession of those of these edifices of which they are proprietors they shall be responsible for debts regularly contracted and attaching to said edifices.

Article 7.—Property, real and personal, affected with a charitable use or any other interest foreign to religious worship shall be assigned by the legal representatives of the ecclesiastical establishments to public services or establishments of public utility, the object of which is of a like nature to that of the said foundations. The assignment must be approved by the prefect of the department where the ecclesiastical establishment is situated. In case of non-approval it shall be ratified by decree of the Council of State.

Any action for re-entry or reclamation must be taken within six months, beginning with the day on which the prefect's decree or the decree approving the assignment shall be inserted in the Journal Officiel. Such action can be instituted only in respect to donations or legacies, and only by the donors or their heirs in direct line.

Article 8.—Should an ecclesiastical establishment fail within the period fixed by Article 4 to proceed to the above prescribed assignment, it shall be made by decree.

At the expiration of the said period the property to be assigned shall be, until its assignment, placed in sequestration.

In case property assigned by virtue of Article 4 and of paragraph 1 of the present article shall be either at once or subsequently claimed by several associations formed for the exercise of the same religion, the assignment which shall have been made by the representatives of the establishment or by decree may be contested before the Council of State sitting as a court, which shall give its decision having in view all the circumstances of fact.

The application shall be made before the Council of State within a year from the date of the decree, or of the notification to the prefecture by the legal representatives of the public establishments of the religion in question of the assignment affected by them. Such notification must be made within one month.

The assignment may be subsequently contested in case of a division in the association possessing the property, of the creation of a new association in consequence of any alteration in the territory of the ecclesiastical district, and in a case where the assignee association is no longer in a position to fulfill its object.

Article 9.—In default of the formation of any association to take over the property of a public religious establishment the property shall be assigned by decree to the communal establishments for poor relief or public charity situated within the territorial limits of the ecclesiastical district concerned.

In case of the dissolution of an association, property which shall have devolved upon it in pursuance of Articles 4 and 8 shall be assigned by decree rendered by the Council of State either to similar associations in the same district or, in default thereof, in the nearest neighboring districts, or to establishments indicated in the first paragraph of the present article.

All actions for re-entry or reclamation must be begun within six months from the day when the decree shall have been inserted in the Journal Officiel. Such action may be instituted only in respect of gifts and legacies and only by the donors or their heirs in direct line.

Article 10.—Assignments provided for by the preceding articles shall be exempt from all treasury fees.

Article 11.—Ministers of religion who at the time of the promulgation of the present law shall have completed their sixtieth year, and who for at least thirty years shall have exercised ecclesiastical functions remunerated by the state, shall receive an annual pension for life equal to three-quarters of their salaries.

Those who shall be above the age of forty-five years, and who during twenty years at least shall have exercised ecclesiastical functions remunerated by the state, shall receive an annual pension for life equal to half of their salaries.

Pensions granted by the two preceding paragraphs shall not exceed 1500 francs.

In case of the decease of the beneficiaries these pensions shall accrue to the extent of one-half of their amount to the profit of the widow and of the minor orphans left by the deceased, and up to one-quarter of the amount to the profit of the widow without minor children. Upon the orphans attaining their majority their pension shall cease and determine.

Ministers of religion now receiving a salary from the state, to whom the conditions above described shall not apply, shall receive during a period of four years following the suppression of the appropriation for public worship an allowance equal to the full sum of their salary for the first year, to two-thirds thereof for the second, to one-half for the third, and to one-third for the fourth.

However, in communes of less than one thousand inhabitants, and for ministers of religion who shall continue there to exercise their functions, the duration of each of the four periods above indicated shall be doubled.

The departments and communes may, under the same conditions as the state, grant to ministers of religion now receiving salaries from them pensions or allowances established upon the same basis, and for an equal period of time.

These provisions shall not affect rights to pensions acquired under previous legislation, or to assistance accorded either to former ministers of the different religions or to their families.

The pensions for which provision is made in the first two paragraphs of this article shall not be in addition to any other pension or any other stipend allowed under whatsoever title by the state, the departments, or the communes.

The law of the 27th of June, 1885, relative to the personnel of suppressed faculties of Catholic theology, is applicable to professors, lecturers, readers, and students of the faculties of Protestant theology.

The pensions and the allowances above provided for shall not be transferable and are exempt from attachment under the same conditions as civil pensions. They shall cease and determine in case of condemnation to penal servitude or degrading punishment, or in case of condemnation for one of the offenses indicated in Articles 34 and 35 of the present law.

Loss of French citizenship shall act, during the period of such loss, as a bar to the obtaining or to the enjoyment of a pension or allowance.

Applications for pensions will be barred if not made within one year from the promulgation of this law.

CHAPTER III.

Edifices for Public Worship.

Article 12.—Buildings which have been put at the disposal of the nation and which, by virtue of the law of the eighteenth germinal year X, serve for purposes of public worship or for the residences of ministers of religion (cathedrals, churches, chapels, temples, synagogues, houses of archbishops and of bishops, presbyteries, seminaries), with the outbuildings pertaining to them, and the furniture and objects therein contained at the time the said edifices were reconveyed for religious use, are and remain property of the state, of the departments, and of the communes.

In respect to these edifices, as well as to those of later date than the law of the eighteenth germinal year X, of which the state, the departments, and the communes are the proprietors, as well as in respect to faculties of Protestant theology, the proceeding shall conform to the provisions of the following articles:

Article 13.—Buildings used for purposes of public worship, with their furniture and equipments, shall be put free of charge at the disposal of public religious establishments, and thereafter of the associations summoned to succeed them, to which the property of these establishments shall be assigned according to the provisions of Chapter II.

The cessation of this right of use and, if occasion arises, its transfer shall be pronounced by decree without right of appeal to the Council of State in its judicial capacity:

1. If the beneficiary association is dissolved.
2. If, save for reasons of compelling necessity, religious worship shall cease to be celebrated during six consecutive months.
3. If the preservation of the building or that of the movable objects listed under the law of 1887 and of Article 16 of the present law, is imperiled by inadequate care and maintenance, and after an order of the Municipal Council, or, in default of that, of the prefect, has been duly served.
4. If the association ceases to fulfill its object or if the buildings are diverted from their prescribed use.

5. If it fails of compliance with either the provisions of Article 6 or of the last paragraph of the present article, or with the enactments relating to historic monuments.

The secularization of these buildings may in the aforesaid cases be proclaimed by decree of the Council of State; in all other cases secularization may be proclaimed only by law.

Buildings formerly dedicated to religious use, in which ceremonies of public worship have not been observed for a year anterior to the present law, as well as those which have not been reclaimed by an association for religious worship within two years after its promulgation, may be secularized by decree.

This provision shall apply to those buildings of which the secularization shall have been applied for prior to the 1st of June, 1905.

Public religious establishments, and afterward the beneficiary associations, shall be held responsible for repairs of all kinds as well as for the cost of insurance and other charges pertaining to the buildings and to the furniture and equipments.

Article 14.—Houses of archbishops, and bishops, presbyteries, and their appurtenances, the Catholic theological seminaries, and faculties of Protestant theology, shall be left to the gratuitous use of the public religious establishments, and thereafter of the associations for which provision is made in Article 13, as here provided: The houses of archbishops and of bishops during a period of two years; the presbyteries in the communes where the minister of religion shall reside, the Catholic theological seminaries, and faculties of Protestant theology, during a period of five years dating from the promulgation of the present law.

The establishments and associations are subject in all that concerns these edifices to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 13. They shall not, however, be held responsible for structural repairs.

The enjoyment of this right of occupation by the establishment and associations shall be terminated under the conditions and according to the forms prescribed in Article 13. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 5 of the same article are applicable to the buildings designated by paragraph 1 of the present article.

The diversion to a public use of portions of the presbyteries not necessary for the associations for religious worship occupying them may, within the period provided for in the first paragraph, be proclaimed by a decree of the Council of State.

At the expiration of the periods of gratuitous occupation the right of disposal of the buildings shall revert to the state, to the departments, and to the commune.

The cost of domiciles now defrayed by communes having no presbyteries, under provisions of Article 136 of the law of the 5th of April, 1884, shall continue to be borne by them during a period of five years; upon the dissolution of the association this charge shall cease irrevocably.

Article 15.—In the Departments of Savoie, of Haute-Savoie, and of the Alpes-Maritimes the right to occupy edifices which date from a time prior to the law of the eighteenth germinal year X, serving for religious worship and the lodging of ministers, shall be assigned by the communes within which they are situated to the associations for religious worship under the conditions indicated in Article 12, and in accordance with the present law; apart from these obligations the communes may freely dispose of the right of ownership in these buildings.

In these departments the cemeteries shall remain the property of the communes.

Article 16.—A complementary list of the buildings serving for public religious worship (cathedrals, churches, chapels, temples, synagogues, houses of archbishops and bishops, presbyteries, seminaries) shall be prepared, in which shall be included all of these edifices as embody, in whole or in part, an artistic or historic value.

Articles of furniture or buildings designated in Article 13 which have not yet been entered upon a list drawn up as prescribed by the law of the 30th of March, 1887, are by the effect of the present law added to said list. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts shall prepare within a period of three years a definitive classified list of these objects, the preservation of which presents from the point of view of history or of art a sufficient interest. At the expiration of this period the other objects shall be stricken from the list.

All other classes of buildings and furniture assigned in virtue of the present law to the associations may be listed under the same conditions as if they belonged to the public establishments.

Other provisions of the law of the 30th of March, 1887, shall remain in force.

The ecclesiastical archives and libraries in the houses of archbishops and bishops, Catholic theological seminaries, parishes, chapels, and their dependencies shall be inventoried, and those which are recognized to be the property of the state shall be restored to it.

Article 17.—Buildings classified according to the provisions of the law of the 30th of March, 1887, or of the present law, are inalienable and imprescriptible.

In the case where the sale or exchange of a listed object shall be authorized by the Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, a right of pre-emption is accorded: (1) to the associations for worship; (2) to the communes; (3) to the departments; (4) to museums and societies of art and archaeology; (5) to the state. The price shall be fixed by three experts designated by the vendor, the purchaser, and the president of the civil tribunal.

If the right of pre-emption is not exercised by any of the purchasers indicated above the sale shall be public, but the purchaser of a listed object is forbidden to transport it out of France.

No work of repair, restoration, or maintenance required for monuments or listed movable objects may be commenced without the authorization of the Minister of Fine Arts, nor executed save



GUIDE POSTS TO KING LEOPOLD'S REALM

—Detroit Journal.

under the supervision of his administration; proprietors, occupants, or possessors who shall order work done in violation of this provision shall be subject to a fine of from 16 to 1500 francs.

Every violation of the above provisions, as well as of the provisions of Article 16 of the present law, and of Articles 4, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the law of the 30th of March, 1887, shall be punished by a fine of from 100 to 10,000 francs, and by imprisonment of from six days to three months, or by either of these penalties separately.

The buildings and the listed movable objects shall be freely open to the visits and inspection of the public without charge or fee.

CHAPTER IV.

Associations for Religious Worship.

Article 18.—The associations formed to provide for the cost and maintenance of public religious worship must be constituted in accordance with Article 5 and the following articles of the first chapter of the law of July 1, 1901. They shall, furthermore, be subject to the provisions of the present law.

Article 19.—These associations shall have religious worship for their exclusive object, and shall be composed at least:

In communes of less than 1000 inhabitants, of 7 persons.

In communes of 1000 to 2000 inhabitants, of 15 persons.

In communes of which the number of inhabitants is above 20,000, of 25 adult persons domiciled or residing in the parish.

Any of their members may at any time retire upon payment of assessments due and of those of the current year, notwithstanding any clause to the contrary.

Notwithstanding any clause of the statutes to the contrary, acts of financial and legal administration of the property by the directors or administrators shall be at least once a year presented for audit and examination to the general assembly of the members of the association, and submitted to its approval.

The associations may receive, in addition to the assessments provided by Article 6 of the law of the 1st of July, 1901, the proceeds of collections and offerings for the expense of worship, and may receive payments: For religious ceremonies and services, even by endowment; for the rental of pews and seats; for the furnishing of objects destined for funeral services in religious buildings, and for the decoration of such buildings.

They may pay over the surplus of their receipts to other associations constituted for the same purpose, and such transfers shall be exempt from fees and dues.

They shall not, under any form whatsoever, receive subsidies from the state, from the departments, or from the communes. Sums allowed for the repairs of registered monuments are not considered as subsidies.

Article 20.—These associations may under the

forms prescribed in Article 7 of the decree of August 16, 1901, form unions having a central administration or direction; these unions shall be subject to the regulations prescribed by Article 18 and by the last five paragraphs of Article 19 of the present law.

Article 21.—The associations and their unions shall keep an account of their receipts and expenditures; they shall each year draw up a financial statement for the past year and prepare an inventory of their property, real and personal.

The inspection and auditing of the financial accounts of the associations and unions shall devolve upon the Department of Internal Revenue and the Inspectorate General of Finance.

Article 22.—Associations and unions may employ their available resources for the establishment of a reserve fund sufficient to insure the cost and maintenance of worship, which fund shall in no case be diverted to other purposes; the amount of this reserve in the case of unions and associations having more than 5000 francs of revenue shall not exceed three times, and for other associations six times, the average amount annually expended by each of them during the five preceding years for the expense of public worship.

Independent of this reserve, which must be invested in registered securities, they may establish a special reserve, the funds of which must be deposited in money or in registered securities in a government bank of deposit to be employed exclusively, interest thereon included, for the provision, the construction, the decoration, or the repairs of buildings or furnishings for the use of the association or the union.

Article 23.—The directors or administrators of an association or of a union who shall have violated Articles 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 shall be punished by a fine of from 16 francs to 200 francs, and for a second offense by a fine double these amounts.

The courts may, in case of a violation of the first paragraph of Article 22, condemn the association or the union to pay over any ascertained excess of the communal establishments of poor relief or charity.

They may, furthermore, in all cases coming under the provisions of the first paragraph of the present article, decree the dissolution of the association or the union.

Article 24.—Buildings set apart for public worship which belong to the state, to the departments, or to the communes, shall continue to be exempt from the realty tax and from the door and window tax.

Edifices serving as residences of ministers of religion, seminaries, and the faculties of Protestant theological institutions belonging to the state, to the departments, or to the communes, and property belonging to the associations and unions are subject to the same imposts as those of private individuals.

The associations and unions are not in any case subject to the special corporation tax, nor to those imposed on clubs by Article 33 of the law of August 8, 1890, nor to the income tax of

four per cent imposed by the laws of December 28, 1880, and December 29, 1884.

CHAPTER V.

Public Worship Regulations.

Article 25.—Meetings for public worship held in places belonging to an association for religious worship or put at its disposal are public. They are relieved from the formalities prescribed in Article 8 of the law of June 30, 1881, but remain subject to the supervision of the authorities in the interest of public order. They may take place only after a declaration made according to the forms prescribed by Article 2 of the same law indicating the place in which they are to be held.

A single declaration suffices for all the regular, stated, or special meetings which shall be held during the year.

Article 26.—It is forbidden to hold political meetings in places regularly used for public worship.

Article 27.—Ceremonies, processions, and other outdoor observances of religion shall continue to be regulated in conformity to Articles 95 and 97 of the municipal law of the 5th of April, 1884.

The ringing of church bells shall be regulated by municipal decree, and in case of disagreement between the mayor and the president or director of the association for religious worship, by decree of the prefect.

The public administrative regulation prescribed by Article 43 of the present law shall determine the conditions and the cases in which the ringing of bells upon civil occasions may take place.

Article 28.—It is forbidden in future to erect or affix any religious sign or emblem upon public monuments, or in any public place whatever, with the exception of the edifices set apart for religious worship, burial grounds in the cemeteries, monuments of the dead, museums, and expositions.

Article 29.—Violations of the preceding articles are punished by simple police penalties. Subject to these penalties, also, in cases covered by Articles 25, 26, and 27, are those who have organized the meeting or demonstration, those who have participated in it as ministers of religion, and, in the case of Articles 25 and 26, those who have furnished the place of meeting.

Article 30.—In conformity with the provisions of Article 2 of the law of the 28th of March, 1882, religious teaching may be given to children between the ages of six and thirteen years registered in the public schools only outside of school hours.

The provisions of Article 14 of the law above cited shall be applied to ministers of religion who infringe this prohibition.

Article 31.—A fine of from 16 francs to 200 francs and imprisonment for from six days to two months, or either of these penalties separately, shall be inflicted upon those who by assault, violence, or threats against an individual, either in causing him to fear the loss of his employment, or of exposing himself to injury in his person, his family, or his fortune, shall have de-

termined such person to exercise or to abstain from exercising rights of religious worship, to join or to cease to be a member of any association for religious worship, to contribute or to refrain from contributing for the maintenance of a religion.

Article 32.—The same penalties shall be inflicted upon those who shall have prevented, delayed, or interrupted religious worship by disorderly conduct in the place used for the services.

Article 33.—The provisions of the two preceding articles shall apply only to disorders, violence, or assaults not of a nature to call for severer penalties under the provisions of the Penal Code.

Article 34.—Every minister of religion who in the place where religious services are held, by spoken discourse, by readings, by writings distributed, or by placards posted up, shall have insulted or defamed any citizen charged with a public duty shall be punished by a fine of from 500 francs to 3000 francs and by imprisonment for from a month to one year, or by either of these penalties separately.

The fact of the defamation, but only when it relates to official functions, may be established before the correctional tribunal under the forms prescribed by Article 52 of the law of the 29th of July, 1881. The provisions of Article 65 of the same law apply to offenses under the present and the following article.

Article 35.—If a speech, discourse, or a writing posted up or distributed publicly in places where religious services are held shall contain a direct provocation to resist the execution of the laws or the lawful acts of public authority, or if it shall tend to raise up or arm a part of the people against the others, the minister of religion who shall be found guilty shall be punished by an imprisonment of from three months to two years, without prejudice to the penalties incurred for complicity in case the provocation shall have been followed by sedition, revolt, or civil war.

Article 36.—In case of condemnation by the minor police courts or by the correctional courts under the provisions of Articles 25, 26, 34, and 35, the association established for religious worship in the building where the offense has been committed shall be held civilly responsible.

CHAPTER VI.

General Regulations.

Article 37.—Article 463 of the Penal Code and the law of March 26, 1891, are applicable to all cases in which the present law imposes penalties.

Article 38.—The religious congregations remain subject to the laws of the 1st of July, 1901; the 4th of December, 1902, and the 7th of July, 1904.

Article 39.—Young men who as theological students have secured the exemption provided by Article 23 of the law of July 15, 1889, shall continue to benefit thereby conformably to Article 99 of the law of the 21st of March, 1905, upon condition that at the age of twenty-six years they shall have obtained employment as a minis-

ter of religion and be paid by an association for religious worship, subject to conditions which shall be imposed by a public administrative regulation.

Article 40.—During eight years, beginning with the promulgation of the present law, ministers of religion shall be ineligible to membership in the municipal council of the communes where they exercise their religious functions.

Article 41.—The sums made available each year by the suppression of the budget of religious worship shall be divided among the communes in proportion to the quota of the tax on unimproved lands, which shall have been assessed upon them during the year preceding the promulgation of the present law.

Article 42.—Provisions of law, relative to the existing public holidays, shall remain in force.

Article 43.—A public administrative regulation, to be drawn up within three months after the promulgation of the present law, will prescribe the measures proper to assure its enforcement. The conditions in which the present law shall be applicable to Algeria and the colonies will be determined by public administrative regulations.

Article 44.—Are and remain abrogated all enactments relative to the public organization of

religions previously recognized by the state, as well as all enactments contrary to the present law, and notably:

1. The law of the eighteenth germinal year X, providing that the convention ratified the 26th messidor, year 9, between the Pope and the French Government, all the organic articles of the said convention, and of the Protestant denominations, should be executed as laws of the republic.

2. The decree of the 26th of March, 1852, and the law of the 1st of August, 1879, concerning the Protestant denominations,

3. The decrees of the 17th of March, 1808; the law of the 8th of February, 1831, and the ordinance of May 25, 1844, concerning the Jewish religion.

4. The decrees of the 26th of December, 1812, and of the 19th of March, 1859.

5. The Articles 201 to 208, 260 to 264, and 294 of the Penal Code.

6. The Articles 100 and 101, paragraphs 11 and 12 of Article 136, and Article 167 of the law of the 5th of April, 1884.

7. The decree of December 30, 1809, and Article 78 of the law of January 26, 1892.—New York Times.



—Adapted from New York American.

THE CRY OF THE JUGGERNAUT.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY WHICH THE FANATICS OF INDIA STILL
ADHERE TO IN SPITE OF ALL EFFORTS OF THE
BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO CHECK IT.

THAT the horrible Hindu practice of suttee—the voluntary burning to death of a widow on the funeral pyre of her dead husband—has not yet been entirely stamped out by the British Government in India, was shown in this newspaper last May.

Correspondence from Lucknow gave a graphic account of the agonizing death in this manner of the fanatical young widow of Chaudrhi Missir, a rich merchant of Bombay, while a multitude of adherents to the ancient religion applauded with shouts of:

“Sati! A good wife! Blessed is Chaudrhi Missir!”

Now comes in the latest mail from Calcutta the news, illustrated by photographs, that the English officials are equally powerless to wholly end the sacrifice of human lives to that even

more revolting Hindu religious practice of which the great Car of Juggernaut is the symbol.

The cumbersome car, having sixteen wheels, weighing a score of tons and carrying a revolting image of Vishnu, the “Lord of the World,” still rolls over the roads between city and temple on thirteen festal days in each year, and in spite of all the vigilance of British officials its wheels crush out the lives of human devotees.

At the latest of these Juggernaut Festivals, held in Serampore, no fewer than thirty fanatics deliberately cast themselves beneath the wheels, which left a bloody trail, even as in the old days before British rule.

Thirty Crushed by Juggernaut.

It was a strange accident—regarded in the light of a miracle—which so excited Hindu devotees, that the authorities present were unable to prevent their self-sacrifice to Juggernaut.

The British magistrate was present to see that the law was obeyed, demanding the instant stopping of the car when any fanatic threw himself

in its path. It was raining and the road was slippery. Just as the pistol shot was fired permitting the car to start, the magistrate slipped and fell in front of the car, which passed entirely over him before it could be stopped.

To the amazement of the "natives," the magistrate picked himself up unhurt! He had had the presence of mind to roll between the wheels, and the body of the car was high enough from the ground to do him no injury.

For a moment there was dead silence in the multitude, then a great shout went up:

"The Lord of the World disdains the infidel. Only the faithful will he accept!"

Contrary to the magistrate's orders the car was started again. A fanatic, crazed with joy over Juggernaut's disdain of the hated English officer, threw himself under a front wheel of the heavy car, shrieking:

"O Lord of the World, roll over me!"

There was a crunching of flesh and bones, and the devotee was a nameless thing of blood and dust in the car's wake.

Before the authorities could check the car's progress thirty of the multitude had met, eagerly, a like fate.

Worshiped for a Thousand Years.

At Serampore, only a few miles up the Hooghly from Calcutta, there is a gigantic temple dedicated to the great god Juggernaut. Here the god—a mere abortive log of wood, without even a semblance of arms or legs—sits in state with his brother Balbhadra and his sister Subhadra—likewise crude lumps of timber of enormous antiquity, for the Lord of the World has been worshiped here for a thousand years, and his priests are numbered by tens of thousands all over Hindustan, from the stupendous range of the Himalays down almost to the coral strands of Ceylon.

We have all read in our school books of the bloody wake of the Juggernaut Car—how the ponderous wheels left a trail of writhing and mangled corpses for many miles, and how India's millions, men, women and children, counted it the highest honor to have their wretched lives ground out of them by the "God in the Car."

The Juggernaut Festival, however, was one of the first things upon which an austere British Government put its ban, and ever since the great Indian mutiny of 1857 the Serampore people, as well as other cities sacred to the god, have been required to give due notice of a Car Festival, in order that the British police magistrates and other officials may be present to prevent the appalling sacrifice of human life which formerly marked these processions.

There is not in all the world a spectacle more opulent and gorgeous than that of the Juggernaut procession in Serampore. Picture to yourself a vast horde of Hindus of all castes, from princely maharajahs on state elephants, draped with cloth of gold, down to the humblest half-starving peasant, who will offer up his all before the sinister shrine of the god and come away in

beggary, so that he probably perishes by the wayside.

The air is riven with throbbing drums and screaming pipes, and the eyes blinded with rainbow colors, while nostrils and eyes are clogged with pungent dust raised by millions of feet—feet of pilgrims and elephants, state camels and prancing Arab horses, bullocks and water buffaloes.

Details of the Ceremony.

A movement in the Great Wheel of Vishnu, in the temple top, tells that the high priest is about to bring forth the trinity of gods. Amid deafening acclamations you see the three misshapen logs grotesquely streaked with white to represent features, brought forth on thrones of gold. Before them go high dignitaries with vast fans of peacock feathers. The cortege moves toward a high dais, and here the idols are invested with a panoply of scarlet and gold. They are ceremoniously washed in water from the Holy Ganges, and offerings are literally showered—not at their feet, for they have none, but by the side of their pendent arms of solid gold, which are hooked on at this stage of the proceedings by the high priest himself.

After the bathing ceremony and the general adoration of the vast multitude, great Juggernaut, with Balbhadra and Subhadra are somewhat unceremoniously hauled up into the towering cars. Some of these are of enormous antiquity and resemble nothing so much as immense temples on wheels. One of them is nearly sixty feet high, and rests upon sixteen enormous wheels, each of them nearly eight feet high, and apparently hewn from a mighty tree many ages ago. For this gorgeous, barbaric ceremony has gone on without a break for seven centuries.

Tier above tier the great cars rise. There are bands of savage music on the lower balconies. Suddenly there is excitement among the throngs, and some of the Thousand Priests of Juggernaut come forth with bamboo cables and hand these over to the Hereditary Haulers of the Cars, who are a sect apart, and live on the fat of the land during the fortnight fair, or mela.

The cables are quickly hitched to the triumphal cars, and nearly 4000 men attach themselves. For, as you might suppose, it is the privilege of a lifetime to assist in putting the god in motion as he journeys forth from the Temple to his country house, three or four miles away in the tiger-infested jungle.

But suddenly, just as the foremost car rocks into motion, stern, white-clad figures step forward and address a few words to the priests in fluent Hindustani. These are the police magistrates entrusted with the preservation of order during the festival. But what can a handful of white officials do among perhaps a million crazed fanatics, who are convinced that now they have washed away in the sacred tanks their past sins, that they are in the presence of the Master of Creation, the Lord of the World himself, mighty Juggernaut, who has the power of life and death absolutely over the world's population?—New York American.



TO MEET
MISS BRIDGET CALLAHAN,
MRS. HADDER DOOITT
REQUESTS THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 4 TILL 6.

SOCIETY'S LATEST:
INTRODUCING
THE COOK.

—Puck.

Between Sex and Duty.

STRUGGLE OF WOMEN TO OVERCOME THE RESTRICTIONS OF
CONVENTIONALITY WITHOUT VIOLATING THE GRACES
AND TRADITIONS.—STRIKING EXAMPLES
OF SEX IMPOSTURE.

AS THE sphere of occupation for women expands—which it does with no mean pace in these contemporary times—the conflict between the traditional restrictions and the modern ambitions constantly widens. Old limitations of dress and prejudice are found irksome by increasing numbers of worthy women. Old ideals of conduct, even, are being invaded. Social customs and organizations are being disrupted, and innum-

erable changes are being wrought; the sum of whose influence is too broad to be calculated for some time yet to come.

DE RAYLAN'S SEX KNOWN

Russian Embassy, Convinced That Consulate Clerk Was a Woman, Case Is Closed.

It is noteworthy that while the changes above mentioned are being wrought in the feminine world, such a striking instance as

the following of the obscuration of sex for the purpose of accomplishing results impossible to the sex under normal conditions should have occupied public attention. Said the New York Herald:

Washington, D. C.—Positive proof that Nicolai De Raylan, the "man-woman," formerly connected with the Russian Consulate in Chicago, who died at Phoenix, Ariz., recently, was a woman, has been placed in the hands of the Russian Embassy here in a packet of letters received from the authorities of Phoenix by Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago. These letters reveal a pathetic death-bed scene, in which De Raylan begged for her "wife" to attend her after death. Baron Schlippenbach said, after reading the letters, that he personally was satisfied that the De Raylan, of Chicago, and the De Raylan who is buried in Phoenix were one and the same person.

According to medical testimony received today, De Raylan carried the deception of her dual personality to the brink of the grave. Even the examinations of the physicians to ascertain the extent of the disease which ravaged her lungs failed to reveal her sex. The bones of the upper body, which are usually flat in the case of a man and round in women, were found upon closer examination after death not to have been pronounced either way.

That De Raylan had long feared a death-bed discovery, and had provided against it, was shown conclusively by the last words spoken to her attendants. She told of a promise made with her "wife" that they should remain separated until death drew near; that in the event of death approaching they had promised that if De Raylan died first the "wife" was "to wash and dress" the body for burial; that if the "wife" died first she had agreed to perform the same office. As death drew near De Raylan begged that the "wife" be brought to Phoenix.

In an accompanying letter from the Coroner of Phoenix it was stated that De Raylan left an estate in Arizona valued at about \$1500, including a bank deposit of almost that figure, but that after all claims are paid little will remain. Baron Schlippenbach said:

"The De Raylan case is closed. She deceived me, just as she did many other people. I confess that at the outset her beardless face and womanly manner caused me some suspicion, but this wore away as I saw her perform her daily duty in the Consulate. She was admitted to American citizenship and appointed a notary public, and in other ways fortified herself with evidence that she was a man. Her duty in the Consulate was faithfully performed.

"As to the charge that De Raylan was an embezzler of funds of her countrymen, I can not believe it. I will say, however, that she for drawing up legal documents that later came was perfectly frank about the charges she made

before the Consul. They were high, and she admitted that, but it was strictly a private matter between her and those for whom she did business. If they did not want to pay her price they could have gone elsewhere.

"I will add, however, that such documents as she drew up were in conformity with the requirements, neat and explicit, and were never sent back from Russia for correction, as occurred in the case of some documents drawn up by others. I do not think there is anything more to add to the case. There is nothing secret about it or anything new. I think everything has come to light that will help explain it."

WIFE BEAT DE RAYLAN

'He' Made Her Jealous to Protect 'His' Secret and Led Strange Domestic Life.

New York, December 30.—A remarkable story of the domestic life of Nicholas de Raylan, who had three 'wives' and when dead was found to be a woman, is told by the New York World, which quotes Mrs. Lucy Kwitschoff, of Paterson, N. J. For nearly a year she lived in the De Raylan household and had ample opportunity to observe the strange relations existing between the beautiful Russian girl, who claimed as her husband the secretary of the Czar's consulate in Chicago.

Mrs. Kwitschoff was formerly Lucy Ball, and is the daughter of Mrs. Robert Collinge, who lives in a cottage on the Little Falls Road, near Paterson. Her father, who died recently, was a silk manufacturer. Eight years ago she married Kwitschoff, who is of a wealthy Russian family. In 1902 she obtained a divorce and now supports her two children by working as a seamstress.

It was in the early part of 1902, after being compelled to leave her husband, that Mrs. Kwitschoff entered the De Raylan home to do fancy sewing. At that time the De Raylans were living at 592 California Avenue, Chicago, in prosperous circumstances. Besides being secretary of the Russian consulate, De Raylan enjoyed the close confidence of the consul, Baron Schlippenbach.

Wife Completely Deceived.

"When I read several days ago," said Mrs. Kwitschoff, yesterday, "of the death at Phenix, Ariz., of Nicholas de Raylan, the strange circumstance of my close relationship with the De Raylans during my year's stay in their home came over me with a vividness that for a time unnerved me. Be he man or woman, there never was a person whom I respected and admired more than Nicholas de Raylan. Now that the disclosure has been made, it seems queer to me that I did not myself fathom the mystery of his sex. But if this individual could completely fool the women he had married as to his true position in society, it was not at all strange that I myself was deceived.

"I am convinced that Mrs. de Raylan never

knew that her husband was a woman. I enjoyed her closest confidence for a long time, and when I look back over the events of the year I was with them the most astounding thing to me is the wife's almost insane jealousy of De Raylan. It was her belief that his neglect of her was due to his infatuation for other women. She loved him with a passion that only a Russian woman can display, and at times she was half crazed to think that the affection De Raylan should have lavished on her was showered upon unworthy rivals.

De Raylan Secured Divorce.

"The Mrs. De Raylan I know was the one from whom the supposed husband obtained a divorce in 1903. The papers have said that she got the decree. This is not true. De Raylan brought the suit and won it on the ground of cruelty, and I was a witness of the specific act that proved the culminating point in their married life. The year following the divorce De Raylan married Annie Davidson, a New York chorus girl, I believe. She is the one who claimed the body upon his death from tuberculosis. Of her I know nothing.

"The woman who thought that she was the wife of the dapper little secretary was one of the most beautiful I have ever met. She was a veritable Juno, magnificently proportioned and with a wealth of golden hair. As a rule women do not rave over their kind, but of this girl I must say she was a splendid creature—one that any man would be proud to call his wife. When I became a member of the household I was as much impressed with the dainty femininity of the husband as I was with the grand womanly qualities of the wife.

"Nicholas De Raylan was pretty—that is the only word that adequately describes him. He did not weigh over one hundred pounds, he had fair skin and black, curly hair. His feet and hands were small, small even for a woman. In fact, he was the personification of all that was exquisite—that is all, excepting his habits. In that regard he was fully a man. He had all the manly attributes. He drank, he smoked, he swore, and—sad to relate—he stayed out late o' nights. This latter habit was the one that got him in the greatest trouble with his wife.

Never in Public Together.

"I had not been with the De Raylans long before I noticed that there were some queer things in their domestic economy. The couple appeared very loving, but on the husband's part it was all on the surface. It was not long before Mrs. de Raylan began to pour her troubles into my ears. I sympathized with her, of course, but deep down in my heart I had a feeling for the husband—a feeling that there was a mystery about him that caused him to be unhappy. And then, in the last months of my stay there I began to feel sorry for him because of the abuse that his jealous wife heaped upon him.

"One thing that I noticed was that De Raylan never took his wife out with him. They never

appeared in public together, and Mrs. De Raylan told me that during their married life they had never been the companions that husband and wife usually are. With tears in her eyes, she one day took me to her husband's room and, throwing herself on the bed, cried out between her sobs that in reality she had never been a wife to the man she loved above all others in the world.

Strange Ante-Nuptial Pact.

"When her grief had subsided, Mrs. de Raylan confided to me that before the marriage ceremony her husband told her that he was a sufferer from consumption. He compelled her to agree that she would never incur danger of contracting the disease by becoming any more than his wife in name only. Mrs. de Raylan said that even the knowledge that the man she loved was doomed to an early death did not deter her from marrying him. Although De Raylan really did die of tuberculosis finally, it is quite certain that he did not have the disease at the time he married. Yet it was by constantly impressing upon his wife the danger of her being infected through contact with him that he kept her from discovering his secret.

"The room that De Raylan occupied was like a lady's boudoir. He had a dresser upon which were all the accessories dear to the feminine heart. His underclothing was of dainty material, generally in blue and pale pink colors. In dress he was immaculate. All his clothing was made by fashionable tailors. He had a nippy little walk and a soft, gentle voice that was poetry in itself. As I picture him in my mind's eye I can not help thinking what a pretty little woman he would have made if he had dressed the part. When I was in the family he was twenty-four years old; Mrs. de Raylan thirty-four.

Vices Aided in Deception.

"It would seem that the wife would surely have discovered the masquerade, yet there was one thing which I am sure tended largely to keep Mrs. de Raylan ignorant of the true state of affairs. That was De Raylan's mode of living. I myself was sorely puzzled by the evidence constantly brought to my eyes that the husband was something of a fake. In fact, his habits were deplorable. He went the whole gamut of 'wine, women and song' with a vengeance. Mrs. de Raylan complained bitterly to me that her husband was in the habit of meeting other women. 'He will not live with me as his wife,' she said to me once, 'but he goes out every night and meets women that are as the ground beneath my feet.'

"Mrs. de Raylan was the very acme of the jealous wife. For hours she used to tell me of her suspicions of her husband's conduct, and she was always laying traps to catch him in a compromising position. On several occasions she

compelled me to ring up De Raylan at the consulate and pretend that I was a girl seeking to make an engagement with him, and I would disguise my voice, give myself a fancy name, and try to get De Raylan to commit himself. All the time the wife would be listening with me at the receiver. His replies were always of an innocent nature and showed evident astonishment. In thinking the matter over I have come to the conclusion that much of De Raylan's apparent wickedness with other women was for the purpose of keeping up the deception with his wife.

"But that De Raylan stayed out late at night, that he would come home intoxicated, and that he would swear like a pirate upon occasions there is no doubt. It was very seldom that he spent an evening with his wife. His usual time for getting in was around 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. Often he would reel up the stairs intoxicated. Then he would come in for a typical wifely lecture. However, the next day the couple would be as loving as ever. He always kissed his wife good-by, although I noticed that he never was nearly as affectionate toward her as she was toward him.

Served in Spanish War.

"Some nights after De Raylan had gone, his wife would put on her best clothes and go out herself. She would often say to me that as her husband would not take her with him she had to go out once in a while to have a good time herself. She took delight in leaving the house upon the rare occasions when she knew that her husband intended to stay at home. Then he would come to me and ask me if I knew where she had gone. He always appeared very anxious about her.

"While De Raylan was very friendly with Baron Schlippenbalh and a certain Russian prince, who was in Chicago at the time, he never had any male friends other than them at the house. Where he spent his evenings was a mystery to his wife. He was a member of the Chicago Hussars, a showy cavalry company, and rode a horse like a Cossack. His favorite was a large black mare, and he made a splendid figure whenever he got in the saddle. I know that De Raylan served in the Spanish War as I have seen documents and medals that proved it. I was always suspicious that he was connected with the Russian secret service, and I think it probable that his work in that direction was one of the reasons for the concealment of the fact that he was a woman. I also have reasons to believe that certain prominent Russians in Chicago knew the secret.

She Beat Her "Husband."

"Mrs. de Raylan would never tell me her past history or how she came to marry her husband. Her only explanation of that to me was that she loved him so. Only once did I ever hear her refer to his effeminate habits. One morning after he had been out unusually late the night

before she sneered about his custom of taking baths in perfumed water. He was a very light eater. For breakfast he always wanted little cakes and cocoa.

"During the last few months of my stay at the house Mrs. de Raylan began to grow abusive toward her husband. She seemed to resent more and more his neglect of her. She was not the kind of a woman that could stand that kind of thing very long. The climax came one morning when in going into his room after his departure she found something that seemed proof to her that her husband was unfaithful. That night when De Raylan came home there was a terrible scene. The wife lost control of her temper and laid violent hands upon her husband. She beat him cruelly and he never even attempted to defend himself. When it was all over I cried for sympathy for him.

"His wife's attack upon him was the direct cause of De Raylan leaving her. I remained at the house only a few days after the scene I have described. I visited Mrs. de Raylan several times after that and frequently saw De Raylan upon the streets. After leaving Chicago a year ago I lost track of them until I read of his, or rather her, death."

MADMAN POSES AS WOMAN

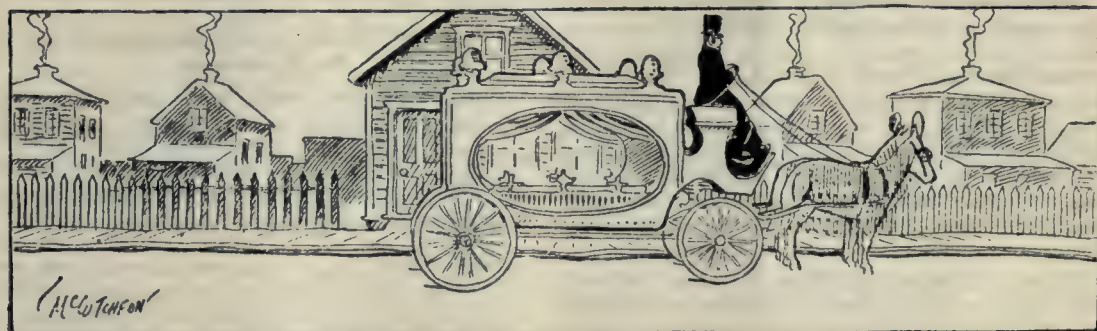
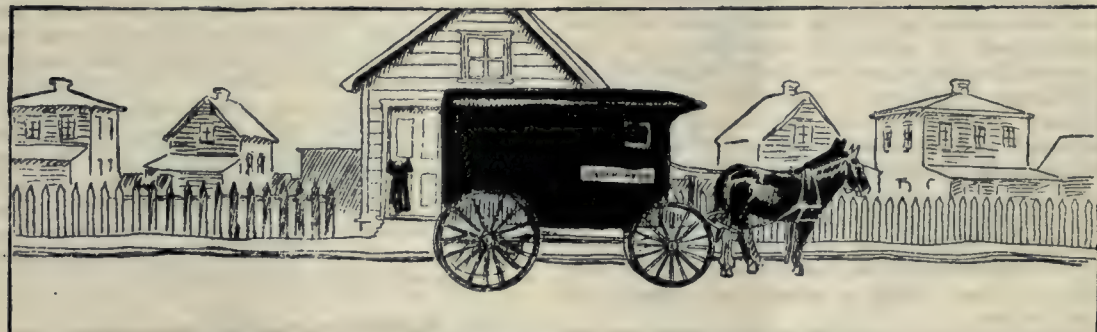
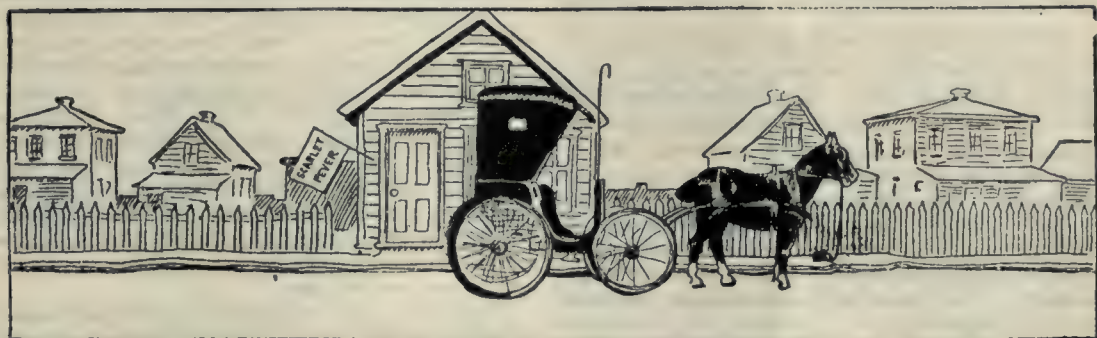
Accused of Being a Man in Disguise He Takes Poison and Dies.

Another instance of sex disguise, not so logically explicable as the above, was told as follows in the Philadelphia North American:

Berlin.—A remarkable story comes from Breslau. A teacher of that city a short time ago went to Paris to perfect himself in the French language. While there he made the acquaintance of a woman named Dina Alma de Paradea. The woman said she was from Brazil, and the daughter of the French Consul there. She wore magnificent jewels, and was altogether charming.

The Breslau teacher fell in love with her, they were engaged and the happy teacher returned to Breslau to make preparations for their marriage. Dina Alma arrived at Breslau shortly afterward and took up her abode in a fashionable pensionnat there. She went about with her fiance making purchases for their future home. In some unexplained way, however, the people of the pensionnat began to have misgivings about Dina Alma. Like Charley's Aunt, who was also from Brazil, she was not what she seemed, and the suspicion that she was a man in woman's clothes was strengthened. She was accused of false pretences. Dina Alma thereupon took poison and in a few minutes was dead. Her hair, bust and hips were all false.

The police took charge of the case, and discovered that Dina Alma was the son of a phy-



McKENNON

SCARLET FEVER.

A Study in Cause and Effect.

—Chicago Tribune

sician who used to practice in Berlin, and was 35 years old. He had been knocking about Europe for years, and was believed to be touched with insanity. The magnificent diamonds were all false.

SENORITA DRESSED AS TRAMP

Fled to Escape Marriage and Fight in Lodging House Reveals Sex.

Over in the Old Country, where conventionalities of sex are far more imposing than in America, there has been a third sex disguise case, described as follows in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Madrid.—Truly an amazing story is that of Senorita Esperanza Vasquez, a wealthy merchant's daughter, who, after being missed for three months, was found masquerading as a male tramp, and is now a nun in a convent. She is only 19, and her father is a leading citizen of Santander. The senorita was carefully brought up and educated. She is a tall, good-looking and finely formed girl, who was known as a regular daredevil and the heroine of many merry escapades. With men and women alike she was intensely popular.

One night three months ago the Vasquez mansion was ablaze with light, as a grand ball was being given to celebrate the betrothal of the Senorita Esperanza and the Senor Pablo y Cerda of Bilbao. The next morning the senorita was missing. Day after day passed and there was no word of her; no clue by which her whereabouts could be discovered. She had simply vanished. It was known in the family that she did not take kindly to her lover or the thought of marriage. Rivers and ponds in the neighborhood were dragged; a general police alarm was sent out, and finally a reward was offered for news of her.

For several weeks the girl's disappearance was the sensation of the district. Then her discovery caused an even greater sensation. Disguised as a man, she was found in a tramps' 'refuge,' a type of lodging house run by the municipality of Paula Christina, in a district of Madrid. Clad in rough men's clothes, the girl had been a lodger for three days. On the night before her discovery a dispute arose between her and a burly giant, the bully and terror of the place. The bully struck her, knocking her senseless.

When the police rushed in a doctor was sent for, and thus it was found that the tall, comely lad was in reality a girl. Then it came out that she was the much-sought Esperanza Garcia Vasquez.

The girl was reconciled to her family and her lover pleaded for an immediate marriage, but, instead, the senorita has just taken the veil in the Hermanas de Caridad Convent in Madrid, and swears she will spend her life as a Sister of Mercy, tending the poor and nursing the sick.

FIRST TO HOLD INDIANA OFFICE

Constitution Silent on Subject, So Governor Makes Miss Stubbs State Statistician.

Closely akin to sex masquerading, because of the assumption it involves of functions hitherto regarded as exclusively male, is the following incident from Indiana, described in the New York World:

Indianapolis.—For the first time in the history of Indiana a woman is holding an elective State office. This pioneer among her sex is Mary A. Stubbs, 25 years old, who is named by Governor Hanly to succeed her father, the late Joseph H. Stubbs, as chief of the State Bureau of Statistics.

The appointment seems to meet with general approval, though it was unexpected, and was not made until the Governor and the Attorney-General had canvassed the question of a woman's constitutional eligibility to the office. While the Indiana constitution says every county officer must be a voter, there is no such provision with reference to State officers. There appearing to be no legal reason to bar Miss Stubbs' appointment, she was chosen over Edgar Goodnow, the second deputy statistician, who had been an active candidate for the place.

There were other considerations which weighed in Miss Stubbs' favor with the Governor. She got out, as deputy, the last report during her father's illness. She was qualified to take charge of the work. Moreover, her father, who was recently re-elected, paid his part of the expenses of the last campaign, and died practically in the midst of his office life. All these things were remembered in the appointing of Miss Stubbs.

Now the interesting question comes up—can Miss Stubbs be elected to the office when her present term expires? Her first work as chief of the office was to arrange to have the annual report out in good time for the Legislature.

WOMEN IN POSTAL SERVICE

No Prejudice Against or Preference for Them in the Department.

A little further away from the masquerading above alluded to, but still within the sphere once regarded as masculine only, is the situation of woman as set forth in the following from the New York Sun:

Washington, D. C.—So many conflicting reports have been circulated as to the status of women in the postal service that Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Degraw has prepared a statement defining the attitude of the Department toward the appointment of women. The Department wishes the announcement to go forth that there is no truth in the report that women will be favored to the exclusion of men. Nor is there any basis in fact for the statement that women will not be appointed at all when men can be secured. The fourth assistant brands as a

canard the story that no married woman will be appointed at all. He refused to discuss the rumor that seems to have gone everywhere that preference would be shown to women who were separated from their husbands.

The records show that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30 last, 309 women, or 25.85 per cent of the total number of clerks in the Department in Washington, were women. The salaries they received ranged from \$240 to \$1800 a year. The average clerical salary of the women is \$440.40, against \$1256.28 for men, and the average subordinate salary, \$402.71, compared with \$686.23 for male employees.

WOMEN HAPPY WITHOUT VOTE

Ardent English Suffragist Says Electoral Movement Is Hopeless Here.

While woman graduates into the business world to the degree above indicated, it is of striking interest to note the following in regard to her political matriculation. The item is from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

New York.—After a week's investigation of the suffrage movement in this country, Lady Cook, one of the ardent supporters of the suffragists of London, who prefers prison to live without a vote, says American women do not wish the ballot.

"It is apparent," said Lady Cook, "that American women are satisfied to rest content with privileges granted their sex through persistent warfare carried on by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, my sister, Victoria Woodhull Martin, and myself.

"English women are away ahead of them in demanding the greatest right that has yet to be granted them. Suffrage is assured in England, and within less than another year women there will hold the right of the ballot.

"The movement has grown so magnificently in England I thought I would come over and use my influence and money in rousing interest to the same heights of success in this country. But I am discouraged and disappointed. So far as I can see, the suffrage movement in America is sleeping or taking an indefinite rest.

"If women of this country desired suffrage, they could have it quicker than it takes to talk about it. American women possess the power to obtain anything they wish. Just now they are apparently content with enjoying privileges which have come to them in the past twenty-five years. They seem to be satisfied that they have all rights of their brothers, save the ballot, which were denied them under penalty of law and social ostracism a quarter of a century ago.

"Women appear to be almost dizzy with the independence of pleasure they now enjoy because of the great prosperity now sweeping over the nations of the world. They seem to be bent

on enjoyment, and serious thinking and work done by women of the pioneer reforms are much less noticeable to-day. I have investigated the movement in this country, and am told it has no leader, no spirit, and that there is no incentive to work.

"Just see what the women are doing in England," said Lady Cook, bringing her hand down enthusiastically on a gold embroidered sofa pillow. "You will notice I wear no jewels—not a single diamond. The best women in England, of rank and title, as well as the great army of working women, are working unanimously for suffrage, and I tell you they are going to get it.

"You see, behind this movement are so many other interests, principally the betterment of the working classes. Annie Kenny, leader of the labor cohorts, is one of the greatest women I have ever known. She is willing to be arrested many times over rather than give up the work. She holds a following of 90,000 girls and women, and her influence is tremendous.

"English women are tired of being fooled. Men told them last year that if they could control the labor vote they would grant them suffrage. When the women this fall put the matter up to certain members of Parliament who had professed a sincerity of interest, men would not listen to them, but if approached on the subject would say, suavely, 'Won't you come out on the terrace and have a cup of tea?' Women are tired of tea and weary of promises. They want men to do the right thing by them now. You understand there are more than 400 men who favor suffrage, and I think the battle is nearly won.

"The suffragist movement at present represents in the neighborhood of 500,000 active supporters."

CORELLI CALLS WOMEN NAMES

"Painted, Powdered, Padded, Dyed, Frizzled Creatures," She Declares.

Doubtless one of the reasons for woman's endeavor to get away from her traditional life and its attributes may be inferred from the truth which many women feel lies in the following indictment by Marie Corelli, as reported in the New York World:

London.—Marie Corelli, though her profound contempt for man in every respect remains undiminished, does not believe in woman suffrage. She claims that she can now direct fifty men's votes at election in any way she chooses, but she says that that power would be destroyed if she had her own.

"If," she says, "woman has as the natural heritage of her sex the mystic power to persuade, enthrall and subjugate man, she has no need to come down from her throne to mingle in any of his political frays."

She scores woman remorselessly for allowing herself to be given away in fashion papers. "There," she says, "man sees woman as the fool rampant. She is depicted as semibald, holding her wig in one hand, ready to put it on. She is shown in a half-nude state, very thin and scraggy, but again unblushingly holding artificially moulded plump portions of her body which nature failed to supply, in readiness to fasten over the hollow places. She is exhibited plainly and pitilessly as a swindle.

"Do women imagine that men never look at such papers? Never perceive the bold, prominent challenge of these degraded advertisements, which instruct them as to what a painted, powdered, padded, dyed, frizzed, shameless creature a woman may be, and often is?"

"A casual study of our modern ladies' pictorials will convince the most optimistic male supporter of women's rights that a majority of the fair sex are not as yet any way fitted for the franchise."

LUXURY-LOVING WIVES CRUSH SOULS

Like Those of Bible Times, They Press Husbands to Gratify Expensive Tastes.

Another aspect of the same situation as Marie Corelli denounced is reflected in the following from the same paper:

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Several preachers at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Presbytery criticized women for selfish, lazy, luxurious habits and inclinations; church members for jealousy and backbiting, and the general public for indifference to religious preaching.

Professor Selby F. Vance, of Lane Seminary, this city, the oldest theological institution of the Presbyterian Church in the West, said:

"Women to-day are like those women of Bible times, who crushed the life and soul of their men to get more jewels and rich raiment to decorate their persons. There is not a particle of difference in that respect. They lead luxurious, selfish lives and press their husbands to extremes to secure the money to gratify their expensive, idle, worse than useless tastes. I blame not only the women but the men and the world generally for these conditions, and I hold you ministers personally responsible according to the light you have."

FIGHT TO SEPARATE ELECTIONS

Legislative League Would Divorce State and Municipal Issues.

Notwithstanding the discouraging view of the women's suffrage movement in America as reported by the Englishwoman in an item printed above, incidents such as the following, given in the Philadelphia North American, serve to show that American women are

far from losing interest in practical political participation:

Philadelphia.—Not content with electioneering and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the men in the campaign for good government, the women of Philadelphia are preparing to support the effort to obtain the passage of a law to secure the separation of State and municipal elections.

Convinced that the simultaneous elections helped to defeat the City party's candidate for District Attorney in November, they are working vigorously to obtain legislation changing the dates of either of the elections.

The Legislative League, an organization devoted to the study of laws and their bearing upon woman's interests, is at the bottom of this movement. Having been informed of the true state of affairs, and realizing the peril that lies in organization victories such as that of November, the members of the league inaugurated an educational campaign to become better acquainted with the laws on the subject and secure professional opinions upon them.

NAMES WOMAN DEPUTY SHERIFF

Illinois Official Appoints Wife, Who Will Take Up Duties Shortly.

Another proof of the same fact is afforded in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Nashville, Ill.—August H. Cohlmeier, Sheriff of Washington County, has appointed his wife as his chief deputy. The appointment means that Mrs. Cohlmeier will be required to perform the duties usually incumbent upon a male deputy, and she is preparing to act in her official capacity. This is the first time in the history of Washington County that a woman has been appointed to this position, and it probably has no precedent in Illinois.

WOMEN OUTGROWING MEN

Science Says the Feminine Brain, Body, and Intellect Are Steadily Growing Bigger.

If woman is to increase her political participation, it may be important to determine the truth of such a contention as is set forth in the following from the New York American:

When a man—a physician and an acknowledged authority on physiology—admits that his own sex, both physically and mentally, must soon yield the palm to women, the matter assumes an importance worthy of the most serious consideration. Indeed, the mind can scarcely conceive the consequences of this assertion upon the destiny of mothers and, therefore, of the whole human race—if it be an established truth.

That man—who is quoted below from a lecture recently delivered in London—is the distinguished

physiologist, Alfred Taylor Schofield, M. D., member of the British Association, author of several books on physiology, hygiene, etc., and an officer in many societies for the promotion of education and health in the United Kingdom.

"Women are just beginning their race. Men have pretty well finished theirs.

"We have all noticed how, in the last generation or two, woman has outstripped man in physical development. Among the educated classes where the essentials for health are understood and practised the average grown daughter of to-day is taller, stronger, and more active than was her mother at her age, and a genuine Amazon compared with her great-grandmother.

"In the last generation the average man has shown no improvement, either in body or brain—he seems to have reached his limit at a time when the average woman is just beginning to realize the superior potentialities of her sex.

"Already the woman's brain is slightly greater in proportion. Certainly it is not less. Fifty years hence it will be admitted that woman's brain has developed faster than man's.

"Nevertheless there are essential differences between the minds of men and the minds of women. Anything in the nature of rivalry between them is fallacious and absurd. Women's minds are much better for some kinds of work, and men's for other kinds.

"But the brain work of women is being constantly better done, with prospects of being done still better, while that of men shows little or no improvement."

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

New York's Unique Institution Where Young Women Learn to Make Things.

The education of women for occupations less strictly sexlike is constantly broadening. Witness the following, as described in the St. Louis Republic:

New York.—The Manhattan Trade School for Girls is now open, and visitors are given an opportunity of inspecting the new school building, as well as of seeing the results of the pupils' work.

The School, which is unique, in that it is the only one of its kind in the country, is conducted for the purpose of helping girls to help themselves.

Every bit of the instruction is practical. Girls go there to learn a trade, and they learn it without annexing any ideas that discontent them with the prospect of working with their hands and cause yearnings for impossible careers.

There are four departments in the School, and these four include the actual trades at which women are employed. They are dressmaking, millinery, machine work, and pasting, and by

the time a girl has graduated in her department she is ready to take a position as an experienced worker, commanding good wages, instead of having to begin at the bottom and work her way up slowly and patiently.

Up on the top floor, in an enormous room, there are one hundred and twenty electric-power sewing machines. Here the girls are taught hem-stitching, chain stitching, and embroidering. The operators of the button-holing machines spin off buttonholes at the rate of goodness knows how many a minute.

Down in the pasting-room—and, by the way, one doesn't realize what an important trade that of pasting is until such an exhibition is seen—there are small girls busy with gluepots and brushes and material, turning down corners and making neat edges with wonderful skill.

On the walls are sample cards, laces, and ribbons and silks; beautifully put together, blotting pads, memorandum books of leather and leatherette, book covers and the daintiest boxes covered with silks and other fabric in the most delicate colors, each one not only perfectly made, but without any appearance of having been handled.

HOW WOMEN WASTE MILLIONS

Chicago Housekeepers Alone Might Save \$200,000,000 a Year.

Chicago housekeepers waste nearly \$200,000,000 every year. The exact figures, taken from commercial reports and the percentage of waste calculated by domestic-science experts, show that \$193,140,000 is lost annually by careless buying, unscientific cooking, and other domestic extravagances.

The School of Domestic Science sums up the causes under several heads. Among these the half-dozen following are selected by the Chicago Tribune as the most prominent:

1. Buying provisions by order and telephone instead of seeing them.
2. Buying prepared foods.
3. Buying fruits and vegetables out of season.
4. Taking goods as offered by dealers instead of insisting on quantities, brands, and cuts wanted.
5. Loss on weight, wrappings, and attractive glasses, cans, et cetera, in which food is put up.
6. Lack of expert knowledge of cuts of meat and of how to cook least expensive things to bring out food values and good taste.—New York Sun.

LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN

Protective Statutes in Various States Said to be on the Decline.

"During the past eleven years in three states the laws have gone back in regard to women," said Mrs. Florence Kelly, vice-president of the National Women's Suffrage Association, in a recent address in Pittsburg. "Before that time

Illinois had a law restricting women to eight hours' work a day, but in 1895 the Supreme Court decided the law was not constitutional, and now they work any number of hours. In Chicago, since that decision, girls were kept working in a laundry for twenty hours a day, and during the last hour of that time five of the girls fainted and one of them died. This was in August when the weather was very warm.

"In 1903 New Jersey repealed a law that had been in force for eleven years, and which forbade women or minors to work in factories after 6 o'clock or after noon on Saturdays. Now if a woman is over sixteen she may work any number of hours.

"Within the past two weeks in New York the Supreme Court has held unconstitutional the law prohibiting women and minors from working after 9 p. m. in factories. This law had been in force for twenty years. Now any girl over sixteen can be compelled to work all night, and it frequently happens that they work until 2 o'clock in the morning during the rush of getting out the big New York magazines. There the policemen are promoted for the number of arrests they make, regardless of convictions, and there girls are exposed to the indignity often of being arrested as suspicious characters while they wait for the cars on the street.

"During these same years that the protection of the working woman has gone backward, the voting miners in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Missouri have obtained an eight-hour-day law for themselves put into the constitutions of their states; and last year the state of New York altered its constitution to provide that any contractor working for the city or for the state is bound by the eight-hour law.

"Could anyone wish," said Mrs. Kelly, "for a more glaring object lesson than these facts of the value of the ballot for the wage earner, whether a man or a woman?"—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN A FAILURE?

Stockholders Fear Cost of Living Stops Best Results; Offer Lease.

Occasionally an effort to differentiate between sexes in the ordinary affairs of life is started with much eclat. But usually it reaches the end illustrated in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

New York.—Stockholders of the Martha Washington Hotel in East Twenty-ninth Street voted recently to lease the hotel, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It was a merry meeting, according to one of the stockholders. "It should go down in history as a battle of tongues," he said.

There were few men present. Mere man was at a discount, and the execution of polite and

cutting phrases was frightful. The dictionary was cut to pieces and retired in short order.

As far as might be gathered by an intruder, the war was civil and was waged by two factions, one of which declared the management was 'stingy' and another that declared there was a deplorable lack of public spirit on the part of the regular boarders, who objected to the prices and bought their teas outside.

The discussion of the cost of living in the Martha Washington disclosed the fact that prices had gone up all along the line since the hotel first was opened in 1903. The price of the cheapest room, it was said, had gone up several dollars a week, and half portions cost almost as much as whole ones used to, and, to make it all worse, the guests had deserted the American-plan dining room in such numbers that the room was closed some time ago.

The faction that derided the guests who dined outside pointed out that the hotel always is full and that a 'better class' of guests is coming in all the time. This brought out the suggestion that the Martha Washington had outlived its usefulness, since it had become too expensive for the women of moderate means for whom it was designed, and it was proposed to sell the property and put up elsewhere on a less costly site a similar hotel. This latter proposition was left for the consideration of the Board of Directors.

During the discussion Doctor Huntington, of Grace Church, declared it must be confessed that the original plan of the hotel—a place for professional women of moderate means and for transients unattended by their men folks—had failed, since in order to run the hotel without a loss it had been necessary to raise the prices beyond the means of the class it sought to provide for.

PAPER PUBLISHED ENTIRELY BY WOMEN

Bohemian Weekly in Chicago Handled Editorially and Mechanically.

A Bohemian newspaper 'manned' entirely by women is one of the triumphs of enterprise that Chicago boasts. Women prepare the copy, set the type, read the proof, arrange the makeup, solicit the advertising, and manage the circulation without even the assistance of a masculine printer's devil.

Whatever their appearance, however, their method of conducting their business is far from 'feminine' in the usual acceptance of the word. Miss Milly R. Hlina, 336 West Eighteenth Street, and Mrs. Rose A. Kabat, 385 West Sixteenth Street, are the publishers. Mrs. Bessie Pavlik is the managing editor.

Each has her definitely defined duties and the last named of these remarkable women makes extensive and carefully planned tours about the country in her capacity of circulation manager.

The only men that it numbers on its books are



SPELLING REFORM.

—Chicago Tribune.

subscribers. Of these there are a goodly number—and this, too, notwithstanding the paper is published for, as well as by, women. The men, furthermore, do not apologize for buying the paper by saying they get it for their wives, but openly take it in their own names by the year. Every Saturday evening the rich and poor, the high and low between Thirteenth and Twenty-second Streets, Ashland Boulevard, and Halsted Street are in possession of this woman's magazine. On its mailing lists are distinguished Bohemians all over the country.

The paper is not exactly such as one would expect soft arms, gentle voices, and feminine brains to frame. It contains no beauty lessons nor household hints. There are no discourses on love nor favorite recipes. Its aim, on the other hand, is to further woman's suffrage, to uplift the mental attitude of the working woman. Most of its subject matter is devoted to these subjects; these and the dignity and the desirability of work for women, the blessedness of cheerfulness, the obligation for educating children, the moral value of honesty and bravery, and the duty of making home pleasant and agreeable.

It hasn't particularly up-to-date offices for a paper advocating such exceedingly advanced views, nor particularly dainty ones from such delicate types of femininity. They are contained in a single room composing, printing, editorial, and business departments, and the printers' ink is much in evidence. The type is set by hand and the presses are run by the same means.

It is believed that this is the only newspaper in America on which all the work is done by women. Such a newspaper was published in Paris, however, for a year. It was called *La Fronde* and was a feminist sheet which, under the leadership of Marcelle Tinayse, the famous French woman novelist, was a leader in the fight for advanced views for women, but it languished and perished after the novelty had worn off.—*Chicago Tribune*.

WOMAN'S BRAIN FOR SALE

Mrs. Francis Has Offered it to the Highest Bidder.

Richmond, Va.—Mrs. M. L. Francis, who has offered to sell her brain and body at death to universities and colleges in this city, Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York, if she can realize sufficient money to provide for the rest of her life, said that she had been driven to make the proposition by poverty.

Mrs. Francis first made her offer to hospitals in Richmond, but all declined to purchase. She says she is willing to sign papers bequeathing her brain or her body or both to that university or college that will pay at once the highest cash sum.

Mrs. Francis, who is more than forty years old, is the fourth wife of her husband, who was incapacitated for work several years ago by an accident and is now practically helpless. The

woman is broken in health and entirely dependent upon the small pay she receives as a clerk in a department store. She says she had heard that students of medicine had only the bodies of criminals and paupers to work upon, and it occurred to her the big universities might pay considerable for the brain of an intelligent person.

Mrs. Francis says she recently read of one of the universities offering \$10,000 for the head of a certain person, and she would sell hers for that sum. She is refined and cultured and has evidently known affluence.

"Yes, I want to sell my brain," said Mrs. Francis, "and I don't see why the colleges don't want to buy it. I need money and I need it badly. I have been working for some time in a department store and will continue to work there, I suppose, for some time. We are not in actual want, but we need money. I have heard of some persons selling their bodies and brains, and I thought I would offer mine for sale. I don't care what they do with me when I am dead."

Mrs. Francis said that when she made her proposition to one of the Richmond colleges she was informed there was a surplus of brain matter in the market and the purchasing agent of that particular institution was, unfortunately, out of the city.—*Indianapolis News*.

SEES GOOD IN RACE RESTRICTION

Professor Ross Holds Falling Birth Rate Really a Blessing to the Nation.

Providence, R. I.—In a recent meeting of the American Economic Association and the Sociological Society Professor Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, discussing the birth rate, said:

"A most momentous factor in shaping the future is the downward tendency in the birth rate of the Occidental peoples. In the United States in 1900 the proportion of children under five to women of child-bearing age was only three-quarters of what it was in 1860.

"The phenomenon is due not so much to avoidance or postponement of marriage as to willful restriction of the size of the family. The spirit of democracy makes everyone eager to rise in life, and to the climber children appear in the light of a handicap.

"The immediate consequences of a diminishing birth rate are a rising plane of comfort among the masses, a reduction of infant mortality, and an increase in the average prospect that population pressure, hitherto the principal cause of war, mass poverty, wolfish competition, and class conflict will cease to shape social destinies.

"The fall in the birth rate in roomy New South Wales suggests that we may have to pension the mother of more than three children. If the white races cease to multiply and overflow into the backward lands, the void will certainly be filled with the increase of the black, brown, and yellow peoples, and the human type that has

so far achieved the most will contribute less than it ought to the blood of the ultimate race that is to possess the globe.

"On the whole, however, restriction seems to be a salutary movement, and the undoubted evils in its train appear to be minor, or transient, or self-limited, or curable."—New York Times.

A QUESTION OF COURAGE

Betting That She is Not a Coward, Woman Kills Man and Wins a Cow.

Inez, Ky.—Mrs. Julia Booth was lodged in jail recently, charged with the murder of Esau Harris.

Young Harris and William Booth were the best of friends. Harris accepted an invitation to spend the night with Booth. While sitting around the hearthstone, Mrs. Booth raised the question of cowardice, and said that, before she would run she would blow a man's head off. Her husband told her she could be frightened until she would throw her gun down and "outrun a steam engine."

The argument progressed until Mrs. Booth wagered her cow against \$25 with her husband that she would not run.

Booth persuaded Harris to feign going home and to return about 1 o'clock in the morning and test the matter. Harris consented, and, on returning, rapped at the door. Mrs. Booth woke her husband, who refused to get up. She asked Harris his name and what he wanted. Harris told her it was none of her business, and if she did not open the door he would break it down.

Mrs. Booth arose from the bed and, without dressing, got a double-barreled shotgun and emptied both barrels into Harris's head, killing him instantly.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FRENCH WOMEN AND CORSETS

Hair Dressing and Proper Corsets the Secret of La Belle Parisienne's Beauty.

All Frenchwomen wear corsets; a great majority have their corsets made to order. My own cook, for instance, does, and she pays thirty francs (about \$6) a pair. These for best last her three or four years. In families driven to the last limit of economy corsets are commonly home-made. Very poor women obliged to purchase their corsets ready made buy invariably a good article, paying on an average \$3 a pair. These initial expenditures become relatively economical, by virtue of the excellence of the article secured and by the care and cleverness which the French exercise in cleaning and repairing corsets.

There exist a number of characteristics in common which are clear principles of the Frenchwoman's art of being pretty. First, there is the perfect orderliness which the Frenchwoman's

hair dressing invariably presents. By the aid of invisible hairpins, even of invisible nets, and, for out of doors, of veils, the Frenchwoman, having thoroughly washed, brushed, and studiously arranged her hair, is protected always against the least appearance of dishevelment which among all classes is abhorred. A point of beauty always sought by the French in the arrangement of the hair is to present a *joli nuque*—that is, a pretty nape of the neck. Effects they produce in this respect are wonderful, and are chiefly attained by care in securing a graceful line marked by the hair from ear to ear, and a charming contour which clever waving of the hair produces.

With proper corsets and her hair attractively arranged, the woman who is resolved to lead a better life in the matter of being pretty need not despair if money to buy a complete new and becoming wardrobe is not at hand.—Harper's Bazar.

NINE YEARS TO MAKE A DRESS

Mexican Woman's Remarkable Piece of Tailoring, Costing \$40,000.

One of the wonders of Mexico is a \$40,000 dress which has just been completed here, after nine years of work. The dress is the creation of Mrs. E. Leon, who directed all of the work that was done in its making. At times she had employed more than three hundred expert needlewomen.

Mrs. Leon is the owner of a large factory for the manufacture of serapes, or women's shawls. When she conceived the idea of making the finest dress in the world for the purpose of exhibiting it at the Paris Exposition, where she hoped to sell it for a fabulous price, she found the task much greater than she expected, and the Paris Exposition came and went with the dress far from finished. She then thought it would be ready for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair.

But again she was disappointed, as the delicate fabric was still in an unfinished state. She continued the work without interruption until a few days ago, when the last stitch was taken in the wonderful creation.

It is stated by all who have seen this dress that its exquisite beauty is unsurpassed. It is a veritable work of woman's art. The dress is made largely of the finest linen thread, which was imported direct from Paris. The thread is drawn into beautiful figures and the fabric is a filmy, web-like lace, which shows no seams.—New York Herald.

DOWN WITH THE BROOM!

Vacuum Dust Removers Are Doing Away With the Old Domestic Standby.

The broom threatens soon to be as obsolete as the old copper warming pan, judging from the number of vacuum dust removers which are be-

ing placed upon the market. The change is one which must meet with the unqualified approval of all who know what a breeding ground of disease is the common dust of our houses. Every housewife who is possessed of cleanly instincts should welcome an apparatus which removes dust instead of scattering it in all directions, lost to the senses, so to speak, for a time by its attenuation in air, only sooner or later to settle again on the shelves, pictures, curtains, and carpets in a thin film. Moreover, the removal of dust and its collection in a receptacle by means of the vacuum cleaner permit of its absolute destruction by fire.

Bacteriological science can easily demonstrate the existence of disease germs in common household dust, and there is evidence of an eminently practical character that dust is otherwise a source of disease; there could hardly be a more effectual means of spreading the infective and irritating particles than the old-fashioned broom. The method is not only unsanitary, but absurd from the point of view of its application. The broom may clean the surface of a carpet, but the dust is only removed to be scattered elsewhere and to be spread over an even wider area than before. The great and important difference between the cult of the broom and the vacuum cleaner may be summed up by saying that while the former is calculated to spread disease, the latter enables the dust and its pathogenic contents to be removed and destroyed by fire. The passing of the broom, when it comes to be, "un fait accompli," will be a fact of great sanitary significance.

CANNES FEELS MAN FAMINE

Young Women Cry for Carload with Which They May Dance.

Cannes.—The lack of men here is becoming almost fatal to the composure of the fair element.

For instance, as a young woman exclaimed the other day, "Why can not some kind of society or syndicate send us a trainload of men? Cargoes of girls are forever being shipped to America and expressed to the West to supply the demand of the lonely men for wives. Then why won't somebody dispatch some men to Cannes? Not for husbands, though. They want to be used to dance with, to automobile with, to golf with, lawn tennis with. As it is there is nothing doing but your old poker and bridge."

WOMAN AN OLD MOONSHINER

At the Age of Eighty Continues to Make Whisky and Fight Revenue Officers.

New Martinsville, W. Va.—Twelve miles back from Cliff Top, in Fayette County, and high up on the mountainside and perched where a view

of miles can be had from it, is a little log cabin where lives a remarkable old woman, Mrs. Malinda Shrewsbury.

Born and reared in the Tennessee mountains, she was associated with men who defied the law, and in time she also learned to defy it, having inherited all of the wild spirit and daring of her rugged, fearless ancestry. To-day she is eighty years old and the most noted moonshiner ever captured in the mountains of West Virginia.

Deputy United States Marshal Dan Cunningham, who made the arrest, received information that if he would follow the trail that led to a log cabin in a remote spot far back in the mountains from Cliff Top he would find one of the smoothest moonshiners in West Virginia. He followed the instructions and now Mrs. Malinda Shrewsbury is in the meshes of the Federal law. She did not submit to arrest without a struggle, and despite her four score years came near shooting the marshal. The instant he stepped inside of the door she whirled like a flash, reached for an old rifle that hung on pegs above the table, and as the marshal said, "If I hadn't been looking for trouble and acted as quick as I did she'd have got me."

Call From the Mountainside.

Cunningham disarmed her, and then, knowing that her assistants might come at any time, gagged and bound her and laid her on a bed in one corner of the room. He waited for many hours, and finally the stillness was broken by a call way up on the mountainside. It was evidently a signal, and in vain the old woman on the bed struggled in attempting to answer. Cunningham waited till daylight, but no one came, and he took his prisoner to the railroad through one of the roughest pieces of country in West Virginia.

In the cabin was found a small half-barrel and about thirty barrels of corn juice. This was a larger amount than she usually kept on hand. The still was located about three hundred yards from the cabin in a small cave, and the odor of sour mash was noticeable some distance. The old woman apparently made no effort to conceal her illicit work.

Mrs. Shrewsbury was taken before the commissioner at Charleston and bound over to the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of violating the United States revenue laws. It was the first time in her eighty years that she was up for the offense, and she gave bond for \$1500 for her appearance.

A search was made of the cabin and underneath a stone in the hearth was found a tin box containing \$760, and in an old cupboard was found a bank book showing deposits in a Charleston bank amounting to close to \$11,000. This sum she is said to have accumulated by her boys bootlegging over the country. This money will probably keep her from serving a term in the penitentiary. There is a probability that she will forfeit her \$1500 bond and never appear for trial.—New York World.

STARE AT WELL-KNOWN WOMEN

Difficult for the Debutante to Keep Her Self-Possession.

If there is to be a school for the training of social debutantes its aim should be to prepare them for the ordeal that their appearance before the public always entails when they are especially wealthy or socially prominent.

"Poor thing!" said a woman at the horse show, as she turned to look after a young woman who had just left the box with her mother. "I am afraid that Minnie's little girl will never accomplish much. She's been out for a month, and saw a little of Newport last summer, but she has been sitting here for an hour with her cheeks on fire and afraid to look to the right or the left just because there have been a few people standing in front of the box to look at her. She ought to be supremely indifferent to their presence."

The familiar sights at the horse show were repeated this year. Men and women stand six feet away from the front of a box and stare through opera glasses at the occupants. There are one or two families in the circle of boxholders that always attract this amount of attention. That a woman should look perfectly unconcerned and self-possessed under these circumstances is the correct thing, but it is difficult.

"I am always so terribly careful about my manners at Sherry's," a woman confided the other day to the man with her, "because I know how many eyes are always staring at me. If I happen to be in a party that contains any specially well-known persons I am more than ever careful, for the parties that come there to see the New Yorkers notice the least thing that one does."

"Look," I heard a woman say once when there was a very well-known woman at the table. "She's eating meat, although I always heard she was a Catholic." Of course nobody at our table had any idea who these persons were, and it was plain from her accent that the speaker came from the West. She knew all about the social celebrities of New York, however.

"This being always on view is bad enough for a woman of experience. Think what it is to the young girl who has just come out or has seen only a year or two in society. This is what happened to a woman I know who was married last week to a man of great wealth. One of the first pleasures of her engagement was to be at a lunch with her fiance at a popular restaurant. It happened quite without the knowledge of her family that the engagement got into the newspapers that day, and there was the expected amount of talk about it. Then there were pictures of the young woman and what purported to be a sketch of her and her wealthy betrothed.

"She never thought of all these things as she went into the lobby of the restaurant to wait for him. He was not there and she seated herself on

one of the red velvet sofas to wait. It happened that there was upstairs a lunch of some woman's club to which delegates had come from many cities. Some of these women were gathered in a group in the hall. The girl suddenly realized that she was being stared at and looking up saw a ring of women around her. To her horror she saw it growing larger and realized that it was also getting nearer. She listened:

"Of course it is. Look at her nose. That was the same in the picture."

"Well, she is a lucky girl."

"Well, it couldn't have been for her looks that he married her. Wouldn't you suppose he'd dress her up better to come to a place like this?"

"The subject of all this comment stared about her in dismay, but there was nothing for her to do but look as unconscious as possible. Escape was out of the question.

"The women were absorbed in discussing the bride-to-be when she suddenly saw over their heads her fiance. He was grinning, for he had taken in the situation. He made a way with difficulty through the group and the interest was immediately transferred to him. The couple turned and made rapid tracks for the dining room, but the fiance was no more able to escape the comments of the women than the girl had been.

"I know of a case in which the comment of the public had much more disastrous results. Nothing is more trying to a woman than to sit on the top of a coach and hear the opinions which the crowd on the sidewalk express of her dress and her looks. It takes a great deal of composure not to show one's feelings. Young girls suffer less from this comment because they are usually pretty enough not to bring out anything very unfavorable.

"One spring a party was going up from the Holland House. In it was a girl who had come out during the preceding winter. She was very rich, very amiable, but there was no denying the fact that she had a very bad complexion. Naturally she did not look her best in the early hours of a cold spring morning. She was on the box seat, and as she waited for the others to arrive the crowd gathered as usual on the sidewalk to look over the party.

Suddenly one voice was heard above all the others. It was the voice of a woman, and evidently raised that the unfortunate victim of the remark might hear:

"Look at Pimples sitting up with the driver," it said, "if the horses turn around and rubber there'll be a runaway."

There was a snicker in the crowd afterward. The party on the coach heard every word that the woman had spoken. Everybody tried to appear unconscious of what had happened, but it was an hour before good feeling was restored. It took much longer for the girl to get over what she had heard. She soon afterward ceased to go out, and made few appearances in public. She even

ceased to sit in her father's box at the opera. When she went to the opera house two seats in the orchestra were good enough for her. All this was the result of the episode on the coach, as all of her friends knew. I tell you it is not only the actresses who need to have their nerve with them."—New York Sun.

JILTED BECAUSE OF BEAUTY

Sweetheart Throws Over a Prize Winner When the Prince Kissed Her.

It happened in this way: Enrico is young and handsome, and years ago his mother and the mother of the Senhora Maria Vinent, who were convent friends, agreed that their boy and girl should wed. It always was understood that Enrico was to marry Maria—and they, as children, saw more of one another than most Portuguese boys and girls of good families do.

Then the Senhora Maria was sent to a convent school far up in the Sierra Madre back of Lisbon, where they lived, and, like most young men of 16 or 17, Enrico proceeded almost to forget that he was going to marry her, although, of course, he was ready to obey his parents and to marry her if they told him to do so.

Then one day Enrico saw a face, half covered with a filmy black mantilla, flash past in the streets of Lisbon, and his heart followed the carriage. He had fallen madly in love with a face so beautiful that he swore none other could compare with it. Again, only a few days later, he saw the same face, and from that wonderful oval face and those marvelous black eyes there flashed a smile upon Enrico—and then the carriage was gone—and Enrico was wonderfully happy and yet sad because he did not know who she was or where to find her, and for a dozen days he cursed himself because he had not run after the carriage and climbed in and seized her, for he was young and the hot blood of the country flowed in his veins.

Fell in Love With a Strange Face.

It so happened, also, that a few days later his mother told him that the Senhora Vinent had returned and that he was to call with her and arrange the terms of settlement, for they would be married. Then Enrico did just what every other young man who is in love would have done. He objected. He vowed he never would wed the Senhora Vinent, because he was in love with another, and when his angry mother demanded to know who the other was he could not tell except to say she was the most beautiful woman in the world.

"She is no more beautiful than the girl I have chosen for you," said the mother. Enrico held out for days, but seeing the face no more, he consented to go with his mother and discovered that the Senhora Vinent, the child he had

known, had blossomed into the beautiful woman whose face he had seen in the carriage. She had known him all the time. The two families, overjoyed by the strange happening, were more than pleased. The romance that had come of their matchmaking delighted them and the terms of the settlement were more than usually liberal.

Seldom ever was there such a lovemaking. Enrico and Maria loved ideally. Everything was joyous and happy until, a short time ago, in Lisbon, there was an election in which Lisbon was to choose its Queen of Beauty for the festa.

Urged to Enter the Beauty Contest.

Enrico himself suggested that Maria enter the competition. No woman in Portugal, he vowed, was so beautiful as she. The Senhora Maria, just out of the convent, shrank from it, but Enrico and her family urged her and finally she consented.

Every lover, of course, believes the one he adores is the most beautiful in the world, and Enrico had no doubts. In his case his own judgment was backed up wonderfully. Among the hundreds of beautiful women there was none who could compare with Maria Vinent—her beauty paled the beauty of all the others.

It happened that his royal highness, Louis Philippe, the Crown Prince of Portugal and Duke of Braganza, had consented to act as one of the judges at the carnival of beauty.

The decision of the judges was unanimous—all five voted for Senhora Vinent.

Near by, when the verdict was handed down, stood Enrico, the proudest and happiest man in Portugal, without even a suspicion of the blow that was coming. He heard the verdict of the judges and saw his betrothed led forward to be crowned the Queen of Beauty and acknowledged the most beautiful woman in Portugal, which meant to him in all the world.

The Crown Prince announced her name and the flower-decked hall rang with the bravos of the populace. The Crown Prince held the floral crown and placed it upon the wonderful, raven-black hair of the Queen of Beauty.

Crown Prince Kissed Her Forehead.

Perhaps even a crown prince has the impulses of other men. At any rate, H. R. H., as he placed the crown in position, threw one arm around the shoulders of the Queen, drew her to him just an instant, and kissed her lightly on the forehead.

The crowd roared its bravas again, but joy had fled from the heart of Enrico. Instead in his breast burned bitter jealousy. Another man had kissed his betrothed. He fled outside, and nursing his jealousy, went away.

That evening, while the Senhora Vinent held a levee, surrounded by her beautiful maids of honor, Enrico jilted her. In vain the members of the two families and the proud mothers tried to effect a reconciliation. Enrico was adamant.

Another man had kissed his betrothed. In vain they explained that it was the crown prince. The Senhora Vinent stamped her little foot in anger. She alone refused to make overtures toward reconciliation.

Romance Was Wrecked by Kiss.

So the Crown Prince's kiss wrecked the romance. But Enrico was just beginning to suffer from jealousy. Every day and every hour added to his wretchedness. The beauty of the new Queen dazzled the populace. A score of men, rich and poor, high and low, begged her parents for a chance to win her. When her portraits were printed more proposals and offers of marriage came. Enrico heard of it all. His fond mother secured all details from Senhora Maria's mother and used them to sear the broken heart of Enrico.

But, despite the fact that over one hundred men, most of them better off in one way or another than Enrico, have proposed, the Senhora Vinent has refused them all.

So—if Enrico can forgive the Crown Prince's kiss—all may yet be well.—Chicago Tribune.

HIS "TOOTSY WOOTSY"

Made Him Wash Dishes, Do the Cooking, Darning, and Other Chores.

In his suit for divorce from his wife, Elizabeth, filed recently, Robert J. Mulholland tells a queer story of married life.

Mulholland says that he was married in January, 1893, and lived with his wife ten years, until 1903. On the day of their wedding his wife became angry because he would not lift her from the carriage on the return from the church, and in front of all the guests told him she would never have married him had she known he was so ignorant. Following this, for the entire ten years they lived together, he says, he never enjoyed any peace except when he was washing the dishes. Once she hit him in the mouth while he was about to eat a spoonful of oysters because he had laughed while seated at the table, and on cross-examination he said he never laughed again while at table.

Mulholland is employed at the Westinghouse works in East Pittsburg. Every two weeks, he says, he would give his entire salary to his wife. Out of this he would receive twenty-five cents spending money, and then his wife would accuse him of squandering his money on other women. She would allow him to shave only once a week, so that no other woman would be attracted by his appearance. He did the housework, cooked the meals, swept and scrubbed the floors, blacked his wife's shoes, and when he had nothing else to do she would make him mend the neighbors' shoes. When there was company he had to wait on the table. If he tried to sing, she "would howl like a dog."

Mulholland avers that he had to mend his own

and his wife's clothes, and that while he was doing the work she would lie in bed and read novels and scold if he disturbed her. He says she gave him ten cents a day for car fare, which only sufficed for his transportation one way to work, and that he had to walk one way, a distance of six miles, every day.

Mrs. Mulholland, on the other hand, avers that she was a loving, affectionate wife.—New York Times.

GIRL WIFE TRADED FOR TEAM

Child of Thirteen Years Sold to Her Husband, According to Story Told in Des Moines Court.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Traded at the age of thirteen years to a man by her mother for a team of horses is the remarkable tale told by Alma Toepfer, a fifteen-year-old wife, who had her marriage to Toepfer set aside in Judge Brennan's court.

The girl, who was married to Toepfer two years ago, after her mother had made the alleged trade, appeared in court clad in short dresses and with her hair done in braids.

Her testimony as to her married life moved Judge Brennan to indignation. The court directed an investigation of Toepfer, who, according to testimony, is living with the mother of his wife.

Toepfer is thirty-five years old. The little girl testified he had often abused her after marrying her. She was rescued from him by the Humane Society, which started the annulment action.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SISTERS IN DUEL FOR LOVE.

How Two Cuban Girls Settled a Question of Affection.

Havana.—Reports of a duel between two sisters have just reached here.

Maria and Carmen Hidalgo lived on a farm near Las Lajas. Not far away, on another plantation, worked a handsome chap named Juanillo, with whom both girls were in love. Juanillo seems to have been divided in his attentions.

The sisters had their first open quarrel about the young man a few days ago, and the next morning left the house together at daylight. Carmen came back alone.

Investigation showed that each sister had taken a revolver and gone to a lonely vega, or tobacco field, one to live and the other to die for the object of their affection. Rural guards were informed by neighbors who heard the story, and a search revealed the body of Maria Hidalgo on the adjoining estate of Maguajara.

Carmen Hidalgo has not yet been arrested, but the courts are investigating the case.

The sisters had previously been devoted to each other, and one report from Las Lajas has it that they did not shoot at each other but drew lots to see who should have Juanillo, who has since disappeared.—New York Herald.



The New Man

Tailored,
Muscle and Artis-
tically Caparisoned



—Adapted from the New York World.

Made in the Mold of Woman.

HIS BODY SHAPED BY CORSETS, HIS CLOTHES PADDED WHERE
THEY DO NOT FIT, AND HIS TOILET AS CAREFULLY
MADE AS THAT OF THE STAGE HEROINE.

YOUTH for the man, as well as the woman, is a business asset. Only the man who is at the top of the ladder of fame, or comfortably situated on the upper rounds, can afford to look middle-aged.

Humorists may jeer and cartoonists point inky fingers of derision at the man who tries to look young; nevertheless it is absolutely necessary for the man who is ambitious to succeed to possess some of the attributes which we associate with youthfulness.

There are to-day as many devices for enhancing the youthful appearance of a man as there are for rejuvenating and beautifying the other sex.

Just as women, only too often, mistake artificial aids to youthfulness for the quality itself, so it often happens that a man will foolishly experi-

ment with the various devices for enhancing his personal appearance, without going to the foundation of the thing.

For this he is called vain. The saleswoman back of the toilet-preparation counter will tell you any day that men are quite as vain as, if not vainer than, women.

"They are not only as vain as women," said one clerk, who has had a great deal of experience in selling cosmetics and toilet preparations, "but men are a great deal more ashamed of their little vanities. A man will come to the toilet counter and ask for toilet powder, and insist that it is for his wife or sister. Then he will buy a hair dye, casually mentioning that it is for the same lady, and before he has purchased the article he has inquired in an off-hand manner whether it is good for the mustache.

"We sell quantities of dyes, both for the mustache and for the hair, but we seldom find a customer asking for them who looks as if he were



VIBRATOR TAKING PLACE OF EXERCISE.

—New York World.

a prosperous and settled business man. It is usually the man who is out of a job or who has the air of being down on his luck, who demands a dye for the hair that is rapidly turning gray from worry."

The appearance of youth is a necessity for the ambitious man and it is unfair to treat his experimental methods in beauty culture as foolish vanities. Behind this seeming vanity, which leads to the purchase of dyes or a toupee or even to the investment in a box of rouge, there is too often the pathetic shadow of failure or defeat. Men do buy dyes and they do buy rouge, as the barber will tell you, who often sees the lather on his customer's face come off a delicate pink without loss of blood. But none of these artifices can really lend the semblance of youth to the man past middle age, who has forgotten to take care of his figure.

The men most admired for their physique on and off the stage are not necessarily those whose features are the most perfect or who are in reality young in years. They are the men who are well set up, as we call it; who, despite the fact that they may be well on in the fifties, have never lost the sprightly athletic figures of their twenties. They are men who have preserved a waist line of some description. The male stage beauty is very often accused of wearing a corset. Well, after all, why not? For the masculine corset is not the affair of steel and bone which we of feminine persuasion are so well acquainted with. It is merely a gentle reminder to stand up straight, to hold one's chest out and not to succumb to the tendency of a bay window and Santa Claus proportions.

The masculine corset is very often nothing more than a belt such as athletes often wear, and singers find these girdles a support for the reten-

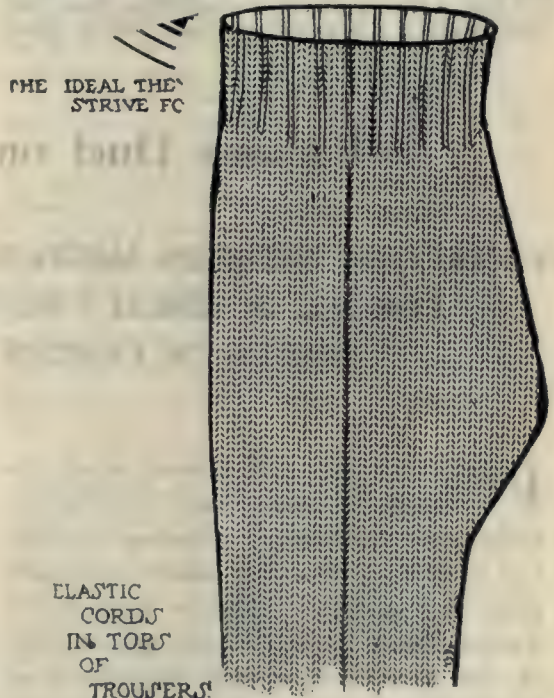
tion of very deep and long-drawn breaths. Deep breathing, properly practised, will develop a masculine figure and decrease the masculine waist line, for it necessitates the development of the chest, diaphragm, and waist muscles.

Physical Vitality and Success.

Right here comes in an interesting bit of psychology. The man—of course I mean the man under fifty—who does not stand erect, whose figure slumps, whose chest caves in and whose waist line is concave instead of convex, is almost invariably depressed in spirit, slow of speech and thought, unimpressive in manner, without personal magnetism—in other words, a man of no importance. He never draws a good, deep breath or takes sufficient exercise in the right way. He looks old years before his time and is seldom a success either financially or socially. He hasn't sufficient energy to affect the youthfulness that he does not feel, and should he have to compete with a man erect in stature, broad-chested, muscular, and wiry, he will be apt to be the loser. Age has nothing to do with the question. It is a matter of carriage and figure.

The man who wishes to be and who must be young looks first to his figure. Fortunately for him, his face will take care of itself. We all know that a good figure is the result of exercise, of fresh air, wholesome diet, and a few other perfectly simple and inexpensive things that seem out of the reach of most of our business men. They have no time for exercise, no thought for fresh air, and simple food is harder for the restaurant eaters to get than a ragout of nightingale's tongues.

The importance of a youthful figure has been dawning on the business man for a long time. He



—New York World.

has tried for some years to conceal such defects by the arts known to the tailor. Business men attach more importance to clothes than they ever did before. The man who is well dressed stands a better business chance than he who turns his collar backward and forward several times a week, Russell Sage to the contrary notwithstanding.

But what avail the best of clothes if hung upon a slouching figure? And of what use is physical culture or the advice of the specialist who decrees long walks in the open air, when our future Falstaff has to attend strictly to business from 8 until 6, despite his ever-increasing proportions.

A New Substitute for Outdoor Exercise.

The minute there is a demand for anything that demand is supplied. The latest thing is a device by which a man can obtain all the benefit of outdoor exercise without leaving his own room.

A vibrating machine has been arranged which is warranted to decrease the bulk, to strengthen the weak, and to give vim and vitality to the depressed in spirit.

Together with this vibrating machine is a combination of many devices for increasing the circulation of the blood, thereby burning up carbon, or fat, and decreasing the weight, while at the same time building up the tissues of the body. We have all of us probably benefited by the electric-light bath, or perhaps by a bath in violet rays, and again the magnetic current has been helpful.

The newest bath which, with the vibrating machine, is now in use for both men and women is a combination of all of these factors, and the results it achieves are astonishing even to the conservative medical world. The bath box is fitted with a back screen of red and blue slides, behind which is a powerful arc light, and in front

are the magnetic poles, which give forth invigorating currents. The bather, whose head emerges and is kept cool by wet clothes, sits in the box, heated by the strong light until his pores begin to throw off some of the poisonous substances which have clogged his blood. After the bath and a rest vibrassage treatment is given him, particular attention being paid to exercising the muscles of the waist, hips, and legs, and all such muscles as would come into play in the course of a long walk. The vibrator is a powerful one, regulated according to the likes of the subject, who soon feels the stimulating and invigorating influence of the rapid movement. The whole process takes but a short time; ten minutes of the heavy vibrating treatment gives one the sensation of having gone at least on a five-mile walk.

Treating the Bald Spot.

The man who walked in—or, rather, dragged himself in—before his bath marches out with chest erect, with energetic step, bright eyes, and a healthy color which can not be bought either in jars or bottles. Probably before he leaves the establishment he has had that bald spot on the back of his head that is beginning to worry him, and which some of his near friends have begun to jeer at, treated with hand vibrassage. Why, indeed, should he go bald ever? It is not a reasonable thing to do in the days when hair can be had for the trouble and the slight expense of making it grow in again! It is always the first step that counts. Once a man has got interested in retaining or reconquering his youth along hygienic and sensible lines he becomes as great an enthusiast at the game as do the women, and the time is rapidly approaching when we shall have no more old men, just as we have no more old women.

—New York World.

Famous Duel on Mississippi Sand

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN MADDUX AND WELLS ENDED IN A FREE-FOR-ALL, IN WHICH TWO WERE KILLED AND THE INVENTOR OF FAMOUS KNIFE WAS WOUNDED

PROBABLY the most famous of all the innumerable hand-to-hand fights which flecked the forefront of American civilization with blood was that which took place upon the sand bar opposite the city of Natchez, Miss., in which both grandfathers of the present Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana; Colonel James Bowie, the in-

ventor of the bowie, and nine others were participants.

And so numerous and varied have been the accounts of that noted duel to the death that there exists to-day a great deal of misinformation concerning it, says a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The spectacle of sinewy men, desperate and infuriated, struggling at close quarters for their lives, is one toward which the attention of men of all classes instinctively turns with a thrill of sympathetic interest, which

proves how slightly removed from the primitive conditions of life we are, after all. And it is fitting that the facts concerning this bloody battle shall be gathered from indisputable sources and placed in orderly array before they have become lost in the changes wrought "not by time, but in time."

Twelve Men in the Fight.

One very generally credited story of the sand bar fight gives the number of wounded as fifteen, and the killed as six; whereas the fact is that only twelve men were actually upon the sand bar at the time the fight took place, and of them but two were killed and two were wounded. And this is the evidence not of those who merely heard about the conflict, but of eye-witnesses and participants themselves.

The battle was fought on September 18, 1827. It grew out of a duel between Dr. Thomas H. Maddox and Samuel I. Wells. It came as an unexpected incident upon the heels of the bloodless and satisfactory arrangement of the differences between the principals after they had twice faced each other upon the field of honor and twice emptied their pistols at each other at short range.

Among those who accompanied the principals and seconds to the scene of the encounter were Richard Cuney and Colonel Noris Wright. Cuney was on unfriendly terms with Colonel Crain, who was the second of Dr. Maddox, and after the adjustment of the trouble between Maddox and Wells, cursed Crain, and advancing with his pistol drawn, declared that this was a good time to settle their misunderstanding.

This act precipitated the general fight which ensued. When it was all over Cuney and Wright were dead and Colonel "Jim" Bowie and Alfred Blanchard were wounded.

The affair gave rise to much talk at the time, and many unfortunate and unfounded rumors arose out of it. It was natural that the affair should be exaggerated, and it has developed into a story that bears but few earmarks of the original. The following statement of the fight was written by Dr. Thomas H. Maddox, one of the principals in the duel which led to the trouble. It was written in 1880, fifteen years before the old doctor died, at the age of 96 years.

Dr. Maddox was, as, indeed, all of the participants of the fight were, a prominent citizen of Rapide Parish, La. He was a man of uncommon strength of body and mind, and one of most unquestioned courage. Until almost the day of his death he persisted in leading an active life, horseback riding being his favorite pastime, even after he had passed by more than a decade the allotted three score and ten.

"I am the only survivor of the twelve persons engaged in the 'Sand Bar' fight, and having seen lately many and varied accounts of what they call the 'Bowie Sand Bar Fight,' and there being little truth in them, I am induced to give a true statement of the affair, as far as I saw it.

"Some difficulty occurring between myself and General Montfort Wells, or from some other cause, which I do not recollect at this time, induced Samuel L. Wells to send me a very offensive 'carte blanche,' which I accepted as a challenge, and it was agreed that we should meet at Natchez and settle the matter, each party leaving Alexandria September 17, 1827.

"Of my party there were R. A. Crain, my second; Noris Wright, Alfred and Carey Blanchard, and myself, being five of us in number. The opposing party were Samuel L. Wells, McWhorter, his second; James Bowie, Richard Cuney, Jefferson Wells and Sam Cuney, making six of them in number. Having arrived at Natchez, I called on Dr. Denny to be my surgeon, who made number six of my party and making six of each party, and no more.

Terms of Duel.

"Having accepted the carte blanche as a challenge, I directed Colonel Crain, my second, to call on Mr. Wells and state my terms and mode of combat, which were: To stand eight paces apart, right side to right side, pistols drawn, to be raised at the words, 'Are you ready? Fire! one, two, three,' the usual way in which gentlemen vindicated their honor.

"Mr. Wells objected to my terms, assumed that he was the challenged party and had the right to name the terms, as I was informed by my second, Colonel Crain. Whereupon I told Colonel Crain to go back and get his terms, as I waived my right, which he did. They were: To stand left side to left side, pistols down, and at word 'Prepare!' we were to raise our pistols in an opposite direction from each other, and at the word 'Fire!' we were to fire as we chose.

"I fired across my breast. How he fired I do not know. Two rounds were fired without effect, and the affair was then settled by Mr. S. L. Wells withdrawing all offensive language. We shook hands and were proceeding to my friends in the edge of the woods to take a glass of wine as a cement.

"Dr. Denny and myself were a few paces ahead of the others of the party, when General Cuney, James Bowie and 'Jeff' Wells came running down on us, General Cuney saying to Colonel Crain that this was a good time to settle their difficulties, he, Cuney, and James Bowie drawing their pistols.

Shot the Leader.

"Colonel Crain saw at a glance how things stood; therefore he shot the one whom he conceived to be the 'major general' of the party through the breast, as I believe, and so it was said at the time, for Bowie declared he was glad there was so much powder in the pistols, as all the balls passed out. Colonel Crain, after shooting at Bowie, who had also shot at him, wheeled around and passed over a little wash in the sand bar, and he and Cuney fired simultaneous-

ly at each other. Cuney fell, mortally wounded, and then Colonel Crain, with an empty pistol in his hand, turned to meet James Bowie who was rushing upon him with his famous 'bowie' knife in his hand; and when within reach of his arm he, Colonel Crain, struck him over the head with the empty pistol and brought him to his knees.

"As he arose I caught hold of him and he threw me off and faced Wright and the two Blanchards, who had arrived on the field from the edge of the woods. I at that time had a pistol pointed at me, but it was not fired, and being totally unarmed myself, I ran to the edge of the woods, a few paces off, to get my shotgun, and on returning met Mr. S. L. Wells, who said to me:

" 'Doctor, for God's sake don't do any further damage, for it is all over.'

"On arriving at the seat of war again, to my surprise I found my dear friend Mayor Wright dead and General Cuney dying from excessive hemorrhage, Bowie badly wounded and Alfred Blanchard slightly wounded. And this was the end of that memorable affair, the 'Sand Bar Fight.'

Two Only Were Killed.

"So there were two killed and two wounded out of the twelve persons engaged in the conflict, six on each side, and not, as has been erroneously stated by some writers, six killed and fifteen wounded. Nor were we ever at the Gushing Spring, as has been said, and where, it was said, we sent for champagne, brandy, and cigars.

"Other writers have stated that Bowie killed Colonel Crain in the melee and that the duel was not between myself and S. L. Wells. Such contrariety of opinion is indeed singular.

"Colonel Crain and James Bowie were not so inimical as has been represented. The only feeling between them was owing to the advocacy by James Bowie of the cause of those opposed to himself and Major White.

"Subsequently, in New Orleans, James Bowie invited Colonel Crain to his room, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, he went. Upon entering the room Bowie locked the door and asked Colonel Crain to take a seat, where they had their talk and came out perfectly reconciled with each other.

"Thomas H. Maddox."

Equally interesting and entirely corroborative of the main points in this statement of Dr. Maddox, is the following letter, written by Colonel Robert A. Crain, who acted as his second in the interview with Wells, which immediately preceded the fight. This letter was addressed to General Joseph Walker, who afterward became Governor of Louisiana. The letter in full as as follows:

Colonel Crain's Story.

"Natchez, Oct. 3, 1827.

"Dear Walker:—Yours of the 23d of Septem-

ber, in reply to mine of the 19th previous, I received night before last, and will now proceed to give you a detailed account of the unfortunate occurrence of the 18th, to convince you that it was not my wish to meet those men. I said to Mr. Wells and his friend McWorter, in the presence of Dr. Penney, that there must not be permitted but three of a side on the ground. You know that I can not meet certain men that are on the other side of the river (this was at the steam sawmill where we met to make arrangements for the interview between Wells and Maddox).

"Wells said to me: 'Sir, I know to whom you allude. They shall not be on the ground.'

"This I took as a pledge of his honor, but, to our astonishment, when we got on the ground within eighty yards of the spot where the fight took place, there stood Jim Bowie, Sam Cuney and Jeff Wells. Dr. Maddox asked Dr. Cox what they were doing there. He replied:

" 'They will not approach any nearer.'

"The affair proceeded, and after two shots apiece the matter was honorably settled to both, Sam Wells withdrawing unequivocally his *carte blanche* and all offensive language previously applied to the doctor. I will now remark for Sam Wells that his conduct seemed to be highly honorable and that of a gentleman. He proposed that we should go up to the willows and take a glass of wine.

An Unprovoked Attack.

"I observed immediately: 'No, Mr. Wells; you know that I can not meet certain gentlemen that are there, but let us go down the river to our friends (who were, during the fight, at least a quarter of a mile off, but who were then approaching, as a servant had informed them of the result), and drink and bury the hatchet.'

" 'Agreed, sir,' said he; and after collecting the pistols that were used, a brace of which I gave the boy, the others I held, one in each hand, well loaded, of course. We proceeded down the river, angling across the sand bar and having Bowie, Cuney and Jeff Wells immediately at right angles from where we started under the willows; they started and ran down the hill and in a quick running walk intercepted us, or rather me. Drs. Penney and Maddox were some ten or fifteen steps ahead, Maddox entirely unarmed. Cuney remarked:

" 'Now is the time to settle our affair,' I think swearing or cursing at me at the same time, and commenced drawing his pistol. Sam Wells caught hold of him, and Dr. Cuney got immediately between me and his brother, so that I could not shoot at him then; Bowie at the same time was drawing his pistol. I drew away at him; he now

says I did not touch him, but drew his fire; he lies; I shot him through the body, as he is shot. I could not miss him, shooting not further than ten feet, and the object is to excuse his conduct for killing our poor friend.

"I wheeled and jumped four, six or eight steps across some little washes in the sand bar and faced Cuney. We fired at the same moment. His bullet cut the shirt and grazed the skin of my left arm. He fell.

Struck Bowie on the Head.

"Jim Bowie was at the same moment within a few feet of me with his big knife raised to lunge. I again wheeled and sprang a few steps, changed the butt of the pistol, and as he rushed upon me I wheeled and threw the pistol at him, which struck him on the left side of the forehead, which circumstance alone saved me from his savage fury and big knife.

"At that moment Major Wright and the two Blanchards rushed up. Bowie sheered off to a leaning stump, by which he took a stand. Wright and Bowie exchanged shots at about ten steps, without any chance of Wright hitting him, he behind the log and the other exhausted with running at least one hundred yards. He shot poor Wright through the body, who exclaimed, 'The damned rascal has killed me,' and then rushed upon Bowie with his sword cane, who caught him by the collar and plunged his knife in his bosom.

"At that moment Cuney shot Bowie in the hip, who fell instantly. Wright wheeled, made a lunge at him and fell over him, dead. Hostilities then ceased.

"They say I fired three pistols (they lie). I had but two; when I fired the first at Bowie I dropped it to cock and use the other on Cuney, and when I threw the pistol at Bowie I was completely unarmed, without even a knife.

"They say we ran. Yesterday morning, upon receipt of your letter, I went in company with three other gentlemen to the ground, and I pledge you my honor that the fight took place in an area of less than thirty yards square, as the blood where Cuney fell, and where Bowie and Wright fell, which is still there, proves. There could be little running in the small space. I set immediately about getting certificates, which shall be headed by a statement of my own and Maddox. I could say more, but have no room. Present us affectionately to your family and all friends. Your friend,

"Robert A. Crain."

Within the document are the following memoranda:

"Show this to Dr. Hopkins and to all my friends, Mr. Ware particularly, Mr. La Croix and Browns.

"To General Joseph Walker, Alexandria, La."

The postmark, which is still legible, is simply, "Natchez, October 3."—New York Herald.

Think This Over.

Of troubles connubial, jars and divorce,
This, we believe, is the fruitfulest source—
A man falls in love with a dimple or curl,
Then foolishly marries the entire girl.

—Boston Transcript.

THE DEED AND THE VERSE

COMMENTS OF THE DITTY MAKERS ON SOME OF THE NOTABLE EVENTS AND UTTERANCES OF RECENT DATE

ON TRIAL.

Oh, give us a "brittle marriage,"
A fetter that we may break
With comparative ease
Whenever we please,
If we put up the proper stake.

Oh, give us a wife on trial,
And then if we do not like
The sample we've got,
As easy as not
We can give her the outward hike.

Oh, give us a trial husband,
And if we're dissatisfied,
We can let him go
For another, you know,
To whom we may point with pride.

Oh, give us a home on trial,
A home that you read about,
And then if we find
It is not the right kind,
The kicker may pack and move out.

Oh, give us a trial baby,
A bright little crowing cuss,
And then if we—say,
Goldarn your new way,
That baby belongs to US.
See?

—W. J. L. in the New York Sun.

THE ART OF BEING A PEACEMAKER.

I tried to part two fighting dogs,
The cause of peace to beg;
But while one chewed my coattails up
The other ate my leg.

A fracas matrimonial
I undertook to stop;
The lady tried to scratch my eyes,
The husband called a cop.

Don't think I grudge him his renown
Nor bile turns green my eyes
Because the President for less
Received the Nobel prize.

But just the same for future use
This motto I have picked:
Before you interfere be sure
The parties both are licked.
—McLandburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

THE CASTLE IMPREGNABLE.

So, Wind of the North, you are faring forth
To harry us once again.
We've harkened before to your call to war
And welcome it now as then;
Such strife is good when the sluggish blood
Creeps slow in the veins of men.
So, Wind of the North,
Come forth! Come forth!
And harry us yet again.

Yestereve he came, when the sunset's flame
Had burned to an ashen gray,
And we heard him first like a far, faint burst
Of horns in the woodland way.
But he gathered might as he rode the night;
How bitter his strength, how great,
We knew at last when his full-blown blast
Rang loud at the outer gate,
And each echoing note was a blow that smote
On casement and roof and wall;
And we heard, in the wood where the titans stood,
The noise of a great oak's fall.
With buffet and blow, and the spears of snow
That drove in a smothering rack,
He taunted us sore with the challenge of war,
But gaily we flung it back,
As we heaped great logs on the hearthstone dogs
And over our leagured dome,
In a pennant of smoke from our chimney, broke
The flag of the castle—Home!

So his hordes swarmed forth all night from the
north
Investing us as we lay,
'Till the mystic, white, half-luminous night
Was merged in the whiter day.
It was then we rose in our might to close
At handgripes with the foe.
O! the sally out for that fierce glad bout,
Knee deep in the swirling snow!
O! the power to feel in his grapple of steel
Such thrilling and panting bliss
As the maiden knows, who requites with blows
Her lover's audacious kiss.
O! we felt no fear that our foeman here
Waged war he could hope to win,
For he wrought in the breast but a keener zest
For all that was housed therein,
For the love of life, for the babes, for wife,
For joys that be, and to come,
For all things there in our staunch and fair
Impregnable castle—Home!

Yea! Wind of the North, come forth, come forth!
 And harry us yet again.
 Such strife is good when the sluggish blood
 Creeps slow in the veins of men.
 —Catholic Standard and Times.

“HOLDIN’ DE PROVIDENCE HAN’.”

De harricane blow de roof-tree down,
 De earthquake shake de lan’;
 Trouble in de country—trouble in de town,
 An’ you dunno whar to stan’!

You dunno whar ter stan’—
 De sea take up de lan’!
 But we gwine ’long
 Wid de courage strong,
 Holdin’ de Providence han’!

Sometimes hit look lak’ de sky is blin’
 And de hope er we worl’ gone dead,
 But de big sun rise, an’ de worl’ he fin’,
 An’ he put de dark ter bed!

You dunno whar ter stan’—
 Trouble on de sea an’ lan’!
 But we gwine ’long
 Wid de courage strong,
 Holdin’ de Providence han’!
 —Atlanta Constitution.

SWETTENHAM.

The tyrant’s heel is on thy shore,
 Swettenham!
 His help is at thy ruined door,
 Swettenham!
 Avenge the earthquake’s awful gore,
 Command his Yanks to leave thy shore
 And never come back any more,
 Swettenham! O Swettenham!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
 Swettenham!
 And take the Yankee’s help, we trust,
 Swettenham!
 Jamaica’s cracked and trembling crust,
 The dead in burning buildings thrust,
 The looters and the looters’ lust
 Are scarcely things to be discussed,
 Swettenham! O Swettenham!

Thou wilt not yield the Yankee toll,
 Swettenham!
 Thou wilt not crook to his control,
 Swettenham!

Better the earthquake be thy goal,
 Better the fire upon thee roll,
 Than softening of the British soul,
 Swettenham! O Swettenham!

The killed in Kingston now are dead,
 Swettenham!
 The injureds’ blood has all been shed,
 Swettenham!

The hungry ones need not be fed,
 The leaderless need not be led,
 The houseless, homeless need no bed,
 The British standard, flying red,
 Floats proudly o’er Jamaica’s head,
 Swettenham! O Swettenham!

—W. J. L., in the New York World.

SAMMY.

Two years old and going on three,
 Square and chubby and bold was he.
 Gladly he heard his mother say:
 “Don’t bother me, child; go out and play!”
 For out on the street were other tots,
 Vaguely forming their baby plots.
 And babies are better chums, God knows,
 Than a sobbing woman who sews and sews.

Out on the street, where traffic swirled,
 Sammy dreamed of a strange, new world,
 For the street joined a hilltop far away—
 A hill that he meant to climb some day.
 But the street-car man was large and gruff,
 And the teamster man had troubles enough,
 So they paid no heed to Sammy’s shrill:
 “P’ease, Mister, take me up the hill.”

He asked a man in a touring car,
 But the man was busy, as tourists are;
 He asked a coachman in livery trim,
 But the coachman only glared at him;
 He asked a mounted policeman, too,
 With shiny buttons and coat of blue;
 The mounted policeman shook his head
 And over the pavement swiftly sped.
 But Sammy was brave and pleaded still:
 “P’ease, Mister, take me up the hill.”

One fine morning—the air was clear—
 Sammy thought that the hill seemed near;
 And while he was hailing a truckman grim
 His baby feet proved false to him.
 And the people knew, as the car ground past,
 Sammy had climbed the hill at last.

—W. F. K., in the New York American.

NAVAL RATINGS: THE STOKER.

Twenty knots, and a call for more,
 And the ladders ring to the running feet—
 Down, down, down to the black iron floor,
 Down to a world of furious heat
 Where nothing matters but coal and steam,
 And men who work for a spell and swoon.
 Think of the cool night wind and the gleam
 On the deck of a pale half moon.

Slice and feed, and a climb to the main
 For a minute’s smoke and a glimpse of the stars,
 Then four hours’ sleep and back again
 To clear the clinkered furnace bars—
 Back again to the cones of light,
 The flying shovels, the white-hot glare,
 And if a stoker faints to-night,
 Well, the Admiral, he won’t care.

Below the glistening water line
 He works in a heat that blights and clings,
 But he sometimes shouts a joke to his mate,
 And sometimes, even, sings;
 And if one day his heart gives out,
 Pulling and pushing the slicing rod,
 Three rounds of blank, and a prayer or two,
 And a quiet grave, thank God.

—From the Speaker.



A Year's Extravagance in New York

A Story of Waste

RICH AND POOR ALIKE CARELESS

Food, Fuel and Drink by the Millions

—Adapted from
the New York
World.

A PROPOS of modern social conditions and economic discussions the New York World prints the following:

Were you dreadfully extravagant during 1906? Did you make a special effort to see how much water, gas, coal, food, and even money you could burn, waste, or throw away in the year just closed?

Of course not.

But the fact remains that in 1906 every man, woman, and child numbered among the four million inhabitants of New York City contributed his or her share to a list of wastes and extravagances which, in cash, represents a total probably exceeding one hundred million dollars.

One hundred million dollars is a great deal of money to waste in one year without knowing it. Very few people, in fact, will feel inclined to believe that such a thing is possible. But the carefully compiled figures and statistics given on this page, all based on most conservative estimates of what New York did with its money in 1906, seem to indicate that the sum total extravagance of the people of this city for one year reaches this astounding figure.

We are solemnly informed by experts that we wasted two and one-quarter million dollars' worth of water in the last twelve months. Officials of the Board of Water Supply have repeatedly asserted that at least one-half of the three hundred million gallons of water supplied to the city every twenty-four hours is allowed to run to waste.

What We Waste in Water.

Every man, by personally applying this to his own case, can easily understand why this should be so. For instance, in washing the hands and face, instead of pouring into the bowl just sufficient water to wash in, the average person washes under the tap, allowing the water to run for three or four minutes, or until he is finished. The flow from the average household spigot is one quart every ten seconds or so. This means about six quarts a minute, or twenty-four quarts of water in the four minutes consumed in washing the hands and face, where one-fourth of that quantity would have been sufficient. And this is only one item in the enormous waste of water. Defective plumbing, worn-out washers, which sometimes allow the taps to run twenty-four hours a day for days and sometimes weeks before

being replaced, leaking supply pipes, and the other millions of gallons drawn from fire hydrants instead of from the river, all contribute to make a total of 150,000,000 gallons of water allowed to run to waste in New York City every day throughout the year.

One hundred and fifty million gallons of water a day means 54,750,000,000 gallons in one year, or exactly one-half of the total estimated water supply furnished New York City in the present year. To find how much this wasted water represents in dollars and cents, it is only necessary to cut the total cost of New York's water supply into two equal halves. One-half, or \$2,250,768, represents the sum extravagantly wasted for water we did not actually need.

Extravagance in Buying Coal by the Pail.

It is not the rich alone who are extravagant in this city. The poor, too, are extravagant without seemingly being aware of it. The very poor wasted about \$750,000 in 1906 on coal, by buying it by the pail instead of by the ton. In defense of this it may be said that the poor

can not avoid buying in small quantities. The absence of suitable storage places and the money to buy a ton at a time make it necessary to buy by the pail at ten cents a pail. It has been suggested that if sixty-five poor persons would club together, contributing ten cents each to buy a ton of coal, they would get over thirty pounds of coal each for their ten cents instead of only about twenty pounds, which they receive for their money under the single-pail system of buying. In other words, every New York family buying coal this way pays \$10 a ton for it instead of only \$6.50 or \$7.

New York's household coal consumption in 1906, according to the most reliable estimates, was 3,500,000 tons, and of this about 185,000 tons were bought by the poor from the tail of the coal hawker's wagon at ten cents a pail. Three and one-half million tons of coal at an average price of \$6 a ton would represent \$21,000,000 which New York people paid for coal this year. Out of every ton of coal bought probably twenty pounds was wasted by being unconsumed



\$20,000,000 Was Spent for Theater Tickets in New York in 1906.

—New York World.



New York Spends \$1,000,000 a Day for Alcoholic Liquors.

—New York World.

or thrown away or unsifted. This, in round figures, adds another million dollars to the sum total of New York's extravagances and wastes for the year.

for 1906.

A Few Items in New York's Expense Bill

Alcoholic Beverages	365,000,000
House Rent	250,000,000
Cigars and Tobacco	22,000,000
Theater Tickets	20,000,000
Coal	21,000,000
Ice	\$ 10,950,000

And another \$292,000, estimated, may be added for illuminating gas extravagantly burned. New York consumes 19,006,840 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours for lighting, cooking, and heating. Five per cent is a very conservative estimate of the amount of gas extravagantly burned, but it means 1,000,000 cubic feet a day, or 365,000,000 cubic feet a year. This at 80 cents per 1000 brings nearly \$300,000.

Far more serious and costly is the extravagant waste of ice. Two and one-half millions of dollars is the estimated value of the total amount of ice paid for, but never used, in one year or paid for at an extortionate price by the poor buying in very small quantities. New York's average daily consumption of ice during the summer is 20,000 tons. At an average price of one-quarter cent per pound, this means \$100,000 a day spent for ice. This average is cut down to about \$30,000 a day all the year round, which brings the cost for New York's ice in 1906 to \$11,000,000 in round figures. One-fifth of all the ice bought and paid for is allowed to go to waste. Tons and tons, in small pieces, are left

to swelter and shrink on doorsteps on broiling hot days until some thoughtful person takes them inside. By buying in very small quantities transient customers pay an average of one cent a pound for ice. This is extravagance, of course, just the same as buying coal at ten cents a pail.

But if the very poor are extravagant and wasteful in these small matters, the average citizen, the well-to-do and the rich, are proportionately extravagant in their larger expenditures.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of Epiphany Baptist Church, is authority for the statement that New York spends \$1,000,000 a day, \$365,000,000 a year, for beer, wines, and spirits. It is an open question, of course, how much of this can be considered waste or how much is spent foolishly or extravagantly.

There are sixty theatres and half a dozen music halls in New York City, exclusive of institutes and museums, with a total seating capacity of 107,354. The average price for seats ranges between \$2 and \$3 compared with 50 cents and \$1 in other cities. New York pays the highest prices for theater and opera seats of any city in the country. An average of 80,000 people pay for seats at theatrical performances here every day in the season at a total cost per day for seats of about \$200,000, or very nearly twenty millions of dollars for the year. Here, again, is an open question as to how much of this may be considered to have been spent extravagantly. But as the same number of residents of other cities did not spend more than one-half of that sum to see the same or similar performances later on, New York's theater bill in 1906 will be regarded by out-of-town people, at least, as twice as large as it ought to have been, based on the price paid for seats. And this \$20,000,000 paid for seats at the theater does not include the enormous total sum spent for dances, balls, and other forms of public entertainment not regularly included under the heading of theaters.

Our Enormous Tobacco Bill.

New York's annual bill for tobacco, cigars, and pipes is now \$22,000,000, an average of more than \$5 per year for every man, woman and child. Many men spend twice that sum every week on tobacco and cigars. Others spend about five cents, and a great many others spend nothing at all. The women and children are not supposed to have an account at the tobacconist's. Not all the cigars paid for are smoked. Much of the tobacco bought for pipe smoking is thrown away unconsumed. At a fair estimate about one-third of New York's cigar and tobacco bill represents either extravagant buying or waste, adding another \$7,000,000 in round figures to this city's bill of extravagances for the year.

The Waste of Food.

In hotels, restaurants, and even in private households there is an enormous waste of food. A food expert recently made the startling announcement that the 3,000,000 bread-eaters in New York City wasted an average of one-quarter

of an ounce of bread daily. This is equal to 17,109,375 one-pound loaves per year, or sufficient bread to feed the 250,000 inhabitants of Newark, N. J., during a period of ten weeks.

Think how many matches, pencils, pens, and pins you extravagantly dispose of every week, and then think of 4,000,000 people doing the same thing and multiply the total by 52. The answer will give you an idea of the enormous quantities of these useful articles which the people of New York City recklessly disposed of in 1906. The bread wasted is estimated at \$85,546; pins, \$36,800; pencils, \$250,000; pens, \$75,000.

Even life is extravagantly wasted in New York City according to the vital statistics compiled by the Insurance Press. It is shown that in this city some one is killed every one hour and three-quarters. A New Yorker perishes by

has existed, apparently, an overwhelmingly popular sentiment in the city, as well as throughout the State, that such a great municipality should pay the maximum price for everything it might require. If this sentiment had been satisfied by the payment of high salaries and wages it might have been excusable from some points of view; but it was not, and the demand for more money from the public treasury has extended to every class of expenditure.

"It is not easy—in fact, not possible—to determine accurately how much the expenses of the city have been increased in recent years by the lax interpretation of an imperfect law and the tolerance of a public sentiment that demands proof of crime on a large scale before becoming aroused to a condition of effective action. It is safe to say, however, that a perfect system of

Some of New York's Extravagances in 1906 and What They Mean in Money.

Water, 54,750,000,000 gallons wasted.....	\$ 2,250,768
Coal, wasted or extravagantly bought.....	1,000,000
Gas, 365,000,000 cubic feet wasted.....	300,000
Ice, wasted or extravagantly bought.....	2,500,000
Food, enough wasted to feed 50,000 people for one year.....	10,400,000
Bread, enough to feed 250,000 people for ten weeks.....	85,546
Pins lost and wasted.....	36,800
Pencils lost and unused.....	250,000
Pens lost or thrown away.....	75,000

means of street car, elevated or subway train either by being run over or by collision every six hours. A drowning casualty comes to light every eight hours and a life is lost in a burning building in the metropolis every fourteen hours. The accidental deaths in this city last year, according to these figures, were more than 5100.

It is a matter in dispute as to how much more money New Yorkers pay out than they properly should for rent and other household expenses during the course of the year. A recent estimate, which there is no possible way of verifying, placed the total wasteful extravagance in foodstuffs for one year at \$10,000,000, sufficient to feed a city of 50,000 inhabitants for one year. Think of that! This city wastes enough food to give three good meals a day to every underfed or hungry person in the city and have much left over.

Bird S. Coler prepared an article for publication in his term as city controller, in which he showed why New York City is the most expensively governed municipality in the world. He showed that the combined annual expenses of the largest six states in the Union were less than those of the city of New York.

Extravagance in Governing the City.

"The magnitude of the city in wealth and population," Mr. Coler declared, "has always operated against economy in local government. There

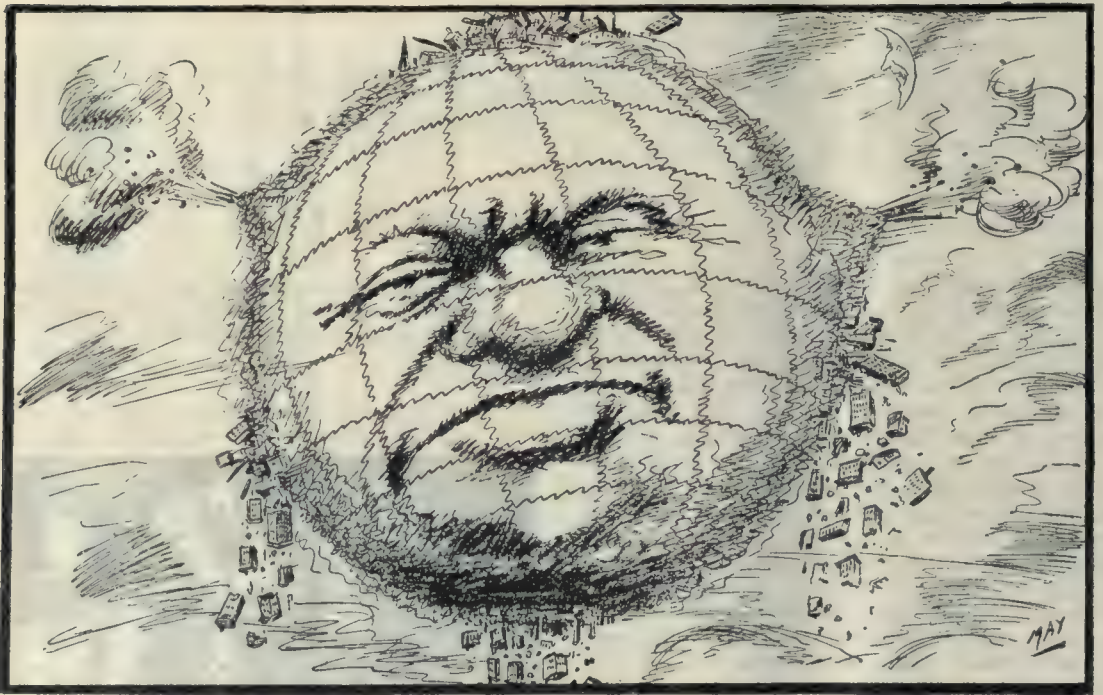
buying in the open market at the lowest prices obtainable, if honestly enforced, would save to the taxpayers more than \$1,000,000 a year."



How the Poor Wasted \$750,000 in 1906 by Buying Their Coal at 10 Cents a Pail, Equal to \$10 a Ton.
—New York World.

ANOTHER TALE IN CARTOONS.

FROM ILLUSTRATIONS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION
ELSEWHERE.



HE MAY HAVE LA GRIPPE.
Apropos of the Jamacian Earthquake.

—Detroit Journal.



WILL THEY KILL THE GOOSE—
That Lays the Golden Eggs?

—Chicago News



PRIVATE THEATRICALS. NO. 1.

Mr. Rockefeller (as Macbeth)— * * * "My way of life is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf; and that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have."

—Chicago News.



THE TAX LINE.

—New York World.



AT THE HORSE FLIES' CONVENTION.

The Honorable Chairman.—We will now consider the question of automobiles, the alarming increase of which seriously threatens the future of our profession.

—Puck.

The Hunter, the Animal, and the Revenge

KILLED A SILVER FOX

New Jersey Man Has the Luck to Get a Most Valuable Fur.

Sidney Hunter of the Dripping Springs neighborhood was in the city recently and was showing a foot of a silver gray fox he had killed.

Mr. Hunter was out squirrel hunting and his dog jumped the fox, which Mr. Hunter was fortunate enough to bring down. The fox had evidently been shot before, as he had only one eye, which accounts for its running so close to Mr. Hunter. This will prove an exceedingly fortunate day's hunt for Mr. Hunter, as the skin of a silver gray fox will bring from \$150 to \$300 on the market.—Princeton Leader.

WILD DOGS OF INDIA.

Ferocious Beasts Which Render the Lives of All Others Perilous.

The Indian wild dog which has just been received at the Zoological Gardens is of a general

rusty red color above, passing into whitish on the under surface, and it has a long bushy tail of a dark brown or blackish color. In appearance it much resembles the common fox, but in build is more like a jackal, being larger and standing some few inches higher.

These dogs are most ferocious beasts and no animal seems to be safe from their attacks, even tigers, buffaloes, and elephants retreating before their advance. They always hunt in packs of from five or six to a dozen, and if unable to pounce upon their quarry unawares, pursue it until it collapses from exhaustion. They hunt by night as well as by day, and were they as plentiful as the jackal it is certain that the wild game animals of India would soon be altogether exterminated.

The one redeeming feature about them is that they avoid the neighborhood of dwellings and refrain from attacking man or domesticated animals. In captivity they are most untamable beasts, and never show the slightest signs of affection or regard for those who minister to their wants.—London Daily Graphic.

A MONSTER WILDCAT

Arizona Hunter Brings Down the Record Feline in That Region.

M. H. Ruiz recently brought to town the skin of the biggest wildcat ever seen in this part of the country. He killed it along the Arizona canal. There were four of the cats, one of them, says Ruiz, bigger than the one he killed, but it was not so belligerent.

This cat, instead of running away, advanced upon him, growling and spitting. The animal was about to spring when Ruiz shot, the ball taking effect in the head, killing it instantly. The skin was more than four feet from tip to tip. The length of a wildcat is mostly in its body, for the tail does not greatly effect the linear measurement. This cat was bigger than some mountain lions and it was probably more destructive.—Arizona Republican.

TIGERS REARED BY DOGS.

Collies Suckled Two Striped Babies in the Tower Menagerie in London.

An interesting experiment by which two tigers are being reared by dogs is at present the subject of general attention at Blackpool. A day or two ago three tigers were born at the Tower Menagerie.

The mother was unable to sustain them, and as they were threatened with death if something was not quickly done the manager, James Walmsley, introduced two female collies, under whose care the cubs are thriving remarkably. The foster mothers appear delighted with their new responsibilities.—London Daily News.

CAT HUNTS LIKE BIRD DOG.

Points and Retrieves and Catches 154 Birds During the Season.

Groveport claims the distinction of having the champion bird cat in Ohio. The owner of this cat is Lewellyn Wilkinson. At the beginning of the bird season the cat, which is called Frank, would follow Mr. Wilkinson to the field and would persist in hunting. The cat would make a circle of about 200 feet around his master and upon discovering a quail or a covey would rise on his hind legs and stand perfectly still until the owner would come up to him.

If a bird was killed he would retrieve it. He would carry the bird in his mouth, always catching it by the wing. Should the bird be wounded he would follow it until it was caught and then would bring it in.

Mr. Wilkinson says that during the whole season he has not lost a bird and that the cat has been with him every day that he has hunted.

Neither has the cat flushed a single or a covey, but has always given warning when the birds could be expected.

Mr. Wilkinson states that the cat was raised with some bird pups and that when he was training these pups the cat would follow and that he presumes it gained its knowledge or instinct from that training. He says that the cat has retrieved 154 birds during the season.—Columbus Evening Dispatch.

MOUSE THAT ROBBED RAILROAD

Mysterious Thefts From the Till of the Cashier Are at Last Explained.

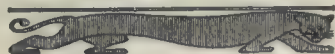
A mouse caught in the act of till-tapping has cleared up a mystery which has bothered the agents in charge of the union depot here. From

The Hub.
CHAS. KEILUS & CO
EXCLUSIVE
HIGH GRADE CLOTHIERS

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

WE CATER ONLY TO MEN
THAT ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT
THEIR CLOTHES AND ARE WILL-
ING TO PAY ONLY LEGITIMATE
PRICES. EVERYBODY KNOWS
THAT THIS SHOP HAS NO SALES.
WE DON'T CONFUSE YOU WITH
MAKE-BELIEVE BARGAINS.

Our garments are free from that ordinary look so usual in most shop clothes. The most prominent stars of the clothing world make clothes for us. Our new spring models will incite admiration of critical dressers.



King Solomon's Hall
Fillmore St., near Sutter
San Francisco

time to time money had disappeared from the sale of tickets, and an investigation had already been ordered by the department when the odd discovery was made.

A mouse was seen to creep out from its hole, take a bill from the till and start back for its hiding place. A search revealed the nest of the rodent lined with bills of all denominations. Several were intact, but most of them were badly chewed and mutilated.—Marshalltown Correspondence Des Moines Register and Leader.

FOUGHT SNAKES FOR THREE HOURS

Big Ben, Moccasin, Spurned Human Assistance in Shedding His Skin.

For more than three hours battle was waged in the snakehouse of the Bronx Zoo between Charles Snyder, head keeper of the snakehouse, and Big Ben, a six-foot moccasin snake. So fierce was the fight that before it was over Snyder was forced to call to his aid Raymond L. Bitmars, the curator of the reptile house, and John Twomey, assistant keeper. On the snake side of the engagement Big Ben was sufficient unto himself, giving all three men all they could do to handle him, and gashing the hand of Twomey so badly with his long teeth that the man was forced to retire from the contest.

For three or four days the snakes in the moccasin cage have been irritable, owing to their inability to cast their skins in the natural way. When free the reptiles rub the fragments off on the sides of rocks and the bark of trees, but in Bronx Park captivity they are compelled to rely upon the aid of their keeper. As a rule they are far too sluggish during the season to do more than strike feebly at the man who comes near them, and this was the case with most of the dozen or more reptiles when Snyder entered their cage.

The keeper had been putting off the moment as long as possible, but was afraid that if he waited longer some of his charges might die. He had worked for half an hour, when it came Big Ben's turn to be aided to disrobe. Instead of submitting, the reptile struck at Snyder's hand and wiggled away into a corner of the cage. Each successive attempt on the part of the keeper met with the same result. Then the moccasin tried to wrap itself around the keeper. He called for help and Twomey answered. Both men tried to hold the snake, Twomey throwing a sack over its head. This plan answered for a time, but Big Ben slid free and struck at Twomey's hand, gashing it so badly that the man was forced to leave the cage.

Then the curator came to the assistance of his subordinates, and after a protracted struggle succeeded in relieving Big Ben of the dead skin which covered him. All through the fight the keepers were hampered by their endeavors to avoid hurting the snake, which is a very valuable one.—New York Herald.

CHARMS WOLVES WITH FIDDLING.

Backwoods Musician Tells Strange Tale of Beasts Dancing to Ragtime.

Wirt, Minn.—Henry Hinkins, a homesteader, was treed last night by wolves while going to play his fiddle at a lumber jacks' dance. When rescued by the lumber jacks the musician declared that for two hours he had serenaded the wolves while they danced and cavorted with abandon to the strains of ragtime and other more sedate musical renditions.

Hinkins, who lives halfway between Wirt and Hought, started on his seven-mile tramp through the woods early in the evening. When he had gone about two miles he heard the howls of timber wolves. Soon he saw the beasts pursuing him.

He hastily climbed the six-foot stump of a giant pine broken off by a storm. The half dozen wolves snapped at his heels.

Hinkins began to find the situation uncomfortable, when it occurred to him that he might distract the attention of the wolves by playing his fiddle. At once he began on "Teasing."

Hinks says the wolves immediately became quiet; then the lively air caught their fancy, and, swaying their bodies in unison with the music, they began the best imitation of a cakewalk he had ever seen. The big gray leader was especially active, and cut more fantastic pigeon-wings than the biggest 'buck' that ever led a cakewalk.

By the time "Teasing" was finished Hinkins had warmed to the work, and struck into the "Blue Danube" waltz. Again the wolves performed their gyrations in time to the music.

So he continued to play waltz after waltz, with a two-step thrown in now and then, and an occasional divergence to ragtime. And still the wolves leaped and bounded to the strains of the music.

The strange performance continued until the lumber jacks, eager for dance music, set out in search of Hinkins, whom they found playing for his life. The wolves were killed and Hinkins was carried on the shoulders of the 'jacks' to the dance hall, where he played all night.—Chicago Tribune.

TO DOMESTICATE EIGHT FOXES

An Attempt to Raise Foxes in Captivity for Their Beautiful Fur.

An interesting experiment is being conducted at Petersham, Mass., by J. H. Gafney, one of the leading residents of that town, who has undertaken the domestication of eight foxes. They are comfortably housed in a two-story cage, with ample room to move about and play.

One fox is a native of Petersham, another was brought from Maine, a third from Western New

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

W. P. CALKINS, President

PERCY C. PICKRELL, Manager

The Pandex of the Press

Hartford Building

Telephone Central 6765

CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 1, 1906.

GENTLEMEN:

What do you think of this plan of getting your advertising for nothing?

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS is the only magazine of its kind in the world. On account of its uniqueness, it has a following wholly its own and separate and distinct from the readers of any other magazine.

By advertising in THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS, you reach that separate and distinct company of good people which you can attract through no other magazine.

It is paid for each month by over 54,000 people. From this it is safe to argue that it has over 200,000 monthly readers.

We shall devote certain of its columns to clean, classified advertising. We will take nothing less than six lines, nor more than twelve. Count eight words to a line. We shall charge for this service, \$9.00 a year for a six-line monthly ad. payable semi-annually in advance. This will make the ad. cost you only 75 cents a month. For each additional line add 12 1-2 cents monthly to the check. You may change your copy monthly.

You can readily see that several good sales from twelve trials to over 200,000 monthly readers are not too much to expect and several such sales will net you enough to make your ad. practically cost you nothing. Try it.

Very sincerely yours,

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Residential, Business and Industrial properties (paying more than) 6 per cent investments, with the moral support of the U. S. Government behind them. Address The Hanlons, Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IF YOU want a business that will pay several thousand dollars annually, start a mail order business; by our easy method anyone anywhere can be successful. Catalogue and particulars free. MILBURN HICKS, 747 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

BURR-PADDON COMPANY, (Inc.), the Leading Real Estate Agents, Main Offices, 1694 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal. Branch at 950 Broadway, Oakland; near S. P. Depot.

SONG WRITING.

SONG WRITING! The quickest road to FAME and FORTUNE. Do you know that your poems may be worth THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS? Send them to us today; we will compose the music. Hayes Music Co., 275 Star Bldg., Chicago.

HOMELINESS MADE BEAUTIFUL.

Adorns all it Touches! Saint or Sinner, Young or Old, Rich or Poor—the Whole World—bows to the Beauty generated, developed, enhanced, and perpetuated, by use of **Derma-Clarine** (trade-mark). Imparts, regains, and retains the complexion of Youth. The rosy brilliancy and oval grace of "Sweet and Twenty." By mail, \$1. To be had only of "Siempre Joven," 109 Court St., Newark, N. J. Mention Pandex.

RAG CARPET WEAVING, Rag Carpet, Chenille

Wove Rugs and Silk Rag Portieres woven to order. Also handsome Fluff Rugs made from your old carpets. Send for Circulars.

GEO. MATTHEW,
709 Fifth St., Oakland, Cal.

Please mention The Pandex when writing to Advertisers.

York, and the others were obtained in different localities. They, however, recognize no distinction because of birthplace and dwell in perfect harmony.

Mr. Gafney has had the foxes about a year, and if the animals show a disposition to breed in captivity he intends to engage in raising foxes for the beautiful fur which their coats yield.

While the foxes show themselves to be pretty much contented with their surroundings they are reluctant about making friends outside their own circle. They shy at all advances and display no taste for petting except at mealtime. Their favorite food is raw meat, but they enjoy peanuts. The appetite for this latter delicacy was acquired and largely through their imitative faculties.

When the first peanuts were offered them they sniffed a bit and turned up their noses. Mr. Gafney thought it over and then proceeded to the cage of raccoons near by. The sly foxes were watching him out of the corners of their eyes and saw that the raccoons eagerly devoured the peanuts. Mr. Gafney, too, was aware that the foxes were interested and so he turned to them again and offered a handful of peanuts. Having satisfied themselves that anything good enough for raccoons was good enough for them, the foxes accepted the peanuts and now daily accept them together with their other food.—Boston Globe.

A MONOPOLY ON CHICKENS

How a Shrewd Kansas Man in Africa Arranged a Corner in Fowls.

"For months and months following the Boer war in South Africa I was the only man living in the Transvaal who owned a chicken," said Jake Hildebrandt of Capetown, Africa, recently.

"I began raising poultry as a sort of hobby," he said. "Then I saw there was a lot in it, so I began raising poultry on a large scale. Now I'm called the 'poultry king of Africa,' and every chicken in the Transvaal can trace its ancestry to my farm.

"In the war all the chickens were killed. I made a contract with the Government to take all the chickens I could supply for two years. The Department of Agriculture bought the chickens and distributed them among the farmers to get another start in poultry in the country. I imported a lot of fine stock from England and America and fitted up my farm of eighty-eight acres for raising the fowls. I used sixteen incubators and the hatching capacity of the farm was about 5000 a month. I sold the fowls at from \$1.25 to \$20 each, the average being about \$3 a fowl. You can well believe that only few chickens are eaten in that part of Africa."—Chicago Tribune.

A SMOKING-CAR COMEDY



I.

Mr. Sixthree (gruffly).—This seat engaged?
Man by Window.—Looks like it, doesn't it?

II.



Mr. Sixthree.—By gosh! No hog can impose on Me!

(Continued on Page 292.)

OPPORTUNITY NOW KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR

Do You Hear Its Call?

If sleeping, **WAKE**; if feasting, **RISE** before it turns away

This is the tide that may lead you to fortune, if you will use your eyes and ears as every sane man should do. The most far-reaching and comprehensive

REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

ever organized in California invites you to share in its success by helping to promote its business. How? Listen!

THE SOUTHWESTERN BONDS AND FINANCE COMPANY

With stock fully paid and **non-assessable**, has taken over the business of the Pacific States Realty Company, 961 Fillmore street, San Francisco. It has enlarged the plan of operation so as to cover the whole State of California.

One hundred thousand shares of this **gilt-edged, non-assessable stock** are now for sale at 10 cents a share. It is certain to increase with astonishing rapidity.

WHY? BECAUSE

Within the next few years **fifty million acres** in the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Santa Clara valleys will be subdivided into **small tracts**, and within the same period many towns will double and treble in population and commercial importance. **Every portion of California is today increasing in value.**

The annual transfer of city and country property foots to an appalling sum, **with more sales every year.** With offices throughout the State, and skillful representatives in every county seat, the Southwestern Bonds and Finance Company will reap large profits in the way of commissions. Its success depends upon the prosperity of no one section. **It has no one tract to boom.**

This company, with its many ramifications and agents, is in a position to handle a large percentage of the ever-growing business of the towns, cities and farm acreage of the State.

A. H. Jordan, an expert insurance special agent, is president of the company; A. Mittleman, an expert real estate agent, is secretary, and the directors are Matthew Brady, attorney and notary public; Dr. A. S. Adler, of the Board of Health of San Francisco, and others of undoubted standing in the business world, such as W. H. Miller, of San Bernardino, and W. R. Van Wormer of Paso Robles, C. A. Kingston, of Santa Ana, are stockholders. Depository, California Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Attorneys, Berry & Brady.

Are you today sharing in the profits of the great activities that characterize California?

If you become a stockholder in a corporation that is to have agents in every county seat and town of importance in the State, you will be in a position to participate in the general prosperity.

Get in line, so that the California Promotion Committee's work will benefit you; so that everything done by a board of trade, by a town, or by an individual, to advertise the State will add to the value of your assets. If you own stock in an institution whose **prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the entire State** the arrival of every colonist will make your bank account stronger than it was when you invested.

Money should be sent direct to the Uptown Branch of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company 1740 Fillmore Street

CASH COUPON

To the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co.:
Uptown Branch, 1740 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please reserve for me.....Shares of Stock of the
S. W. B. & F. Co., for which find enclosed \$.....

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

CREDIT COUPON

Please reserve for me.....Shares of Stock of the
S. W. B. & F. Co., for which find enclosed \$.....
being one-tenth of the full amount. I promise to pay the balance in six equal monthly installments.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

(Continued from Page 290.)



III.

Mr. Littleton (meekly).—Pardon me, sir, but this seat is taken.

—Puck.

EAGLE ATTACKS HUNTER

Wounds Him With Beak and Claws, But Is Finally Captured.

Winsted, Conn.—While hunting rabbits in Hinsdale, in Berkshire County, recently, James E. Bolger had his hands and legs badly clawed and lacerated by a large golden eagle. He shot a rabbit, which he hung on a low limb of a tree, and continued on his hunt.

When ready to go home he returned for the rabbit, and found a large bird pulling away at the carcass. Bolger then shot at the bird and broke its wing, bringing it to the ground. As he undertook to capture it the bird put up a fierce fight, and used its beak and talons on Bolger's hands and legs with great force. The battle lasted five minutes. The bird is a fine specimen and measures six feet from tip to tip of wings.—Washington Post.

HUNTING JAGUARS IN MEXICO.

Thrilling Adventure with a Big Cat in Valley of the Panuco.

In front of the market at Tampico there lie always numerous canoes of all sizes and varieties, operated by the Indians of the "up country." Hollowed out of monster logs, some of them are sixty feet in length and often six feet wide and are the floating homes of the owners and their families. A framework of boughs, thatched with palm leaves, in the stern does for the dwelling,

while in the bow a partition is placed and behind it dirt is filled in. On this a fire can be built, over which the big brazier—that is the one cooking vessel used by the natives—is placed when cooking. When coming to town the load of sugar cane, pineapples, bananas, vegetables, or fruits is placed amidships and the native drifts idly down with the current.

Nosing around among the empty canoes, we soon found one, in the bottom of which were lying two athletic, half-naked Indians, sound asleep in the sun, their faces covered with their big sombreros. Your native Mexican does nothing in a hurry, and while the member of our party who spoke Spanish dickered with the natives who owned the boat the rest of us sat on the wharf with our feet dangling over the water, ate pineapples, and swore under our breath at the delay. At last the bargain was completed. We had already secured a small steam launch. With this we were to tow the canoe up the river, using the latter for side excursions into shallow water. By 9 o'clock the next morning we had started.

Late in the afternoon of the third day we drew up alongside the bank, where in an open space stood several Indian huts built of poles and thatched with palm branches and grasses. As soon as we had had our supper we invited the head man on board the launch, and, dropping the mosquito netting, lit the lanterns and broached the subject of our visit. Our guest was a herder and an expert tiger (or jaguar) hunter, and it was for the purpose of securing one of these spotted terrors that we had come so far.

"Si, senors," he said. There were tigers. He had lost a cow and two goats within the last two weeks and could take us where the tigers were, but warned us that they were very fierce and dangerous animals, and could not seem to understand why we should take the risk of shooting them when it was so much easier to use poison.

Early the next morning, when the air was still heavy with the odors of the night, we started up the river. We had left the two boatmen and the canoe behind us and carried with us Manuel Gonzales, our host, and a young kid, the latter to be used as a lure. An hour's ride brought us to a point of land which ran out and pointed up the river. The dense jungle ran down to the water's edge and covered this point except for an open space about fifty feet in diameter, which ran down to the water and over which extended the gnarled branches of a great tree.

Our guide informed us that some little distance back from the river was a big llano covered with long grass, where the cattle grazed, and that the game we were after frequently came down to this point to drink and fish. First taking the kid ashore, he tethered it to a stake, and then regaining the boat he allowed it to drop down behind a bush and next secured it where it would not be seen by any animal coming out of the jungle, while at the same time we could

SOME PAPERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST
THAT ARE APPEARING IN

THE ARENA MAGAZINE

THE RAILWAYS FOR THE NATION

By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, D. C. L., LL. D. A notable contribution by the eminent scientist and social philosopher dealing with how the people can gain possession of the railways in America in accordance with Herbert Spencer's law of social justice. This paper, which is one of the features of the January, 1907, issue, should be read by all thinking Americans, because of the radical manner in which he advocates the people taking possession of the natural utilities.

SECRETARY ROOT AND HIS PLEA FOR CENTRALIZATION

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS. Mr. Phillips is everywhere recognized as one of the most fearless and incisive champions of Fundamental Democracy, and this paper—which will appear in the February issue—by this strong and brilliant journalist will doubtless occasion much discussion.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE JANUARY AND FEBRUARY ISSUES ARE:

THE TRUTH AT THE HEART OF CAPITALISM AND OF SOCIALISM. By Prof. Frank Parsons, Ph. D.

CHILD SLAVERY; DEMOCRACY'S PRESENT BATTLE WITH THE MOLOCH OF GREED. By the Editor.

RECENT ATTACKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, WITH A SURVEY OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOVEMENT, ITS IDEALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS. (Illustrated.) By the Editor of "The Arena."

THE RAILWAYS OF GERMANY. By Prof. Frank Parsons.

OUR INSULT TO JAPAN AND THE SERIOUS QUESTIONS IT INVOLVES. By C. Vey. Holman.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES DEMANDED TO BULWARK DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. By Hon. Walter Clark, Chief Justice, of North Carolina.

MUNICIPAL ART OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. (Illustrated.) By George Wharton James.

PHOTOGRAPHY: ITS TRUE FUNCTION AND ITS LIMITATIONS. (Illustrated.)

PAYING CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOL. By Prof. Oscar Chrisman.

QUESTIONS OF OVERSHADOWING INTEREST IN GERMAN POLITICAL LIFE. By Maynard Butler.

SPOILS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. By Frank Vrooman.

JOAQUIN MILLER ANSWERS THE CRITICISMS OF H. G. WELLS AND CONTRASTS BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

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from the bow command a view of the kid as it moved about at the end of its tether.

Nothing remained but to wait. The kid had purposely been kept from water the night before and as the sun beat down upon it it began to bleat loudly. Hour after hour it kept up its monotonous complaint, while we sat with cocked rifles in tense positions, every nerve strained to catch the slightest indication of the approach of our quarry.

Every one who has hunted dangerous game has experienced the wear on the nerves of waiting and watching under such circumstances. The heart beats like a triphammer, and it seems as though it must be audible at a long distance. Let but a leaf flutter or an insect come into one's line of vision and it thrills you, while the jaws become locked like a vise. Hour after hour passed with no sign. At last darkness fell, and after a lunch of crackers and a pull at the water bottle we curled up in the bottom of the boat for a troubled sleep.

Daylight found us eating our cold, meager breakfast, as Manuel would not allow a fire, claiming that the smell of the smoke would frighten the game.

The clouds were low and heavy, and by 10 o'clock the rain began to fall in a slight drizzle. Patiently we waited while the reiterated "ba-a-a-a" of the kid dinned in our ears. It seemed as though the sound must fill the whole jungle and attract every wild animal for miles. As the afternoon slipped away two of the party stretched themselves out on the thwarts and their stertorous breathing soon announced the fact that they had lost all interest in hunting of any kind. Manuel and the third member of the party still remained crouched in the bow of the boat with their eyes searching every shadowy recess and ears strained to catch the slightest sound.

Suddenly the kid stopped its noisy clamor and stood listening intently. It then began to run around its tethering pin in an effort to escape, but uttering no sound. "Ahi viene el tigre"—"Here comes the tiger"—hissed Manuel, and then added in a whisper, "Tenga cuidado, señor, porque es un animal muy malo"—"Be careful, sir, for this is a very bad animal."

With finger on trigger we watched, scarce breathing. Five minutes passed, and then we seemed to feel rather than hear Manuel's, "Cuidado, señor, cuidado," and saw him indicate with his eyes the center of the big tree I have mentioned. It was several seconds before we could discover, close to the trunk, a large body stretched along the great limb which extended over the opening. Slowly we could make out the rounded bulldog head, the brilliant eyes, and the black markings on the yellow skin. Not

a sound did he make as, with his ears flattened, his mouth partly opened, and every muscle as tense as a coiled steel spring, he slowly advanced along the limb, presenting as terrible a sight as I had ever witnessed. The kid, conscious of impending danger, was wildly running around in circles.

We were waiting for a body shot, as the great beast's head was so flattened against the limb that we were afraid the bullet would glance from his skull. By this time he was in full view, and as we watched him, his tail suddenly stiffened, his claws sank deeply into the wood, and a

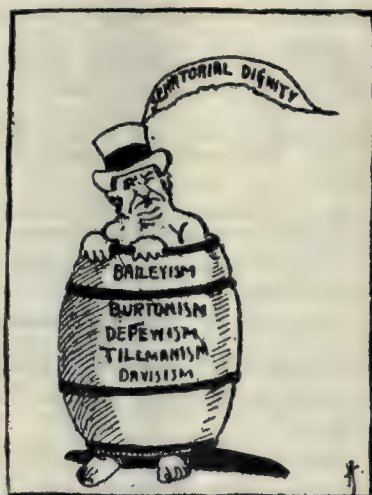
(Continued on Page 295.)

SOME MINOR IDEAS—No. I.



Some time when his work is well in hand President Roosevelt is going to stay awake all night and think of an idea that never occurred to Mr. Bryan.

—Chicago News.



Not Becoming Apparel.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

(Continued from Page 294.)

nudge from Manuel, who lay beside me, his heavy machete gripped tightly in his hand, told me the crucial moment had come. Aiming at his foreshoulder in the hope of reaching his spine, I pressed the trigger.

What followed occurred in one-third the time it takes to describe it. As the report broke the deathlike stillness, I saw the great body launch out into the air, strike the ground, and then hurtle through the air toward the boat. I had broken his left foreleg where it joined the shoulder blade, and the ball had passed out below the spine on his right side. We had unconsciously jumped to our feet and, seeing us, he had leaped for the boat.

The impact of his heavy body drove it some three feet from the shore, dropping his hind legs into the water, and while with his one good foreleg he was endeavoring to draw himself aboard while struggling for a purchase with his hind feet, the sharp blade of Manuel's machete descended on his fearful foot, at the same moment that, with an almost unconscious movement I thrust the rifle in his face and fired. The discharge was nearly full in his open mouth, and the bullet passed down through the spine and out his back. There was a momentary shudder, a convulsive effort to retain his grip on the gunwale, and then the mighty cat sank out of sight in the stream that it tinged with red and from which we dragged it with a boathook later.

As we turned we saw a very funny sight. The two sleepers, who had been awakened by the first shot, seeing the jaguar make his leap, and not having their guns at hand, had jumped over the stern of the boat into the river, but as the dead beast dropped into the water they scrambled aboard with an alacrity that made even the saturnine Manuel smile.

It took a good half-hour to rescue our game and get it ashore, where we found it measured seven feet four inches, as large as they generally grow. Leaving Manuel to skin it, we immediately began the preparation of the first warm meal we had had in two days, and by the time both tasks were done it was dark.—New York Sun.

DOGS IN DEMAND AS HOLIDAY GIFTS

Boston Terriers the Present Popular Craze and Demand Is Greater Than Supply.

Dogdom is having its Christmas innings. Keen activity has been the slogan ever since the first of the month, and dealers have been so hard pressed for the 'goods' that they have actually been heard to assure would-be patrons they were "sold out."

For a month at least there has been a frenzied 'market' in Boston terriers, French bulldogs, Pomeranians, and a very strong 'bull' movement in English toy spaniels, Japanese spaniels, Yorkshire terriers and all branches of the terrier family.

Boston terriers, however, are undoubtedly the



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You cannot achieve real success and happiness—no man can command position and riches—no woman can enjoy the privileges and benefits of her sex—no one can gain the full measure of love, respect, admiration and success, without the foundation of health and strength.

If you are a man, I will show you how to gain the mental and physical force—the personal magnetism—the presence—the bearing which commands respect—the clear brain, looking upon the world through clear eyes—the self confidence and understanding which **compels** success.

If you are a woman, I will show you how to gain the perfect, healthful development, the carriage and poise which brings symmetry and grace, a beautiful complexion and figure—an attractiveness that controls others and draws to you admiration, affection, love.

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Chicago

present craze. They have been excellently and cleverly boomed, so much so that their sponsors would have one believe there never was such a dog before. So great is the demand for this mixture of "terrier and bull" that anything with 'cute' markings and 'cute' ways is being retailed as a "Boston terrier."

All the cities and towns in the eastern section are being scoured for animals with pink ears, any kind of dark markings on a white background and vice versa, and this city is snatching them up by the 'bushel.'

Fictitious Prices for 'Bostons.'

The prices of these offspring of 'any old kind of terrier,' plus a 'splash' of the bulldog, are beyond all dreams of fanciers of longer established varieties, and anything marked according to the dictates of the originators of the 'Boston' sells for from \$200 to \$1000.

An accepted judge of the variety and a prominent manager of dog shows, when asked what he thought of the Boston terrier's claims to admittance in the American Kennel Club stud book, and how he accounted for the Boston terrier craze, said: "Why the Boston terrier has leaped into such astounding popularity is enigmatical. Personally, I have never made any secret that I do not admit them as entitled to rank with more soundly established breeds. And, although I have for some years been on the list of judges of the Boston Terrier Club, many of the members know I consider the variety holds a too exalted position in dogdom.

"In my estimation Boston terriers are stamped with the bar sinister; they look what they are, nor can they ever look anything else. How long the general public will accept them as worthy of such high consideration gracious knows, but in my opinion the Boston terrier fervor will soon become tepid and the breeds which it has at present outstripped will return to the position they are entitled to hold.

"I refer to bull terriers, French bulldogs, fox terriers, Irish terriers and all such varieties. There is a distinctive individuality in any one of these breeds, and all trace of questionable ancestry has for some years been extinguished.

"With a Boston terrier the question is different. He is not distinctive, but palpably a mixture of one or another of the bulldog family and a terrier. This questionable parentage must always remain stamped on a Boston terrier."

If one wants to discover the 'business' that is being transacted in Boston terriers a trip to the Cedar Kennels of that city will be in the way of an eye-opener. Mr. Cedar has agents in every city and town, who are kept busy supplying headquarters.

Sold Fifty Bostons in One Day.

Mr. Cedar told me yesterday that he has sold as many as fifty Boston terriers in one day, the prices ranging all the way from \$35 for weaned puppies to \$350 for adult dogs. "You see me now," he said, "cleaned out of every Boston

SOME MINOR IDEAS.—NO. II



In about 100 years from now, when we use sane spelling, we shall see whether Roosevelt or those who are now making fun of him occupy the more space in the hall of fame.—Chicago News.



If Congressmen are to receive more pay we should be notified before the next election and then we could take pains to elect \$7500 men.—Chicago News.



(Continued on Page 298.)

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Why Don't You Get a Hold On the Earth



*And Prosper with its Rising Values?
Fortunes have been made in every State
in the Union by the increased values of
lands. There is but one California.*

Every colonist, every birth makes the acreage of California more valuable. Each year migration comes toward the mild climate of the Pacific. The gateway of commercial opportunity is ours.

Do you own any land here? Why not acquire some and MAKE YOUR DOLLARS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP? It is not so difficult to do this as you may suppose. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

Is your loose change giving a good account of itself? Every spare dollar should be put where it will earn good returns. If you believe in California and her fertile acres, if you have faith in her towns and cities, if you believe in her resources and geographical position you must know that every habitable foot of California soil is an asset.

The world's line of march leads to the shores of the Pacific. You should own something before the army of investors is here. How much soil of this Golden State do you own? If none, is it not time that you were **considering the reason for your oversight?** Suppose you had bought some sand dunes in San Francisco twenty years ago! **You'd be rich now, for fire and disaster have not hurt real estate values.**

Look at the increase in assessed values **all over the State.** It is **one unbroken story of prosperity.** No wonder that Henry George's theory that **increase of population adds to land values** is growing in favor with careful investors. There is but one California, and investments here will grow fast.

A. H. Jordan, an expert insurance special agent, is President of the company; A. Mittleman, an expert real estate agent, is secretary, and the directors are Matthew Brady, attorney and notary public, Dr. A. S. Adler, of the Board of Health of San Francisco, and others of undoubted standing in the business world, such as W. H. Miller, of San Bernardino, are stockholders. Attorneys, Berry & Brady. Depository, California Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

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(Continued from Page 296.)

terrier I had, and in three weeks I have sold at least 250 specimens."

Turning to the more aristocratic breeds, business evidently runs in grooves. Mrs. Moses Johnson, of that city, for instance, recently had a dainty little black Pomeranian which she said she could not sell at half its real value, and eventually became so disgusted she practically "gave it away." "It's curious," she added; "I can sell all the English and French bulldogs I can put my hands on. Last week I sold six French bulldogs, including an especially nice little dark brindle dog for \$450. But it doesn't matter what new breed takes the popular fancy, the old standby is the English bulldog, and as long as there are dogs in the world the English bulldog will always be a prime favorite."

Pomeranians are going great guns in popular estimation, and justly, for no more picturesque, elfish or delightful little companion exists among the toy varieties. A really good specimen, with a coat like a bristling muff, and so short in back as to be perfectly 'square,' is worth all the way from \$750 to \$1500.

Lively little chaps, however, solid brown or black in color, but not quite up to the mark in texture of coat, are being snapped up at from \$250 to \$400 each, while ordinary specimens are easily worth \$150 each. English toy spaniels would seem to be losing their grip in popular favor, and judging from the moderate collection gathered together at the Waldorf-Astoria show, new blood is sadly needed. In fact, a poorer lot of these short-faced, long-eared, pleading-eyed pets, has not been seen for some years. It would seem no effort is being made to replace such famous champions as the Bleinheim, Rollo, the Prince Charlie, Darnell Kitty, or the King Charlies, Perseverance and Sampsons, while their rival Ashton Favorite seems to have lost his bloom.—New York Herald.

HOTEL FOR DOGS FILLS NEED

Aristocracy of the Canine World Can Now Get Board in England With Fine Kennels.

Dogs' Hotel, Tom Brown's country. Dogs received during owners' absence from home. Excellent exercise grounds. First-class references. Apply Managers, Dogs' Hotel, Idstone, Shrivenham, Berks.

The above advertisement in a weekly sporting journal prompted a Daily Mail correspondent to visit Idstone, an old-time hamlet nestling under the Berkshire Downs.

A more congenial spot for the purpose, he writes, could hardly be found and the history of the house itself is closely bound up with the canine race. At one time it was a roadside inn and bore the name of "Trip the Daisy," after a hound belonging to the Earl of Craven.

The Dogs' Hotel, which may be reckoned the Hotel Ritz of the canine world, has accommodation for some twenty dogs in the hotel proper,

though there is room for several others to board with the family.

The aristocracy of the dog world—Pekinese, Japanese, or any pet by special desire—are kept in the house, but the others are domiciled in the annex. Here each animal has separate quarters and large, roomy kennels. The latter word is rather a misnomer, where everything that is essential to the dog's health and comfort is to be found.

No dog is kept chained at Idstone Park. The proprietor of the hotel has strong opinions about chaining animals up and no one sending pets to his establishment need have fear they will suffer from any indignities of that description.

Attached to the kennels are three roomy paddocks, where paying guests can romp to their hearts' delight, with no restraining influence, while twice a day they are taken to the downs, practically just across the road from the hotel,

(Continued on Page 300.)

SOME MINOR IDEAS.—NO. III



A Judicial Journey.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



And the Tide Still Rising.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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(Continued from Page 298.)

for a fine scamper. And as the land is the property of the Countess of Craven, whose mansion is within easy walking distance, is not preserved and teems with hares, the doggy, if he has any sporting instinct, can give vent to it without troubling any one.

A happier time than that spent at the hotel could hardly be wished for, and the clientele of Mr. Parkes proves that he is filling a long-felt want of those members of society who are wintering abroad, and, being cognizant of the restrictions of the Board of Agriculture as to the importation or reimportation of dogs into the country, are sometimes perplexed as to the welfare of their pets during their absence.—London correspondent of New York Herald.

ONTARIO'S GREAT HUNTING RECORD

Three Thousand Deer Killed in the Fifteen Days of Open Season.

Montreal.—According to officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose lines tap the best sportsmen's territory in Ontario, the returns show that hunters had a full measure of success last fall.

During the fifteen days' open season of 1906 the Canadian Express Company alone transported 3100 carcasses of deer, with an aggregate weight of 318,215 pounds, all of these being shipped from points on the northern division and Ottawa division of the Grand Trunk, against a total of 2796 carcasses in 1905, or an increase of 304 deer, with an increase in weight of 11,820 pounds.

The districts from which the largest numbers were shipped were the Maganetawan River (Burk's Falls), Trout Creek, South River, Lake of Bays (Huntsville), Kearney, Powassen, and the Haliburton region. This number, of course, cannot be taken as an estimate of the number killed, as a large number are eaten by the hunters in camp and a large number are transported home by the settlers.

When it is considered that nearly five thousand hunters were in the several districts during the open season, and that each hunter is allowed by law two deer, it can be conservatively estimated that close upon 10,000 deer were killed during the fifteen days of the open season between November 1 and November 15.

Instead of diminishing in numbers, the deer in the "Highlands of Ontario" are increasing. The woods are full of them, and the game laws are so well enforced by the Ontario Government that good hunting in that territory is assured for years to come.

Without a doubt the hunting season of 1906 in the Province of Ontario has seen the largest influx of hunters that has ever been. Not only from the towns and cities of Ontario have the Nimrods turned out in large numbers, but from the sister province of Quebec and from the United States many have taken advantage of the well-known attractions that appeal to lovers of sport and the life in the woods following the chase.—New York World.

SOME MINOR IDEAS.—NO. IV.



But, oh, for the hand of a vanished 'touch,'
And the voice of a good thing killed!

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Alone on the Prairie—Done in Oil.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A REAL FISH STORY

Red Horse Swallowed Diamond-Studded Set of False Teeth.

"I go fishing about once every year," began the man from Memphis, "sometimes on the St. Francis, sometimes at Reelfoot Lake, sometimes I go to Michigan, but every once in a while I like to get up in the Ozark country, in Missouri, and fish in the beautiful clear streams of that lovely region. Some years ago I joined a St. Louis party and went for a two-weeks' camping trip on the Gasconade. It was a mixed crowd, men and women, some solid business men like



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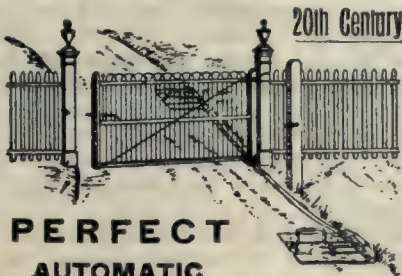
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myself, and some inclined to be rather sporty, though all were eminently respectable. One of the party was a lady of rather uncertain age, but kittenish. She was great on clothes and jewelry, had a leaning toward the stage, and was a steady patron of the race tracks. One day she made a haul on a 40-to-1 shot, and being pretty well loaded with diamonds in the ordinary way, she took a notion to follow the lead of an actress she was daffy about, and have one set in her teeth. She was rather short on the natural articles, but she had a pretty good plate filled with molars and bicuspsids, and so forth, so she bought a good-sized sparkler and turned it and the plate over to her dentist, while she went into retreat for a few days.

"Well, nobody could deny the fact that she had a dazzling smile, but to a plain man like myself it was rather disconcerting at first. However, you got used to it after you'd been in her company a while, for she kept the diamond exposed pretty much all the time.

"It was a gay party, all right, and we had a mighty pleasant trip, but one day the lady under consideration was leaning idly over the edge of a boat, gazing into the crystal waters of a deep pool, when another boat, run by an unlicensed engineer in our party, butted into hers. With a gasp and a blood-curdling scream that dislocated her upper maxillaries, she tumbled over into the water, and when they fished her out she had lost much of the freshness of youth, and there was a lack of plumpness about the mouth that made her look like she was in the last stage of consumption.

"She had to admit her loss, but she was so knocked out by the shock that she took the first train back to St. Louis and left us to search for the diamond. We did our level best, you may be sure, for a \$200 diamond is worth going to some trouble about, without considering the matter of teeth; but we couldn't find a trace of it, and after a whole week spent in the neighborhood we returned to our homes. The lady got her another plate, and was soon as plump and rosy as before.

"It was a year after this, and all of us had forgotten the incident, when a fish-cleaner at one of the stalls in Union Market at St. Louis picked up a big red horse, a fish that is quite common in Missouri waters, and was cutting it open when his knife struck something hard. He dug around carefully, and when he brought the hard thing to light he nearly fell over in a fit, for it was the missing plate of teeth set with the diamond, still intact. Of course, the story got out and into the newspapers, together with an elaborate account of the loss on the Gasconade, and the lady was so mortified that as soon as she got her diamond back, which she did after paying a good round price for it, she went to New York. It was altogether a lucky thing for her, though, for the advertisement she got out of the business helped her to a first-class place in the chorus of a comic opera company, and she's still circling 'round the country showing her teeth to delighted audiences."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MAN WITH A 'NIGHT EYE'

Trapper Who Can See Only in the Dark Works When Others Sleep.

Montreal.—Within the past year several reports have been received here concerning a hunter and trapper of the Lake St. John district who is forced to labor at night, as his eyes are so constructed that he is unable to see at all plainly in the day time. This man, who is known as the 'Owl,' but whose right name is Jacques Lombard, is a queer character in many ways, and by some is regarded as a hermit.

Verification of Lombard's peculiarity of vision was recently furnished by a fur trader named Jepson, who spent a week with the trapper and was able to observe him carefully. He maintains that the 'Owl' is possessed of 'night eyes,' which completely reverse ordinary visual conditions and force the man to hunt and trap at night. In fact, according to Jepson, Lombard is utterly powerless to withstand ordinary rays of the sun, such an exposure causing intense pains at the base of the brain.

A local oculist says that the so-called 'night eye' is not unknown to physicians, although it is rarely observed except in albinos, where lack of coloring pigment saturates the eye with light and forces the person afflicted to shield the visual organs from atmospheric rays.

"There are several causes for the 'night eye,'" he says, "the most common being congenital cataract, macula, corneal leucoma and a condition of the retina which makes it ultra-sensitive to the sun's rays. The first is an opacity of the crystalline lens and can usually be corrected by operation. In macula or corneal leucoma opacity is also the cause. When the retina—the inner coat of the eye containing the nervous apparatus necessary to vision—becomes supersensitive, photophobia may result, but only in rare instances. Wherever causes tend to dilate the pupil more than common, the 'night eye' results.

"When the retina is sensitive to ordinary sun rays the tendency of the iris is to close the pupil, that the retina may be protected from light. In darkness the iris will open abnormally in order that more rays than common be admitted. Persons afflicted with ultra-sensitive retina, or with opacity, abnormally develop the expanding muscles of the iris just as an athlete may abnormally develop the muscles of his arm. The longer they live the stronger these iris muscles become, and the better they can see in the darkness.

"The vision of a cat is better in the night than in the day, because its iris has the power to expand greatly. In strong light the iris will contract and make it possible for the cat to see, but not to the same degree. The eye of the owl is arranged for night work only, the iris having little contracting power."

As Lombard has never visited a physician, the cause of his affliction is not known, but it is believed to be due to an ultra-sensitive retina.

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Whatever may be the reason it is certain that he can not stand ordinary light, while at night he is able to see well. The extent of his vision may be judged from the fact that he shoots accurately at 200 yards and can find a pin dropped among leaves when the night is so dark that an ordinary man would be forced to grope his way through the forest. The darker it becomes the better is the trapper's vision, moonlight nights being less suited to his work. When light is entirely absent the pupils enlarge so as to seemingly cover the entire iris, while at noon on a bright day the pupils are the size of pin points.

Shortly before Jepson visited the trapper, Lombard was forced by circumstances to subject his eyes to strong light, and the lids were greatly inflamed. But this condition disappeared after he had remained in a dark room twenty-four hours. To him the room was light until a lamp was introduced, when, as he expressed it, darkness radiated from the lamp. This explanation brought out the fact that the flash from a rifle appeared to him to be a black streak, momentarily clouding the atmosphere. To his eyes a searchlight would darken all objects touched by its powerful rays, and the letters of an electric sign would spell in black.

The trapper's visual affliction has rather aided than interfered with his work, as most of the animals whose pelts he seeks are nocturnal rangers and he can observe their habits with his own eyes. He has a cabin at the outlet of a small lake, which forms the source of the River Croche, lying due west of Dablon. Here Lombard sleeps during the day, and commences his duties at night. His traps are strung for three miles

along the lake and in the forests adjacent to it, and the rounds of them are made while other trappers are asleep.

While Lombard's life has been particularly free from woodland mishaps, he has had some exciting experiences with wild animals, and on several occasions has been slightly wounded. His hurts have never been serious, and his physical health has been almost perfect. His one ailment has been chills and fever, which come when the heavy dews appear in the spring and summer.

The trapper never lacks for meat, for he is able to take sleeping birds without effort. When it comes to capturing partridges it isn't even necessary to use a gun. They can be knocked on the head with a stick. In fishing he isn't so successful, as trout seldom bite at night, and even on cloudy days the light is too strong for him. Deer are nocturnal, as are moose, but Lombard says they are easily shot at night, as it is then they come to water to drink and feed on lily pods. In the daytime they hide and take their rest.

Jepson's story differs from former reports in that the trapper has possessed 'night eyes' since birth. Formerly it was understood that Lombard had been partly blinded by the explosion of a pan of gunpowder and that thereafter he was sensitive to light. However this may be, it is true that the trapper's sight is better now than it was ten years ago. He is about forty years old and is thoroughly contented with his lot. Apparently he has no inclination to have his eyes treated, although he has been told that he might be helped.—New York World.

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Actual service in the branches of journalism for which students may prove to be qualified will be offered throughout the course, and, wherever possible, any financial benefit accruing for such service, over and above the cost of administration, will be turned over to the students themselves. In this way the school will have the unique and invaluable feature of preparing its students for self-support as they progress with their education.

**Local
Observation**

The essence of journalism being observation, the course begins with work calculated to develop this faculty. Every student is expected to make note of the things which happen in his own vicinity. This applies to incidents and events of all sorts, but especially at first to those which happen under the student's immediate observation; whether on the street, in public meetings, at the farm, on the country road, in the schoolhouse or the church, in the mines, or anywhere. The quality of the student's work will be judged by the nature and extent of the observations.

**Local
Reporting**

All observations are to be written down and sent to the School, where they will be edited and corrected, and returned to the student with instructions calculated to improve the further writings and to direct the observation in the proper channels.

The aim of the student in this work should be to make as complete and entertaining a story from day to day, as is possible, of the community in which he lives or of the circle in which he moves. Reports should be sent daily wherever practicable, and not less frequently in any event than weekly. Judgment as to the quality of the student's work will be based partly upon the student's judgment in the matter of frequency. Whenever any event is important, it should be written out

and sent in at once, exactly as if it were intended for publication in the local paper of the morning following the happening. The extent to which the student follows this instruction will determine, very largely, the extent to which he is qualified for further progress in journalism.

**Permanent
Records**

All students, in addition to writing down the reports of events, will be expected also to keep a permanent record of the same, so that the record may be referred to at any time. Such record should take the form of an index. Complete copy of the index of all that has been written for each week must be sent to the School, where it will be edited and corrected, and a copy retained in the permanent news index of the School. This will serve at the same time as a record of the student's work, and will be used in estimating the student's standing.

**Comparative
Study**

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Lessons will also be given at regular intervals in the larger field represented by the news of all places throughout the world. This study will be comparative, and each student will be required to observe and analyze the relation of the news of his community to the news of the general press. This course will be almost exclusively for advanced students.

**Editorial
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The course in comparative study leads up to the course in Editorial writing. This is for advanced students only. Announcement of the details of the course will be made later.

**Magazine
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Wherever students manifest the faculty of observing news and other matters of interest which are broader than those which appertain peculiarly to the newspaper, they will be graduated into the Magazine Department, and will be trained for practical service in that field. Announcement of details of this course will also be made later.

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THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

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HARTFORD BLDG., CHICAGO

15 Cents the Copy, \$1.50 Per Year

OPPORTUNITY NOW KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR

Do You Hear Its Call?

If sleeping, WAKE; if feasting, RISE before it turns away

This is the tide that may lead you to fortune, if you will use your eyes and ears as every sane man should do. The most far-reaching and comprehensive

REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

ever organized in California invites you to share in its success by helping to promote its business. How? Listen!

THE SOUTHWESTERN BONDS AND FINANCE COMPANY

With stock fully paid and **non-assessable**, has taken over the business of the Pacific States Realty Company, 961 Fillmore street, San Francisco. It has enlarged the plan of operation so as to cover the whole State of California.

One hundred thousand shares of this **gilt-edged, non-assessable stock** are now for sale at 10 cents a share. It is certain to increase with astonishing rapidity.

WHY? BECAUSE

Within the next few years **fifty million acres** in the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Santa Clara valleys will be subdivided into **small tracts**, and within the same period many towns will double and treble in population and commercial importance. **Every portion of California is today increasing in value.**

The annual transfer of city and country property foots to an appalling sum, **with more sales every year.** With offices throughout the State, and skillful representatives in every county seat, the Southwestern Bonds and Finance Company will reap large profits in the way of commissions. Its success depends upon the prosperity of no one section. **It has no one tract to boom.**

This company, with its many ramifications and agents, is in a position to handle a large percentage of the ever-growing business of the towns, cities and farm acreage of the State.

A. H. Jordan, an expert insurance special agent, is president of the company; A. Mittleman, an expert real estate agent, is secretary, and the directors are Matthew Brady, attorney and notary public; Dr. A. S. Adler, of the Board of Health of San Francisco, and others of undoubted standing in the business world, such as W. H. Miller, of San Bernardino, and W. R. Van Wormer of Paso Robles, C. A. Kingston, of Santa Ana, are stockholders. Depository, California Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Attorneys, Berry & Brady.

Are you today sharing in the profits of the great activities that characterize California?

If you become a stockholder in a corporation that is to have agents in every county seat and town of importance in the State, you will be in a position to participate in the general prosperity.

Get in line, so that the California Promotion Committee's work will benefit you; so that everything done by a board of trade, by a town, or by an individual, to advertise the State will add to the value of your assets. If you own stock in an institution whose **prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the entire State** the arrival of every colonist will make your bank account stronger than it was when you invested.

**Money should be sent direct to the Uptown Branch of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
1740 Fillmore Street**

CASH COUPON

To the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co.:
Uptown Branch, 1740 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please reserve for me.....Shares of Stock of the
S. W. B. & F. Co., for which find enclosed \$.....

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

CREDIT COUPON

Please reserve for me.....Shares of Stock of the
S. W. B. & F. Co., for which find inclosed \$.....
being one-tenth of the full amount. I promise to pay the balance in six equal monthly installments.

NAME.....

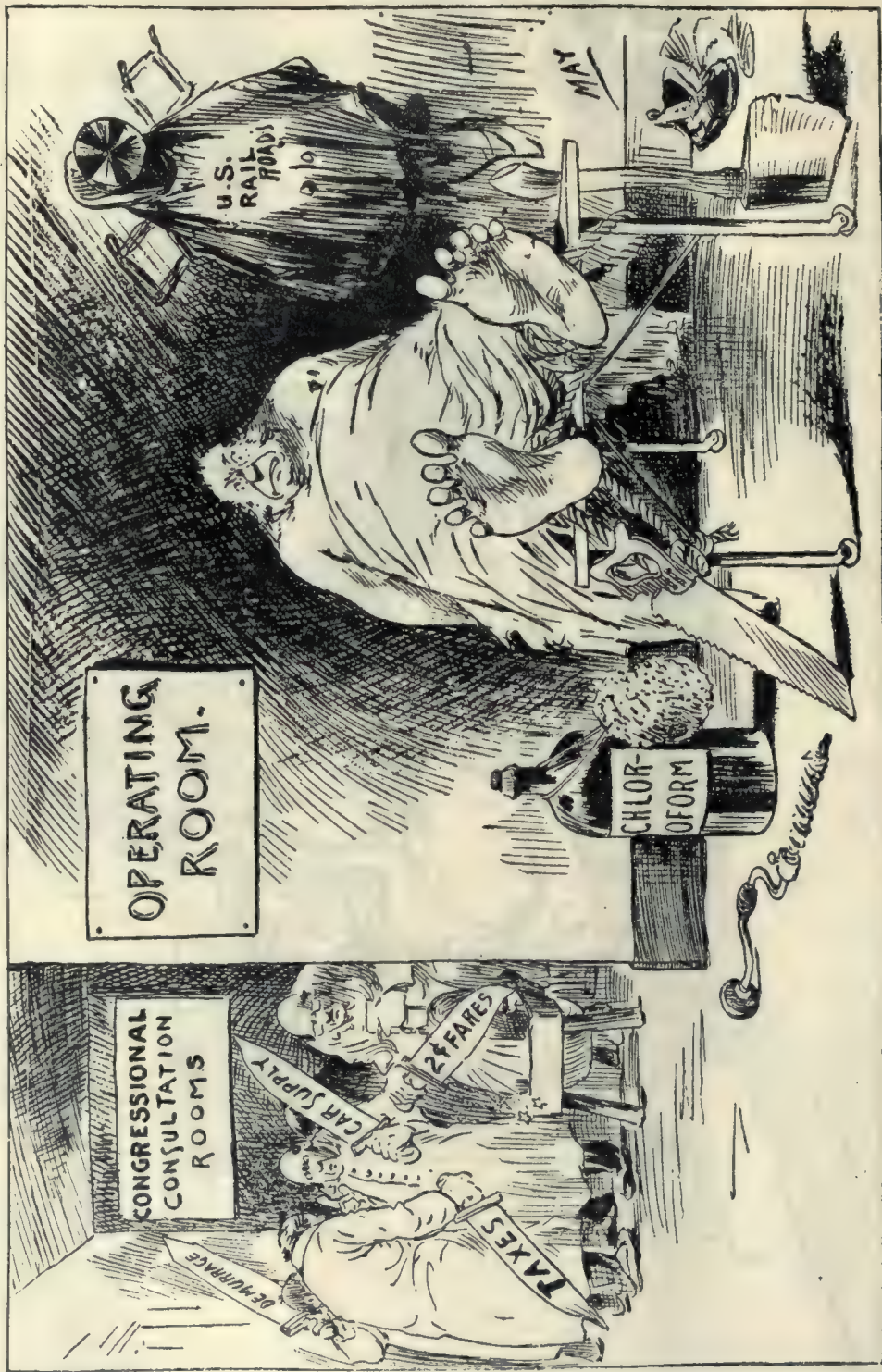
TOWN.....

STATE.....



“DO YOU KNOW, THEODORE, WE’RE GETTING BETTER ACQUAINTED EVERY DAY!”

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



MR. RAILROAD—"I'd better make my will!"

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

MARCH, 1907

Series II

Vol. V No. 3

Lawsonism Again

By the Editor

ONCE more, altho less spectacularly than before, Lawsonism appears to have arisen to typify what must probably be the next phase of the struggle of the American people to right themselves after their quarter century of monetary and political debauch.

Attacking the Stock Exchange.

While the criminal courts have been ventilating the repulsive moral scandals of the Thaw case, and the civil courts have been searching into the dazzling monetary legerdmain of the Harriman railroad system, Mr. Lawson, with something of that same force that awakened public sentiment against the insurance companies and sealed the process of lawmaking which has since resulted in railroad regulation, pure food statutes, and other beneficial Federal enactments, has been hammering at the Stock Exchange and the financial end of the modern social organism.

The Irrepressible "System."

Himself a business man, rich, and dependent upon this highest and most delicate of modern business institutions for his success and for the gratification of his pride among his fellow men, Mr. Lawson has found that unless another and more penetrating



Which?

—South Bend Tribune

attack is made upon existing methods of high finance, both he, his friends, and the community at large must become virtual puppets in the game of a selected and arbitrary few. For, the System, which his articles on "Frenzied Finance" so seriously imperiled, has continued to succeed, in spite of every opposition, in so spreading its influence and ownership that its power ramifies into almost every sphere of American life. It stands behind or within the country's greatest banks, and in many instances its smaller ones. It dominates the big life insurance companies in the face of all investigations and all exposures. It dictates and manipulates the prestidigitating maneuvers by which Mr. Harriman has become the ostensible king of American transportation. It reaches out for and controls water and light systems in innumerable cities. It lays its hands upon the trolley lines, both urban and interurban. It drives independent steamship companies from the seas. And it syndicates and controls the sale and purchase price of almost every important commodity that figures in the uses of men.

**Supremacy
Over All
Business.**

By virtue of its "made-money" facilities, as Mr. Lawson calls them, and its phenomenal daring in applying them, it possesses a governing potentiality greater than that of any officers of the Government, and, in some respects even greater than that of the Government itself. If a panic threatens, the control or restraint of it is beyond the public's grasp. If a monetary stringency, either real or strategic, impends because of an excess of commerce or an inflation of speculation, the public is either compelled or cajoled into lending its funds without interest or benefit to the banks and to the men who rest their success upon their extra-governmental power of manufacturing money, or upon their ingenuity in inventing excuses for looting the Treasury. If a car shortage arises at a time when an almost unprecedented prosperity depends for its continuance upon the

promptitude and effectiveness with which transportation is executed, the System's ownership is so complete that the ordinary energy and resourcefulness of the American people in great emergencies is temporarily paralyzed. If, under the operation of the food syndicates auxiliary to the System, or, under the operation of natural laws which are alleged to have suddenly raised the consumptive power of the Nation far above its productive capacity, things that people eat and wear and homes in which they live have advanced in costliness to a point where the increasing of wages in every line of occupation has been rendered imperative, there is nothing to prevent the masters of the situation from adding another per cent to the costs of freighting, to the prices of edibles, to charges per foot for lumber, to the extortions per ton for coal, in order that they may not lose by the concessions forced upon them.

**The Mob,
the Mob,
the Mob!**

Obviously—and perhaps tragically—the System thus holds within its grasp the most essential elements of human society and progress; and there is far more danger than the average man realizes of what President Roosevelt called "the cry of the mob, the mob, the mob," when, facing squarely toward J. P. Morgan and H. H. Rogers, he made his intense and extraordinary speech at the recent dinner of the Gridiron Club. No great public can long remain quiescent when, thru error or thru natural circumstances of evolution, the factors upon which it depends have drifted away into the control of an un-elected and dictatorial few. Nor, especially, can a democratic commonwealth, without a dramatic period of resistance, acknowledge itself so near to the practical application of monarchy. Be a country's prosperity ever so great, its commercial ascendancy ever so brilliant and colossal, its general scale of living ever so satisfactory or ever so dazzling, to bereave the people of that spontaneous liberty of administration which gives the sense of ultimate authority even in an empire, can have no other consequence



**DECISIVE ACTION WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE TAKEN BY MR. HARRIMAN AS
RESULT OF THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION.**

—Chicago Tribune.

than that which has been exhibited in Russia for more than two years now past. And it is hardly credible that any one within the United States, however rich or however

powerful, can sanely or complacently contemplate such a contingency as a result of the operations of what Mr. Steffens and Mr. Lawson have called the System.



Russia announces that she needs no foreign loans, but can get all the money she requires from "internal sources." Must be going to squeeze the Grand Dukes.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Challenge to Lawmakers.

At some point or other the vast concentration of possessions and strategies owned and exercised by this institution must come to an end. The public has voted against its representatives and agencies. Congress has legislated against its methods. The Administration has assailed it at every exposure where the Executive authority can move with or without the consent of Congress. The press has preached against it, has lifted the cover from its iniquities, and has dispatched to disgrace and coventry its principals. But its tight hold on what it has gained or on what new undertakings it proposes from day to day, its marvelous skill at financial and political intrenching still remain within the control of its leaders, still stand conspicuously as a challenge to the elected lawmakers and governors of the republic. No organization and no individual appears as yet to have penetrated to the source of its

strength, or, by whatsoever device or maneuvering, to have out-generaled its triumphant march.

Manifestly it possesses some untold entrepot and magazine of wealth and weapons, some place to which its enemies have not as yet begun to penetrate, and some factors which the other leaders and agents of Society have thus far been unable to master.

All Classes Are the Victims.

To Mr. Lawson's apparent belief this recondite storehouse is entirely beneath the capstones of Wall Street, its contents are nothing but the accumulated savings and investments of the people of the Nation, and the method of use is the dishonest manipulation of stocks and the arbitrary making and unmaking of fortunes thru the device of artificial and valueless "made-money." Wheresoever the System's branches ramify, says Mr. Lawson, its emissaries are at work drawing in the surplus earnings of the poor and mediocre, or of the rich and the luxurious, and applying them to the alluring and deceptive stocks and bonds which the System constantly makes part of its campaign. And such is its accumulated prestige, such the insatiable gambling spirit of the American public, and such the blind which is thrown over the ordinary astuteness of the descendants of the Yankees, that there is scarcely a section of the country, or scarcely an element of the community that has not responded to and been misled and robbed by this process.

The Principle of the Opposition.

Men who save must invest, and the instinct of investment runs, almost against men's own will, to where the enticement is most fabulous. If, anywhere, there is more gain offered than reason can possibly approve, that seems to be the offer to which the savings most naturally gravitate. And none realize this, or make quicker and more ardent use of it than the managers of the System. Nor, on the other hand, does any one realize it and at the same



THESE RAILROAD MERGERS ARE GETTING TO BE MONOTONOUS.

—New York Herald.

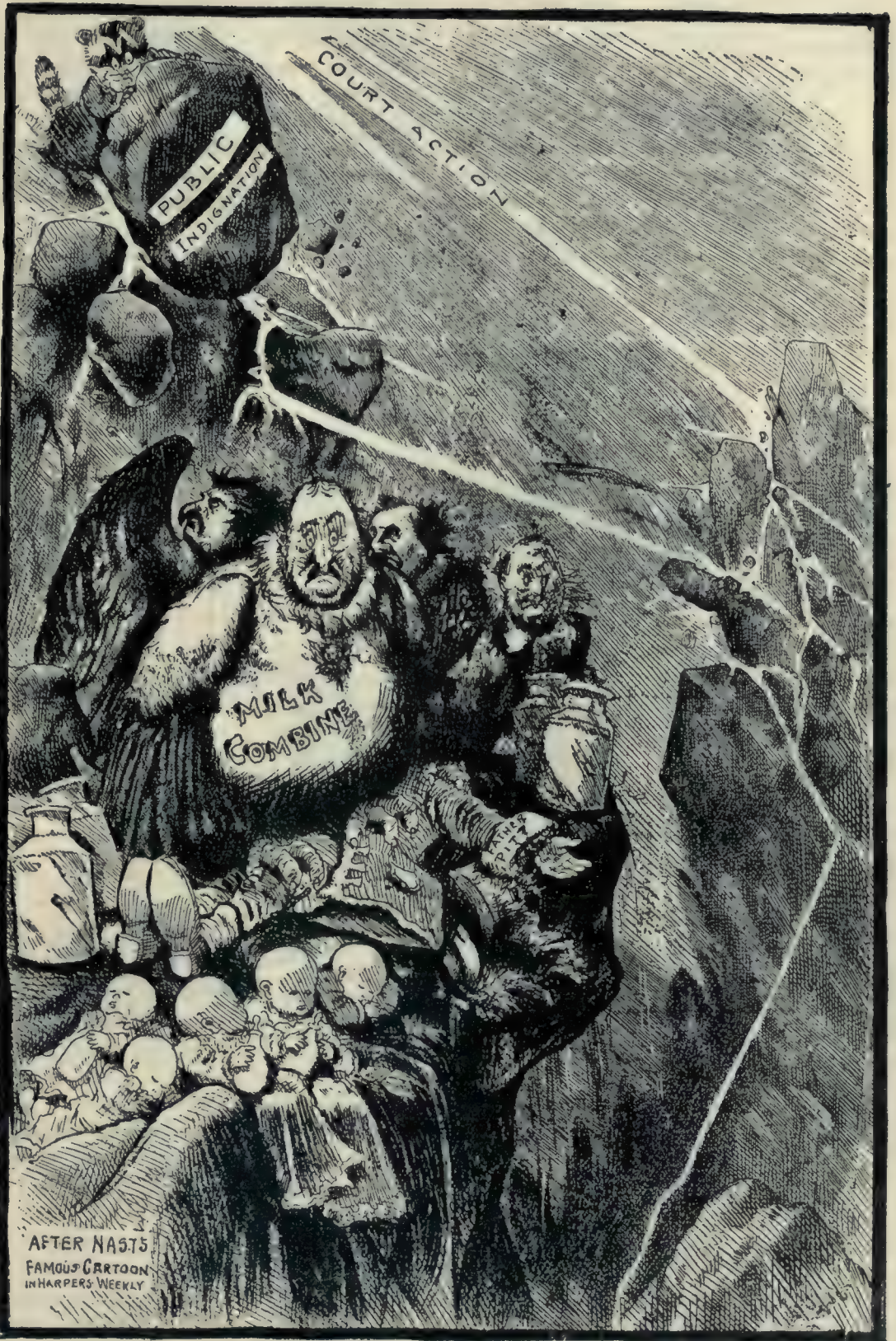
time appreciate its perils more thoroly than Mr. Lawson. After years of stock-trading, after the most intimate association with the very prime sponsors of the System, he appears to have come to the belief that herein lies the vital weakness of the community. It is in this, he seems to believe, that the System rests its real power. And, accordingly, with all the popular influence that his writings on "Frenzied Finance" have given him, and with all the dash and energy and courage that have always characterized his movements, he has launched a stock exchange maneuver which breaks directly into this domain of the System, and which, if successfully carried out along the lines which its author foreshadows, can have but the one consequence, namely, that which Mr. Lawson himself expresses in the following words:

"If the people have one practical demonstration of a successful way to invest their savings without going thru the mazes of the System's grinder, the System's jig will be up."

Elsewhere in The Pandex are the details of Mr. Lawson's proposal, given thus at length because, whether successful or not, they represent a principle which the most ordinary of human common sense can but approve as sound and worthy. Advising persistently against speculating on "margins" and reiterating in every one of his costly advertisements the claim that every phase of his proposition will bear the most intimate scrutiny, Mr. Lawson virtually challenges the judgment of the country to contend that there is any other possible or sane method of investing.

Publicity has long since invaded and dominated the realm of politics, and its steady encroachment upon the field of business is so obvious that it is a matter of wonder that any new undertaking bearing upon its face the slightest cloud

of concealment can attain success. In one respect after another the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken the cloak off the clandestine jugglery of the railroads, brought the coal land embezzlers before the Nation's observation, and sent on an hegira to the prison gates and cells the men who have sought to plunder the Government of its timber. In community after community, the minor syndicates and investment concerns which maraud on a smaller scale than the Standard Oil have been collapsing under the foreshortening support of those who have lately been educated, in ever greater numbers, to trust less in the fulsome signs of impossible promise and more in the dull color of more durable reality. Thus it would seem that sooner or later, and inevitably, those who speculate and who can not resist speculation's fascination, will learn that some other way to wealth—even to quick wealth—must be taken than thru the covered passages of illicit gambling or the curtained doors of secretive corporationism. Taught by innumerable object lessons they will be driven back, it would seem, upon the elementary and almost primeval practices of which trade is constituted, namely, the exchange between man and man of that which men mutually need, to the surrender of value in return for value. And the superiorly thrifty and economic, who by their energy or by their sacrifice, accumulate against the uncertain future, will learn that the element of uncertainty minimizes in proportion to the demonstrable worth of that which is accumulated. In other words, people will be taught to let go of trading on margins and of growing unsafely rich upon watered stocks. And they will turn their savings from these tutelary shrines, at which they have so long worshiped and by their obsequies to which the System has gained ascendancy over them, and they will once more place their faith and their enterprise in the things that yield to mathematical estimate and can be tested by all the chemistry of stable merit.



"LET US 'PREY.' "

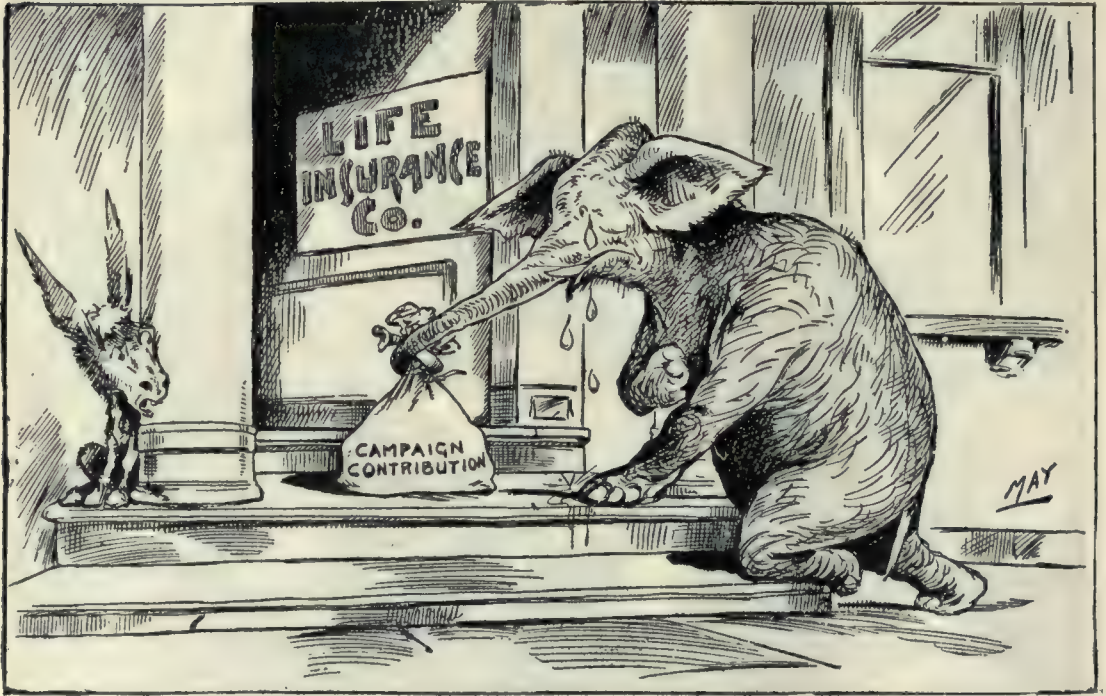
—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

**The
Overthrow of
the Specter.**

In other words the lesson that Mr. Lawson is striving to inculcate will begin to find a gestative bed in the brain of the average man; and under the pressure of its healthy growth, the visions of factitious prosperity, based upon unreal finance, upon mere interchange of commercial bets, will shrink to their proper meas-

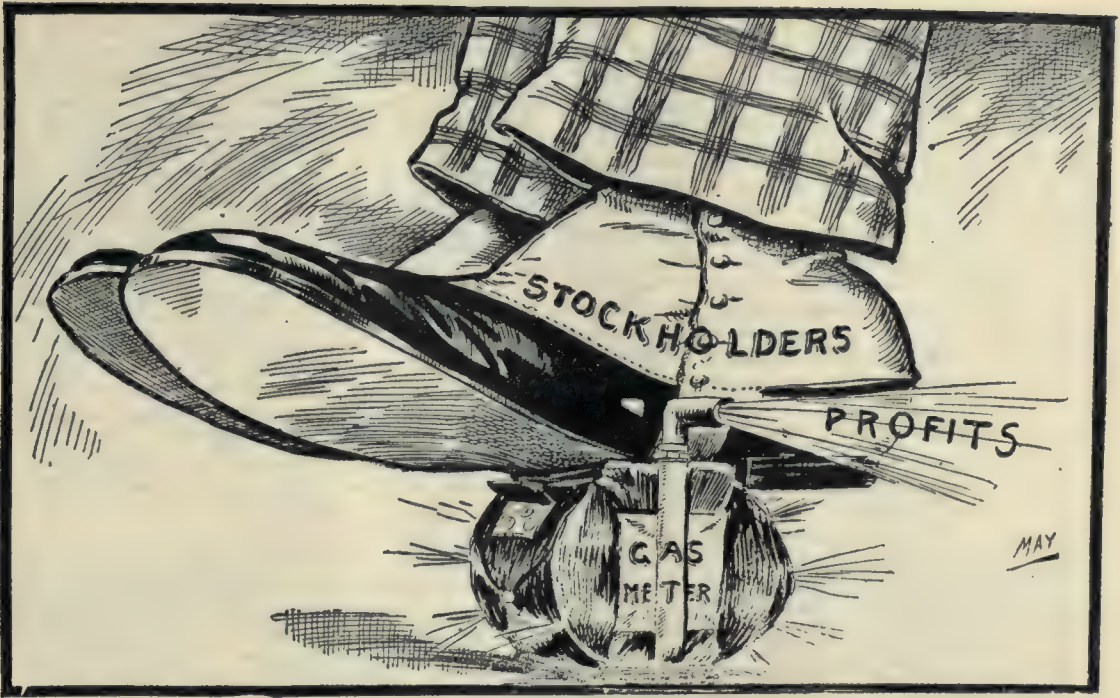
ure, will slink away into the Tenderloin of Trade along with the other rejected elements and conditions of society which have long since been banished to the tenderloins of social morals.

Then, and probably then only, will the redoubts of the System weaken, or the specter of plutocracy vanish from before the American people.



CONSCIENCE MONEY.

—Detroit Journal.



The Chief "Pressure" Trouble.

—Detroit Journal.

A Demonstration in Speculation

LAWSON STARTS A MOVEMENT ON THE BOSTON EXCHANGE TO
BREAK DOWN THE "SYSTEM'S" METHOD OF MAKING
ITS PHENOMENAL GAINS BY FLEEING THE
PUBLIC IN STOCK MANEUVERS.

AFTER becoming so discouraged with the continued responsiveness of the general public to what he regards as the fleecing schemes of the Standard Oil group that he was unwilling to publish his long-heralded "remedy," Mr. Lawson, the noted Boston stock exchange operator and financier, has approached from a new angle the problem which he has set for himself of overthrowing or undermining the so-called System. Something of the details of this approach are reflected in the following display advertisements which were published by Mr. Lawson, at a cost which could have

been little less than enormous, in many of the leading newspapers as far west as St. Louis:

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER

Lawson's Trinity Movement Meets an Early Battle with the System.

The following from the New York Herald reflects the first critical stage in Mr. Lawson's undertaking, namely, the point at which the opposition concentrated to break the boom which he was inaugurating in "Coppers":

Sorrow that spread over Boston when Casey, of DeWolf Hopper fame, "struck out," was as nothing compared to the grief which followed a collapse yesterday in the price of Trinity copper stock, the favorite of the Lawson clique.

Trinity Copper and Thomas Lawson are as closely associated in the public mind as the legendary Darby and Joan. During the last few days Mr. Lawson has been using columns of space in the newspapers in an effort to bull Trinity Copper. As a result the stock began to go up by leaps and bounds at the rate of four and five points a day. At one time yesterday the stock was 41 bid, with none offered. A few days before it had sold at 20. It dropped yesterday from 41 to 26.

Trinity opened with a sensational upward movement, and it was predicted that Mr. Lawson was to redeem himself and his reputation as stock market prophet. He predicted that it would sell at 65, and implored his friends not to sell it below that figure. It had gone up twenty points in a few days, and many congratulatory messages were sent to the stock market prophet of Boston. In the midst of success; however, something happened. A cog slipped in the stock market machinery, and the crash that followed was heard from State Street to Wall Street.

From 41 bid the Trinity stock dropped to 26

in a rush. Not since the days of the International Power collapse was there such a smash as that which occurred a few minutes before noon yesterday in Trinity. In New York the Boston men had the advance news, and the smash in prices followed on Broad Street in the twinkling of an eye. On the drop from 41 to 30, a decline of 11 points, in New York, the stock seemed to have some support, as it rallied quickly to 33, but it sold back again on a flood of offerings.

Just who punctured the Lawson boom in Trinity, no one heard in Wall Street. Some one jocularly remarked that a Standard Oil spy had caught him unawares and had thrown stock on the market when there were no offers to buy. Trinity has been dead for several years and lately was pooled in an effort to mark it up. Mr. Lawson took charge of the manipulation of the stock in the market and agreed to provide the necessary sensationalism to accompany the upward movement.

Everything seemed favorable for a continuance of the upward trend. Shorts were badly squeezed when they sold the stock short and Mr. Lawson gloried in the success of his undertaking. From 20 the stock advanced to 24, and the next day to 30. On Friday the stock advanced to 35 and later it sold at 40. During the advance intending buyers were informed that the stock would go to 65 and advised not to sell.

COPPERS.

31 ³/₄

TRINITY

43 ³/₄

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

In your article commenting on the break in Trinity, you say:

1. Mr. Lawson implored his friends not to sell under \$65.

On the contrary, Mr. Lawson during the entire movement has advised all who hold stock to take their profits at any time they saw fit, as there has been all the time a legitimate market for the stock, which would take from ten to thirty times all offered.

2. You say that Trinity has been dead for years, and has lately been pooled in an effort to wake it up.

On the contrary, Trinity has been one of the most active stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange during the entire six years it has been traded in. It is on the regular list of the exchange, where stocks can be placed only after the most exhaustive examination into the physical and financial condition of the property.

The stock has not been pooled, directly or indirectly, but, on the contrary, was owned en-

tirely by one of the largest and most representative lists of shareholders of any copper stock in the country, not excepting that of Amalgamated. At the beginning of the present movement, and for over three years, there were 2200 Trinity stockholders, which number is daily increasing by hundreds. The present movement is not for the purpose of selling stock for any pool or syndicate of any kind. All stock sold has been by legitimate investors to new ones, and those who have sold have done so that they might receive their large accumulated profits.

3. You say that the stock had no support during the break until Mr. Lawson finally came to its assistance.

On the contrary, there has been no time during the twelve days since the inauguration of my campaign when the buying orders of legitimate investors in the hands of members of the Stock Exchange have not been, in number and amount, several times all the selling orders, and more than sufficient to absorb all my holdings, or the holdings of my associates, had we desired to

sell them. This was the case when, for less than a minute, the price dropped to 26.

I did not come to the support of the stock, nor has it been supported by me or by my associates, directly or indirectly, since the present movement began. I would not countenance any support of the stock other than the support it has and which comes from legitimate investing demand.

The Trinity mine is a great copper mine. It has been developed to such an extent that some 800,000 tons of gold and silver copper-bearing ore are blocked out on four sides.

The Trinity management, while awaiting a high copper metal price, has directed its efforts to developing the property. When the high metal price came Trinity threw its properties open to the experts of the leading copper producers, headed by John Hays Hammond, in the interest of the American Smelting-Balaklala group. After all had seen the values and had competed for a smelting alliance, Trinity closed a contract with the American Smelting-Balaklala group. This contract enables Trinity to begin smelting 1000 tons per day in 1907, and at its option to increase to any amount, thus placing



THE LOST SHEEP.

—Detroit Journal.

the Trinity Company in a position to devote its daily net earnings of \$3000 to \$4000 on 500-ton shipments and \$7000 to \$9000 daily on 1000-ton shipments entirely to dividends of 16 and 32 per cent.

These are the facts on Trinity, and I give them to you that in your endeavor to keep your readers correctly informed you will not confound Trinity with any of the many fly-by-night curb mining stocks, which are made active by the promoters for the purpose of unloading them upon the public.

In giving you these facts, which I do personally and as president of the Trinity Copper Company, and unqualifiedly as both, I hold myself

to a full moral and legal responsibility, because of the fact that since the creation of the company I have been its chief executive officer and I can not plead even ignorance as a defense should statements differ from facts. As there are thousands of investors all over the country, many of whom are readers of your paper, I make you this offer:

The Trinity Copper will bear the entire expense of an examination of its property by experts under the supervision of the New York Herald, the only conditions being that the experts shall be the best available and that their report shall be made public immediately upon completion.

Watch TRINITY Today

Another phase of Mr. Lawson's answer to the attacks of the System is reflected in the following:

As I was flooded with telegraph inquiries from all directions from investors, asking my advice as to their action to-day, I would answer:

1. Buy at any price under \$65.
2. Buy only through Stock Exchange houses.
3. Pay for what you buy—that is, do not buy on margin.

4. Under no circumstances put a 'stop' order under your purchase.

5. Keep constantly before you: There are no touts hired to cry up Trinity; no puts, calls or free stock or other gratuities are given to brokers, news bureau or financial writers to "help the game along."

There is nothing in it for them financially. Therefore, why should this class see any good in Trinity?

6. Breaks like that which occurred Saturday will always happen in any movement known as a "Lawson," in which unwary investors have allowed the brokers to tease 'stop' orders from them. Pause and look at a 'stop' order and its inevitable effect.

One of the active Boston Stock Exchange members told me after the whirl of Saturday had circled itself into space, that, finding himself with 38,000 shares 'stopped' at 35, while the stock was active at 40, he made the rounds of his fellow members and tallied up 15,000 other 'stops,' all at 35. One of the largest bunches was in the hands of a broker, who did not try to disguise the fact that he was 'short' of the stock and that he was doing all he could to break the price, that he might 'cover' at a profit. This meant that a number of people, supposing they could best protect their stock from slaughter by 'stop ordering' it, had actually turned it over to those who wanted to slaughter it and given them the tools with which to do it. Therefore, all those brokers who held 'stops' and who were 'short' know that if by hook or crook they could force it to touch 35, all the 'stops' would come into play at the same time, and this is just what happened Saturday.

The member who was 'short' and had 'stop' orders at 35 sold them out at 27 and 26 and bought them in for his 'short' account. This 'stop' order business means that when a buyer puts them into the market that buyer and those similarly situated will be slaughtered as on Saturday.

In most stock market campaigns, the promoter, who is handling the deal for the purpose of unloading, protects the 'stop' order limit by scooping in the 'stop' orders himself, to replace what he has unloaded. In Trinity there is no unloading, and therefore, no scooping in of the 'stop' orders, and, that there may be no misunderstanding, I will say:

Under no circumstances will I, or can I, at-

tempt to protect those who have bought in bucket shops, or upon 'stop' orders.

One word to Trinity buyers:

I have told, and I am telling you the story—the whole story—of Trinity. It means that Trinity will sell at 75, and then 100 and over, because it is worth 75 and will be worth 100 and over.

You have all heard my story. The other story—the story of those who oppose Trinity—is told by the Boston News Bureau.

The Boston News Bureau has a record on my 'coppers.' I also have a record on my 'coppers.'

I have publicly fathered five 'coppers': Arcadian, Butte, Tri-Mountain, Copper Range, and Trinity. Arcadian is now being boomed by the Boston News Bureau. Therefore, I need not discuss that.

I said: "Buy Butte at 2." It jumped to 24 on its first rise, and, because of 'stop' orders and raiding, it broke to 12 in as many seconds. Next day the Boston News Bureau said:

"Butte is not worth the paper upon which it is printed. It is simply a trap of Lawson's to catch Gudgeons; in fact, it is not worth more than the bonds, which are ahead of the stock. We pledge our word to the public on these facts."

Butte went to 130, sells to-day at 120, and pays 8 per cent dividends. I said:

"Buy Tri-Mountain at 10." On its first rise it broke sharply from 36 to 17, and the Boston News Bureau again pledged its word that it was only a bold scheme of Lawson's to unload inflated stock.

Tri-Mountain went to 125, sells to-day at 88, and pays 8 per cent dividends.

I said: "Buy Copper Range at 10." The public, because of my advice, lifted it by eager buying to 47, when it suddenly dropped to 32. The News Bureau spoke as it did on Butte and Tri-Mountain.

Copper Range went to 95, sells to-day at 88, and pays 8 per cent dividends.

Out of the three stocks, the public, because of my advice, made profits of \$50,000,000. (When I speak of "The public," I mean largely those thousands of small investors whom Wall and State Streets love to ridicule during the progress of my campaign.) But during the process many bucket shop traders and 'stop' order buyers were slaughtered.

This is my answer to all critics of Saturday's break, and it will be my answer when Trinity sells at 75 and 100 and over, when it is a continuous large dividend-payer, and when I am quoting its history during some future campaign.

Once more: As president of the Trinity Copper Company, and as an individual, I advise, unqualifiedly, the purchase of Trinity stock at any price under \$65 per share.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, January 7, 1907.



UTILIZING THE SQUEAL.

Music as a Coming By-product.

—Chicago News.

COPPERS

Watch Trinity

Now that those whom my every move seems to throw into a frenzy of jealous rage have allowed the financial atmosphere to assume its usual condition of frigidity, and prior to that fresh outburst which surely will follow my next move, particularly if it lifts Trinity to the place its present and coming worth have marked out for it—75 and 100 and upward—I may be allowed to say a few words about the Trinity situation.

1. The break of Saturday was beneficial to Trinity holders. It frightened into selling those who, having a large profit, were undecided whether to hold on or to sell. This enabled new buyers to secure holdings at fair prices.

2. It showed the public what sort of underpinning this Trinity movement has.

3. It gave a lot of my enemies who have been bottling their bile an opportunity of making another exhibition of themselves.

All day to-day I have exerted my efforts to keep Trinity between 35 and 32, that the hundreds of new buyers might purchase advantageously, and at the same time that those who wished to take profits might secure fair ones.

An illustration:

In a mail of 7000 Trinity letters, 4600 contained contingent orders, such as "Buy and draw" or "Buy and I will send check," which necessitated an answer to the effect that their orders could not be filled by brokers until the money had first been received. This means that it will require days before the full volume of purchasing for real investors has been satisfied.

As soon as those who have decided to sell have done so, and when the many who have been unable to get stock have bought, I will step aside and allow the stock to take a new high level.

In the meantime the public may rest assured that while I have advertised Trinity and pointed the way to obtain some of the profits which its actual worth has made possible, the real reason for its rise from 11 to 35, while the reason why it will rise from 75 to 100 and over, is:

It is the cheapest copper stock of demonstrated worth now before the public.

Perhaps it is not out of place to call attention to another phase of the Trinity situation.

During the past year the "System's" hirelings have been howling that I had sold out Trinity under 10 to the 2200 stockholders and that I showed no anxiety to assist them to obtain a fair market price for their stock.

Over and over again has this been printed, but when the proper time comes and I go before the public and at great expense tell Trinity's story, and when the 2200 stockholders are given the opportunity they have waited for, these same

howlers cover me with their abuse until one would think it a crime to point the way to avoid the traps of Wall and State Streets and how to secure justly earned profits.

What a spectacle! A horde of frenzied, self-constituted public protectors, whose combined financial knowledge and experience would be staggered to find the difference between a syndicated community of interest and an uninterested community of syndicates, throw themselves into the breach to protect the people from buying a stock at 33 per cent of what they, the people, will be able to sell it for. The public already have been similarly protected by them from buying Butte at 2, which afterward sold at 130; Tri-Mountain at 10, which afterward sold at 125, and Copper Range at 10, which afterward sold at 95, and all of which now sell at near these high figures, and all of which were offered to the public by public advertisement as Trinity is being offered, and all of which the public bought, as it is now buying Trinity, until they, the public, made profits of over \$50,000,000, or more than they, the public, ever made in any copper stocks.

What a spectacle for thinking men and intelligent women! What a spectacle, when one considers that in Wall and State Streets each day in a year can be found the most flagrant frauds, the merits of which these hired touts cry to the skies, and the worthlessness of which none of them ever feel called upon, in their capacity of public protectors, to bring to the public's attention.

Illustration:

These "System" hired touts worked overtime to tease the public into Nipissing, in which the public were slaughtered overnight to an amount of \$26,000,000, a sum greater than the total selling price of Trinity when it gets to 100.

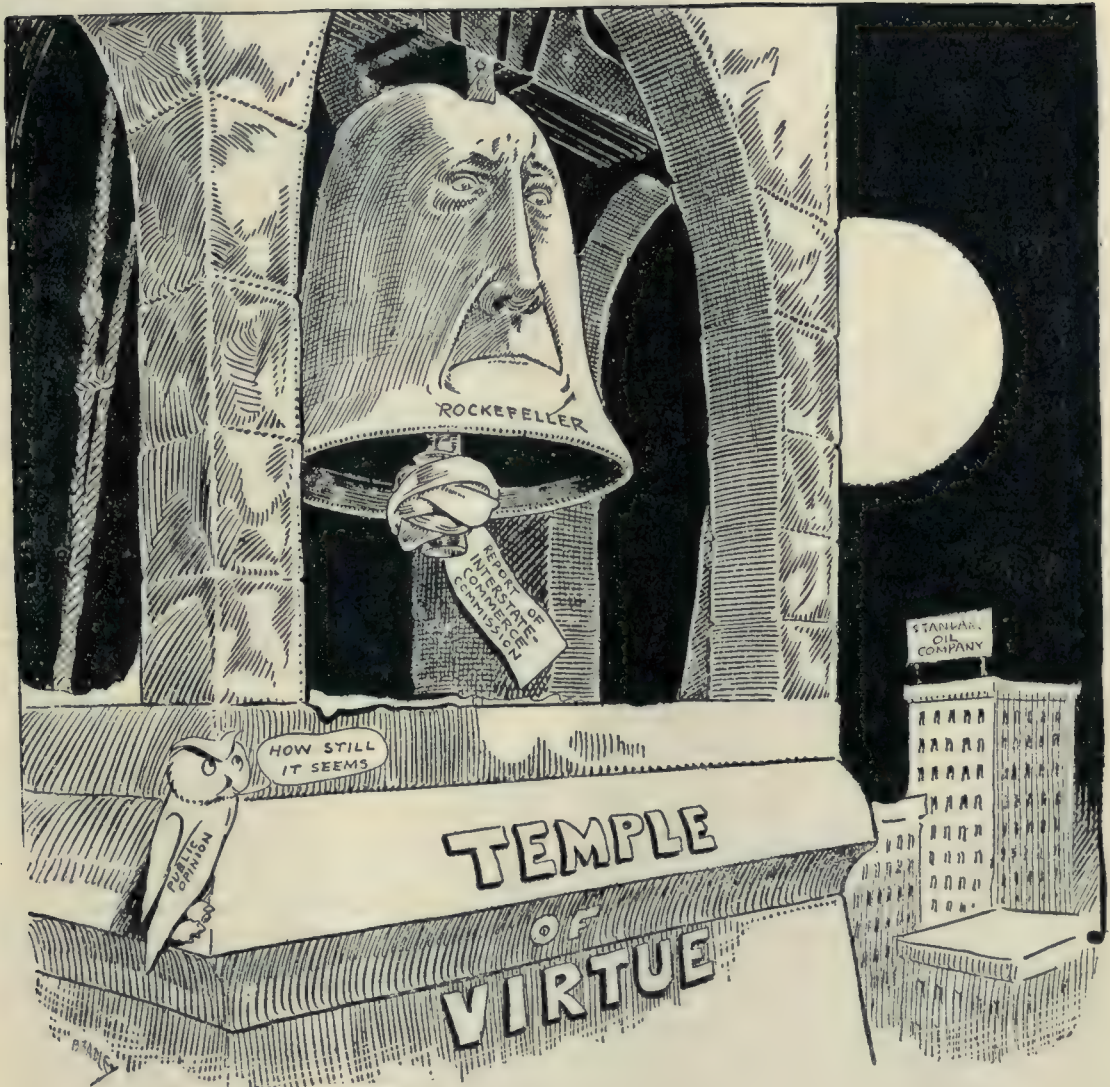
I repeat: As president of the Trinity Copper Company, and as an individual, I advise, unqualifiedly, the purchase of Trinity stock at any price under \$65 per share.

I will do all in my power to hold Trinity between 33 or 35 and 40 until the delayed buyers have obtained their stock, but if I find that impossible and they see Trinity between 40 and 50, I advise them to purchase with the same assurance of safety and future profit as if at present prices.

I reiterate what I have repeated so many times: I said, "Buy Butte at 2." Butte went to 130 (now 119); I said, "Buy Tri-Mountain at 10." Tri-Mountain went to 125 (now 86). I said, "Buy Copper Range at 10." Copper Range went to 95 (now 86).

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, Mass., January 8, 1907.



MUFFLED.

—Chicago News.

COPPERS

Trinity's Final to the Hounds

The following telegrams will carry their own story to all interested in Trinity:

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1907.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, Boston, Mass.

Your advertisement of this morning, entitled "Trinity and the Hounds," has been read by J. S. McCord & Co. with much interest. Coming down town this morning a little couplet occurred to me, which is in line with your peculiar phraseology, and which I dedicated to you:

"Wonderful man, wonderful gall;
Shoots off his mouth, and that's all."

Now, Mr. Lawson, instead of newspaper advertising and bristling up your back every time anybody says anything to you, get down to business. There are other ways of killing a cat than by feeding it on sweet milk, as there are other ways of determining a mine than bombastic announcements in the newspapers. Let us suggest, taking into consideration your regard for the public's interest, that, instead of giving your views on Trinity Copper, you employ one of the best engineers in the country and send him to Trinity and publish his report. We would suggest the name of John Hays Hammond for this purpose, as we do not believe that even you, king of highbinders that you are, can attack his reputation. Your threats of the law courts in refutation of our letter to a customer is the defense of a coward, who knows the law's machinery is slow, and who is certain that his tracks will be obliterated and he will be forgotten before any conclusion could be reached. If you desire the courts in defense of your reputation, they are open to you, but our suggestion as to clearing up Trinity copper by an examination of a representative engineer would more nearly put you right with the public. Are we right, or are we wrong? If you have anything to say, we shall be glad to hear from you, but if not pertinent keep still.

In the meantime, if you accept of our suggestion for an examination of the property, would it not be advisable to stop booming Trinity until such time as your engineer has reported, when the public can judge for themselves what values you have in your mine?

J. S. McCORD & CO.

Boston, Mass., Jan 10, 1907.

J. S. McCord & Co., Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your gentlemanly telegram received. Accept my thanks for your kindly courtesies. Therein you call me a highbinder, coward and a man of gall, all of which is most excellent argument that the Trinity property is, as you say, a worthless fraud. You say that instead of my bombastic mouthings I should either have the Trinity property examined by competent mining engineers, and their report made public, or shut up, and, pending the examination, to cease advertising the merits of Trinity.

You say the man selected for such an examination should be John Hays Hammond, the highest authority in the world, a man whose services can be secured with difficulty, and then only with the consent of the American Smelting Company, to whom he is under contract at a yearly salary of \$250,000 (if undenied public statements to that effect are reliable.)

I have repeatedly advertised that the Trinity company has been the most thoroughly examined and investigated of any copper property in the world. Six years ago, after the Boston Stock Exchange's rigid investigation, it was placed upon the "listed department," an honor denied even to Amalgamated, which would not throw its books and properties open to a stock exchange examination. During that time Trinity was one of the most active stocks traded in on the Boston Stock Exchange.

As soon as Trinity's property was ready for business, the Trinity company turned it over for examination to five different sets of mining experts in the interest of five different sets of leading copper people. Of all the examinations the most thor-

ough was that made by John Hays Hammond in the interest of the American Smelting Company.

The Trinity property was in the hands of himself and experts from April 2 to April 16, 1906. During that time his two leading associates went over the entire body of blocked out ores, taking samples from every five feet, while the customary examination is for every ten feet. These samples were analyzed under John Hays Hammond's personal supervision.

As president of the Trinity company I gave all these facts to the stockholders and the public, and it was upon Mr. John Hays Hammond's report that the Trinity company was enabled to make its exceptionally advantageous ten years' contract with the American Smelting-Balakiala combination at the time when it was on the point of closing a contract with the United States Smelting Company, which had made a like examination, and was similarly impressed by the showing.

In regard to your suggestion that I enter into court in a controversy with you, I decline. My time is much occupied and my personal tastes lead me in other directions. Moreover, it has been my endeavor throughout my life to restrict my personal dealings to those whom I can respect as gentlemen.

Under no circumstances could I enter into personal relations with your firm or any member of it. I will, however, as the executive official of the Trinity company, see that your firm and individual members are held in the courts of law to that financial accountability to which your action in attacking the Trinity company has laid you open.

In the meantime, I will say:

This letter is notice to you that upon its receipt you cease further correspondence, mail, telegraph, or telephone, with me personally or as president of the Trinity company. Hereafter any dealings we may have will be through the legal department of the company, which, I understand, has equipped itself with a fumigating apparatus for the proper handling of your communications.

Believe me, gentlemen,

Yours because of my company duty only,

THOMAS W. LAWSON,
President Trinity Copper Co.

The disreputable advertisement and red poster, professing to be from the Associated Stock Exchange brokers of Boston, and which was distributed yesterday, has been run down sufficiently to prove it one of those disreputable affairs which from time to time sneak into stock operations. No broker of responsibility or respectability was connected with it. It was created and executed by one of those creatures who at all times stand ready to hire out to any one for anything. The Boston Journal, which printed the advertisement, was outrageously imposed upon. Two men visited its counting room early in the evening and talked over an advertisement without specifying what the advertisement would be, and obtained a price for a certain amount of space. Just before midnight these men appeared in the mechanical department of the paper and gave the copy to the foreman, saying they had arranged for it early in the evening in the counting room and it was accepted as such. The lawyer, one E. A. Adler, 40 State Street, admits the transaction, but refuses to divulge his principal. The Trinity company is beginning legal action against him, and in this action he will be compelled to say who his principals were, and I will see to it that they

are properly advertised to all parties interested in Trinity.

Trinity stock to-day has been as yesterday, firm and strong at about 33, and from this figure to $34\frac{1}{2}$ some 10,000 shares changed hands!

Remember, I said "Buy Butte at 2." Butte went to 130 (now 119).

I said, "Buy Tri-Mountain at 10." Tri-Mountain went to 125 (now 86).

I said, "But Copper Range at 10." Copper Range went to 95 (now 86).

I reiterate: As president of the Trinity Copper Company, and as an individual, I advise, unqualifiedly, the purchase of Trinity stock at any price under \$65 per share.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, January 10, 1907.

COPPERS

Secret

TRINITY'S

Success

More than at any other time since the Trinity movement began the public to-day have shown their appreciation of a square deal. Every "System" hound in the pack has had his yelp. Coppers had risen tremendously; Copper Range had jumped to 105, Tamarack to 170, and I advertised that I had gone out of Tamarack and Copper Range solely because I had secured a large profit. All Coppers opened lower—all but Trinity.

While Copper Range was dropping to 95, Tamarack to 161, and the others were following the lead, Trinity became the strongest and most active stock on the Exchange, advancing from $30\frac{3}{4}$ to $35\frac{3}{4}$ and remaining above $34\frac{1}{2}$ all day, while everything else copperwise was soft and weak. Yet the "System" preaches—and practices—that the only deal for the public is a loaded one.

Why did Copper Range, an exceptionally valuable property, about which Wall and State Streets shout nothing but good things, drop \$10, while Trinity, which Wall and State Streets unceasingly abuse, rose \$5? I also call attention to the fact that Copper Range had advanced only 25 per cent while Trinity had advanced 200 per cent.

Why did the investing world turn out at the flotation of Amalgamated and break all records for public stock subscriptions when I advertised its story throughout the country? Why did the public carry Butte from 2 to 130, and Tri-Mountain from 10 to 125, and Copper Range from 10 to 105 and Tamarack from 75 to 170, when they had only the story of one man, in villifying whom Wall and State Streets work overtime? Why could this man, two years ago, with the financial world arrayed against him, bring about one of Wall Street's greatest breaks?

Why did this man, when he spoke to the insurance world against the combined say-so's of the

entire "System," win a following which compelled the most far-reaching action the business world has ever witnessed? Why, when he spoke through a struggling magazine, did that magazine become a standard of success? In a word, why has this plain business man, in the face of the most powerful odds ever thrown in the path of one man, grown constantly stronger through thirty-six years of continuous opposition?

The answer is a simple one. On each and every occasion he has come before the public with a square deal. The public, knowing their square deal opportunities to be few seize the one he offers and stand firmly with him.

This is the secret of Trinity's success. It is the reason why Trinity will go to 75 and then to 100 and over in spite of all hatred and jealousy-bred antagonism.

The public should bear in mind that Trinity started at 11; that it is stronger to-day than any other copper; that after weeks of activity it was to-day the most active stock on the Exchange, the transactions amounting to 25,000 shares—and the public should not forget that Trinity has done this in the face of the most powerful and malignant opposition.

To the friends of Trinity I say: Stand by and watch it as it joins the ranks of Butte, Tri-Mountain and Copper Range. You will not only profit in dollars, as you did in those stocks, but you will profit in the knowledge of that which all are beginning to see is the real foundation of the people's liberation from "System" slavery.

To my enemies I say: Watch Trinity, for with it as an instrument I am going to give you a drubbing to which all those of the past will be as pin pricks to sword thrusts.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, January 15, 1907.

TO INFLUENCE BUYING SENTIMENT

Story That the Copper Combine Had Hidden Large Supplies of Metal.

While the Trinity movement was at its height and while Mr. Lawson was insisting that nothing but a break in the price of the metal, copper, could reduce the value of Trinity stock, the following story appeared in the daily newspapers, through the Associated Press:

President James Norton, of the Northern Metal Dealers' Association, which organized last week to fight the Copper Trust, will go to Washington to-day to see President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte to urge them to take action against the Trust.

A copy of the charges which President Norton laid before the Attorney-General in a letter recently has been made public. In the letter Norton says: "I beg to lay before you the following facts, which we are prepared to prove:

"That the Copper Trust, so called, has created an artificial scarcity of copper by storing it in large quantities at Butte, Mont.; Hoboken, N. J.; Berth Amboy, N. J.; Bayonne, N. J.; Bisbee, Ariz.; Cananea, Mexico; Houghton, Mich., and other places known to our association, and by refusing to sell it except in small quantities.

"That there is now stored at Perth Amboy 8000 tons of refined copper and that all intending purchasers are told the supply there has been exhausted. That there are 1700 tons of copper at Hoboken and that sales were placed on the storehouse there on October 18 last and have not since been broken. That there are stored in similar manner at Butte, Mont., 9000 tons, at Bisbee 3000 tons, and 7000 tons at Cananea and Houghton, Mich.

"That the steamer Hindustan, Captain Rallton, on October 20 last sailed for South Africa

with 1000 tons of copper in ballast, with no orders for its delivery in any port of South Africa, and that the Hindustan returned to the port of New York on or about December 29, still carrying the 1000 tons of copper as ballast, and that Captain Rallton on seeking orders for the delivery of the copper received orders the next day to continue the copper as ballast. The Hindustan sailed subsequently for a South American port still without orders for the delivery of the copper. His affidavit reciting the above facts is inclosed.

"We submit that the present danger to the trade is not so much the high price as is the fear that the price, being held at an artificial height may be lowered suddenly should the copper combination succeed in selling its stored-up product at the present quotation."

Bonaparte Promises to Probe the Alleged Copper Combine.

Baltimore, Md., January 27.—Attorney-General Bonaparte has not yet received the letter from the Northeast Metal Dealers' Association. He left Washington yesterday morning and said if one was sent it will assuredly receive due attention. He added:

"Although the public is not aware of the fact a number of communications are received by the Department of Justice at Washington, calling attention to some 'alleged' combination which is attempting to get control of the output of some commodity, and, of course, we are expected to make a sweeping investigation to see if there is any foundation for the charges made.

"As for this new 'alleged' combine, I know nothing whatever about it, nor have I any means of knowing until the letter from the organization formed in New York is placed in my hands and the facts in the case made known to me. I can make the promise, however, that when I receive this communication and I feel that the circumstances justify my department in taking the matter up, it will be done, and an investigation will be speedily made."

COPPERS

Public Spanking

What the above story amounted to and what Mr. Lawson did toward answering its proponents is reflected in the following, which is but another of the Boston man's advertisements:

This will serve as notice to a certain Wall Street market maker that for the third time in his career he is about to receive a pitiless spanking in the public market place—and soon.

If the spankers so choose this punishment can be made the quietus of this market factor, for so large is his own commitment and that of his

associates on the 'short' side of Amalgamated that the price can be put speedily to startlingly high figures.

Tracking Trinity Thugs.

It will be remembered that in all my advertisements I have said the only thing which could disturb the Trinity movement was a drop in the price of the metal; that such a drop would upset the value of all "coppers"; that all the great producers were agreed the present price would hold for a long time—years.

It will be remembered that from the beginning of the Trinity movement the hounds started on its trail with all the viciousness they exhibited when I was piloting the public in Butte from 2 to 130, in Tri-Mountain from 10 to 125, and in Copper Range from 10 to 105—piloting the public to \$50,000,000 of profits—in each of which now financially historical cases the hounds met with pitiful disaster. But after I had repeatedly called attention to the consequences which would follow a drop in the price of the metal the hounds proceeded to try to break the price.

Here is the tale complete—all but the last chapter, which will probably be a lock-step one. The public should read and digest it, and ponder how it affected the copper stocks in which hundreds of millions have been invested by thousands of innocent investors. Then they should ask: Can it be possible that the stock into which we are asked to put our savings can be made the subject of such barefaced fraud? So widely spread and so prominently displayed was this fake story that the leading journals of the world devoted much space to interviews with the principal producers and consumers and bankers in different parts of the world. While this fraud, perpetrated in an attempt to upset the Trinity movement, in no way affected that movement—because the one who was responsible for the guidance of Trinity knew the capabilities and limitations of the Wall and State Street hounds—the hoax, as a matter of fact, did work great injury and loss to many innocent investors.

Last Saturday there appeared in the press of the world through the Associated Press, a story to the effect that on the day before the copper metal consumers of America had formed an association and elected James E. Norton, of the firm of M. Norton Company of Massachusetts, president; that the association had given him, as president, authority to telegraph President Roosevelt and United States Attorney-General Bonaparte the fact that he had forwarded to them the story of a plot which was in force to make this hold artificially an exorbitantly high price for copper, accompanied by sworn affidavits and other proofs of a startling nature, to the effect that there was a hoarding of copper, the metal, and that President Norton demanded on behalf of the association an investigation and injunction.

Yesterday morning in the press of the world was printed what purported to be the letter of President Norton, which, it was stated, had been sent to President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte. This letter told in detail of the places of storage of millions of dollars' worth of copper and gave the name, and name of the captain, of a ship which it said was carrying as ballast \$500,000 worth of copper to and from a South American port for the purpose of keeping it out of the market. All these facts, the letter stated, were in the form of affidavits.

The publication of this story had an instant effect upon copper stocks. There was a crash in the stocks of all "coppers" but Trinity, to affect which was the main purpose in the rigging up of the story. I proceeded at once to investigate, as I knew that only the larger news bureaus could impose such a palpable fraud upon the Associated Press. I was not surprised at the very beginning of my investigations to find foundation for my suspicions, and I publicly stated that I would pay \$5000 reward for proof to run down the principals of the crime. At once the Boston News Bureau, always alive to the danger of its trail being laid bare, printed and sent broadcast the following:

"James Norton, the president of the alleged Northeastern Metal Dealers' Association, formed in New York last week, is a Charleston junk dealer, trading under the name of M. Norton Co.

"He admits his connection with the Northeastern Metal Dealers' Association, but is apparently not very familiar with the subject of copper storage, nor will he throw any light upon the interests back of him or his association.

"Thomas W. Lawson, the copper frenzifier, was born in Charlestown. Anybody who wants to trace out the connection may do so."

This dust, as is usually the case, instead of blinding, attracted the attention of honest men with the result that I am able to lay before the public the following affidavit made and sworn to before a justice of the peace of Suffolk County, Mass., today:

"I, James E. Norton, hereby on oath depose and say:

"My name is James E. Norton and I am a partner in the firm of M. Norton Company, having places of business in that part of Boston called Charlestown, and also in Medford, Mass., and have there resided for over thirty years.

"I have not now and never had any connection with or communication with the Northeastern Metal Dealers' Association, or Northwestern Metal Dealers' Association, nor any other association such as has been referred to in the newspapers within the last few days.

"Neither I nor any firm or association with which I am connected has made any suggestion or representation to the Attorney General of the United States nor to any one else regarding any alleged corner in copper; nor in regard to any hoarding of that metal; I know nothing about any such matter.

"I do not know Thos. W. Lawson personally and have had no communication with him nor any representative of his until giving of this affidavit, which I give freely because my name has been connected with a hoax or fraud without any right and because I believe Mr. Lawson was no party to such thing.

(Signed)

"JAMES E. NORTON."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Suffolk S. S.—Boston, Jan. 29, 1907.

Thus far my investigation has shown that the whole scheme, cold-bloodedly conceived and unscrupulously executed, is a fraud of the lowest sort and one by which many innocent investors have been plundered.

Not only is there no storage of copper, and not only is everything false that in the story purports to be facts, but not even was there a meeting of any metal dealers, much less for the purpose as stated. Not only have the public and the Associated Press been deceived and defrauded, but the President and Attorney-General of the United States have been used as tools by the scoundrels who conceived and put into execution the criminal imposture.

While the boss criminal stands forth plainly to all who are acquainted with the professional frauds of Wall and State Streets, it is a more or less difficult matter to secure evidence sufficient to convict.

It will be remembered that in the case of the Chicago-Burlington dividend fraud, the Boston News Bureau, having stated that it had laid special wires from the directors' room to the Stock Exchange, for the purpose of making quick announcement of the dividend decision, announced that the dividend had been increased. There followed an upside panic in the stock, caused by the buying of those who believed the announcement and enormous selling by those who were in the plot. Then came a sudden drop and real panic when it was learned that the statement of the increased dividend was false and the opposite of what had really taken place. It will be remembered, I repeat, that in this flagrant case no conviction could be secured because of the difficulty of legally proving what was obvious to all.

\$10,000 Reward.

While I believe the authorities at Washington and the Associated Press will quickly run down those criminals, the havoc wrought by their trick has been so great that I not only will repeat my offer of yesterday, but will double it as below:

"I will pay \$10,000 to any one who will furnish me with proof sufficient to convict the person or persons responsible for the fraud perpetrated upon the public through the Associated Press dispatches of Saturday, January 26, and Monday, January 28."

I would have one word with the public in this advertisement in regard to my present attitude

on "coppers" and the "System." My position in regard to the "System" is to-day as it has been during the past three years—only more so. This will be clearly demonstrated when my new work, which is about to be launched, appears.

In regard to my advice on "coppers," I am stating facts as I find them, regardless of who is hurt or helped. An illustration: Owing to the tremendous demand for copper, the present price of copper, the metal, is in the neighborhood of 25 cents and still rising. Believing it will remain firm or go higher, I can not conceive how it can be in the power of the "System" or any one to prevent Amalgamated, with its present enormous earnings, from advancing to 150 or over, just as I know that Trinity, because of the price of the metal, will go first to 75 and then to 100 and over.

I do not believe it is for the interest of those who now manage Amalgamated and who now have enormous investments in the stock to try to reverse the natural course of the price, and in the present frame of mind of the public I do not think they would be allowed to do so even if they thought it for their interest.

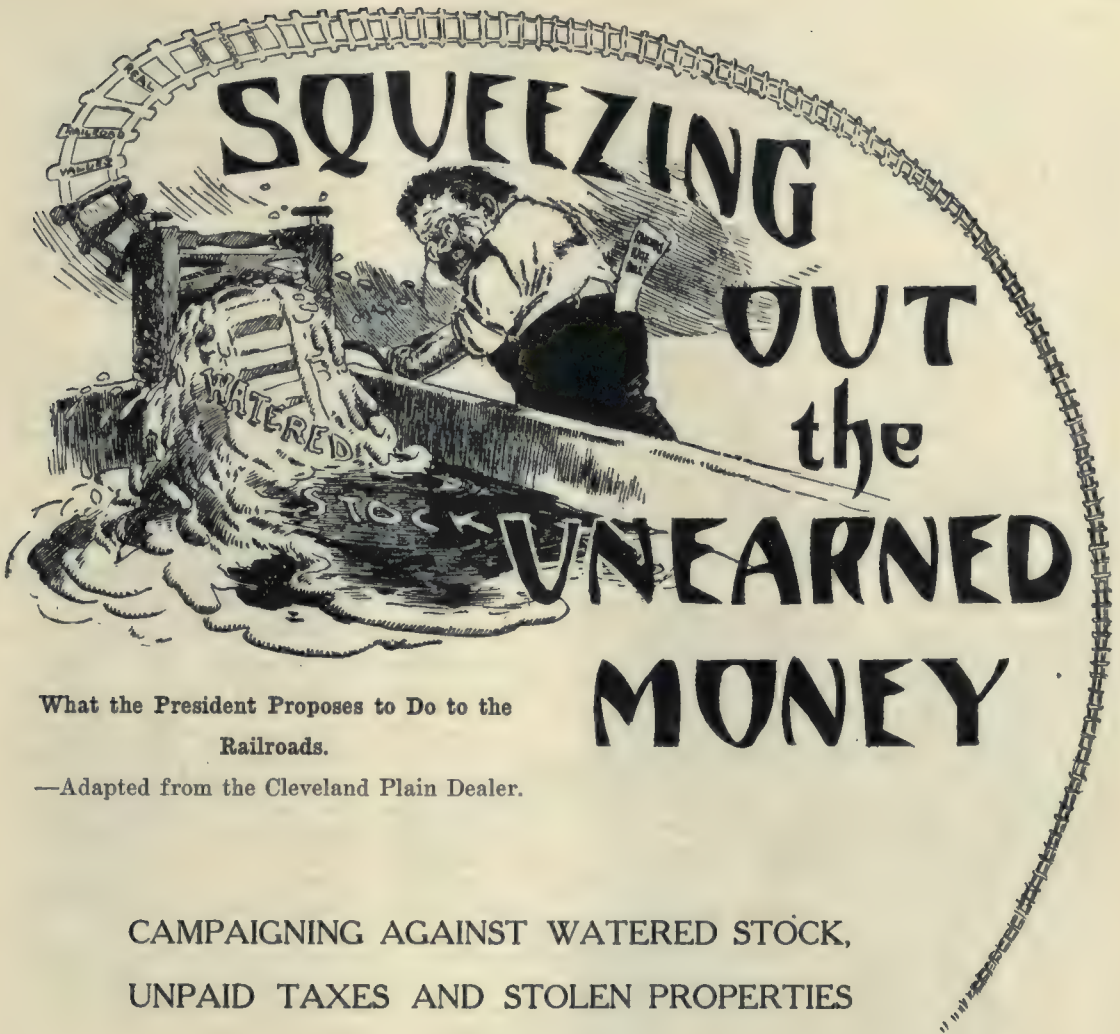
These are my principal reasons—not because I love the "System" any better—for saying in connection with my advice on Trinity that I believe there is a tremendous copper boom coming. My only other reason is the special information of which I am in possession in regard to the different properties, and I would indeed be an idiot if I allowed my hatred for, and work against, the "System" to so blind my business judgment as to cause me to ignore these existing conditions and lead the public into loss and disaster.

I repeat: I said "Buy Butte at 2." Butte went to 130 (now 112). I said "Buy Tri-Mountain at 10." Tri-Mountain went to 125 (now 90). I said "Buy Copper Range at 10." Copper Range went to 105 (now 90).

I reiterate: As president of the Trinity Copper Company, and as an individual, I advise, unqualifiedly, the purchase of Trinity stock at any price under \$65 per share.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, Mass., January 29, 1907.



What the President Proposes to Do to the
Railroads.

—Adapted from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST WATERED STOCK, UNPAID TAXES AND STOLEN PROPERTIES

WHILE Mr. Lawson is making his dramatic contest in the stock exchange in opposition to speculating on margins, the authorities at Washington appear to be about to launch a movement which runs almost parallel with that begun by Mr. Lawson. The President, as usual, is in the front of the undertaking and is bringing upon his own shoulders the brunt of the financial opprobrium which has come to be an inevitable accompaniment of the beginning of any of his great purposes. In brief, the movement consists of an expansion of the regulation of freight rates to a point wherein it shall touch upon the issue of overcapitalization. It has been found that

the governmental control over interstate corporations has yet an element of impracticability in it, and that, to overcome this element, a still more intimate and authoritative knowledge of the affairs, and especially of the financial sheets, of syndicates and trusts is essential. The steps toward the latter already lead to the herculean task of appraising the real, as against the water, values of these same institutions:

TO FIGHT OVERCAPITALIZATION

**The President About to Spring a New Attack
Upon the Railroads.**

The lines of legislation proposed by the federal branch of the Government are thus

reflected in the New York Times:

Washington, D. C.—The men who have been trying to get the President to issue a statement moderating his attitude on the regulation of corporations are shortly to receive a severe shock. The President is now at work upon a plan of railroad-rate regulation, and if he carries it out the fight made against him over the Hepburn bill will be a mere summer breeze compared with what will follow.

The first suggestion will be made in a letter which the President is now drawing up with the intention of sending it to the Interstate Commerce Commission, although he is quite likely to send it to Congress in the end. It will deal with a question which was not touched in the rate fight last year—the question of capitalization, the valuation of railroad properties, and the cost of operation, all to be ascertained and used as a basis for determining rates. The idea is to give the railroads a fair return on actual investments and to eliminate profits derived from overcapitalization.

Such a proposition undoubtedly will arouse the railroads as nothing else has done, and the President will have on his hands the fight of his life. The President, however, intends to take up the question in his usual fashion, and to make it the subject of next winter's battle. The understanding is that the communication to the Interstate Commerce Commission will be merely the first gun in a campaign which will occupy the attention of Congress at its next session. That will be a long session, ending at the outset of a Presidential campaign, and there will be a fine arena for a fight.

The striking similarity between these plans of the President and Senator La Follette's ideas lead to the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt has taken up sided to advocate them. La Follette has been the Wisconsin Senator's propositions, and defighting for just such a plan since he entered Congress. He offered amendments last year along those lines when the rate bill was up. He has since drawn up a bill, and has made speeches about it.

HILL ROAD IS ENJOINED

Minnesota Court Stops Great Northern From Putting Out New Shares.

One phase of the approach by the several states to the same goal is set forth in the following from the Chicago News:

St. Paul, Minn.—In the Ramsey County District Court Judge Oscar Hallam signed an order enjoining James J. Hill and other officials of the Great Northern Railway Company from making the proposed increase of \$60,000,000 worth of additional stock of that company or issuing the same or any part thereof during the pending litigation without first making an application in writing therefor to the Minnesota Railroad and

Warehouse Commission and securing its approval thereof as provided by section 2872 of the revised laws of 1905 of the State of Minnesota.

This is a complete victory for the State of Minnesota in the action brought last month by Attorney-General Young and his assistant, R. A. Stone, to compel the railroad to recognize the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission before issuing the stock, as the laws provide that before a railroad can issue an increase of its capital stock it must make application to the State Railway and Warehouse Commission and make a showing of the necessity for such an issue.

The Great Northern Railroad claimed under its original charter it could issue stock at will and that the law granting this power to the Railway and Warehouse Commission was unconstitutional. The court holds that is not the case.

NEW ATTACK ON GREAT NORTHERN

Effort to Compel Forfeiture of Charter of the Parent Company.

Another phase of the same movement as is represented in the above item is given in the following from the New York World:

St. Paul, Minn.—Attorney-General Young began mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court recently to compel the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company to show cause why its charter should not be forfeited. This company, formerly known as the Minnesota and Pacific Company, is really the parent company of the Great Northern Railway Company, and the Great Northern is joined in this issue, as it is the owner of the Manitoba Company's stock. The complaint goes into all the transactions of the Great Northern Railway Company with its constituent companies forming the merger known as the Great Northern Railway Company. Chief Justice Start ordered the writ issued and return made April 2. Attorney-General Young said:

"Ever since the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company transferred its railroad with all its equipment and appurtenances to the Great Northern Railway Company on February 1, 1890, it has ceased to perform the functions for which it was created, and has, therefore, forfeited its right to exist under our laws as a railway company. We have joined the Great Northern Railway Company as a party to this action because it is the owner of all the stock of the Manitoba Company, and for the further reason that in the alleged purchase of the property and assets of the Manitoba Company by the Great Northern a very large amount of watered stock was issued by the latter company, which we claim is void under the law of this State, upon which the public are now, and ever since its issue have been, paying large dividends. We ask that this stock be declared void and the payment of further dividends thereon prohibited.

"It seems that the Great Northern Company

was created solely for the purpose of making it possible to inflate the capitalization of the system by making a sale of the properties to the Great Northern at a price in excess of their value. It is easy to see why, under these circumstances, the Great Northern Company should

should be let out of the railroads and other corporations is suggested in an article, as follows, in the New York Times:

Paris.—Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, who never gives interviews for pub-



THREE NEEDY SAILORS.

—Indianapolis News.

pay a premium of five million dollars in purchase of stock of the Manitoba Company."

PROSPERITY TOO GREAT

Schiff Declares United States Is Suffering From an Excess of Wealth.

One of the reasons why the "water"

lication at home, has given one to the New York correspondent of a Paris paper, which published it recently. Mr. Schiff said:

"The conditions in which we find ourselves at present appear much misunderstood, particularly in Europe. It is a fact that we are suffering from an excess of prosperity which is simply overwhelming us. Our industries can not find labor with which to master the orders pouring

in upon them; our railroads are in need of equipment and additional facilities to handle the immense business of the country, and the banks can only furnish part of the working capital with which to do the unprecedented commerce which has developed.

"As a consequence the great railroad corporations find themselves in need of large amounts of capital to provide the facilities which the business of the country demands and the managers of the railroads have wanted to make certain of securing the funds they need. Each of these boards of managers appears at present to try to get ahead of the others. In consequence a scramble for corporate funds has arisen which to some extent is frightening money lenders, more so, probably, in Europe than at home.

"The result of all this is likely to be that corporate managers will only finish in the way of improvements what has already been started. They will stop contemplated improvements and additions which have not yet been begun. This will tend to diminish after a while the demand for material and labor, in consequence of which general business is likely to fall off. When this occurs, even to a moderate extent, money is certain to become superabundant, and investors will again compete one with another for the replacement of their funds. Corporations will then find no difficulty to borrow upon advantageous terms for the permanent funding of the short-time obligations they are at present putting out to supply their needs."

STANDARD GETS NO AMNESTY

Court Holds That New Railroad Rate Law Did Not Invalidate Former Law.

The shifting of the center of action from the enforcement of the anti-trust and the rebate laws to proposed new laws in opposition to overcapitalization does not appear, as is to be inferred from the following from the Chicago Record-Herald, to have interfered with the continued prosecution of the Standard Oil:

Standard Oil's alleged sins were not pardoned by Congress when that body enacted the new rate law. United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis so held recently in a decision which swept aside the arguments of John S. Miller and preserved for the Government the bulk of the indictments which were returned last August.

Standard Oil must now go into court and make its defense to 6235 counts charging the receipt of illegal rebates from various railroads. Two of the ten indictments, "the Grand Junction cases," were held bad by Judge Landis and 103 counts knocked out was the net result of the pleas set up by the oil attorneys.

Government lawyers will not push the trial of the cases as vigorously as possible, under which fines aggregating \$126,500,000 are possible. The

representatives of Standard Oil will interpose no further legal technicalities. John S. Miller said as much after he had digested the main propositions laid down by Judge Landis.

By the Government attorneys the decision of Judge Landis is heralded as most far-reaching in its results and it is declared it will stand among the monumental court opinions in which the right of the general government to regulate trade and commerce is involved. So much was the decision esteemed by the Washington authorities that Secretary of Commerce Garfield telegraphed to District Attorney Sims directing that the full text of the findings be transmitted by wire to the capital.

Judge Landis held the vital point at stake to be the proposition evolved by Mr. Miller that the new rate law—known as the Hepburn bill—acted as general amnesty to all corporations and persons alleged to have violated the provisions of the Elkins law, the Interstate Commerce act which the Hepburn law amended.

TO SUE FOR FRANCHISE TAXES

New York Attorney-general Says Many Corporations Are Delinquent.

One of the very frequent elements in the stuffed statements of corporations has been the taxes that have been successfully evaded. The following illustrates what is being done in many vicinities to correct this evil. It is from the New York Times:

Albany, N. Y.—Corporations that are behind in the payment of taxes under the Special Franchise Tax Act will sit up and take notice when their respective heads read a letter sent by Attorney-general Jackson to Corporation Counsel Desbecker of Buffalo, in which he gives notice that he will "immediately prosecute" all such cases wherever he finds them; moreover, that he will invite any municipal corporation to co-operate in such prosecution, and that such "intervention" will be gladly welcomed.

In his letter the attorney-general says he has found "a remarkable situation" in his office relative to special franchise tax cases. According to the letter there are records of scores of cases of non-payment of these taxes, but few or no records showing that anything has ever been done toward the prosecution of them.

PAYS UP \$3,170,000 BACK TAXES

New York Street Railway Settles Franchise Assessments for Years 1900 to 1905.

The effect of such campaigns as are proposed in the above item is shown in the following from the New York Herald:

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company paid up the franchise tax arrears of the Manhattan

Railroad in full recently, sending to the Finance Department four checks aggregating \$3,170,141.71. This covers all assessments under special franchises and the franchise tax law from 1900 up to the beginning of 1906, and constitutes the largest payment made under the law. The taxes for last year will not be in arrears until July. The taxes paid had been contested as illegal or excessive.

Following so closely upon the announcement by the attorney-general of his intention to institute a series of suits for the collection of the

SUBSIDY "WINS BY A TRICK"

Mercantile Marine Bill in Alleged Interest of Hill and Harriman.

One of the most successful methods of winning unearned profits from the people under the financial regime which is just now in what may prove to be its last struggle for existence was by way of high tariffs



IT'S COLD IN THE NORTHWEST ROOM.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

amounts due under the franchise tax law, and the further announcement that Corporation Counsel Ellison was preparing to intervene in all such suits, the payment by the Interborough was very naturally connected with the threatened suits, and there was considerable speculation as to whether the other half of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway, would follow suit and pay up its arrears, which amount to about \$9,000,000.

and special subsidies. The following by Raymond in the Chicago Tribune illustrates the zeal with which this method is still pursued:

Washington, D. C.—These are the annual subsidies to be paid to certain favored steamship lines under the terms of the new Subsidy Bill, which was reported out from the committee re-

cently by the use of some of the most extraordinary tactics ever resorted to in the House of Representatives:

Harriman's line to Japan.....	\$ 700,000
J. J. Hill's line to Japan.....	700,000
Spreckels' line to Australia.....	200,000
New York to Buenos Ayres.....	800,000
New York to Rio de Janeiro.....	600,000
San Francisco to Valparaiso.....	600,000
New Orleans to Colon.....	150,000

Total \$3,750,000

The new Subsidy Bill may prove to be a good measure. It is at least definite in the amount of money to be spent. It is, however, tainted from the start by the methods used to bring it before the House, and Speaker Cannon and Representative Watson, of Indiana, without whose assistance the scheme could not have been worked, will probably come in for a good deal of criticism on that account, although it may be taken for granted that both of them are convinced of the wisdom of the passage of such a measure and were therefore willing to overlook some unusual methods of procedure.

Extraordinary Tactics Used.

What will happen when the bill is considered in the House no one knows, but the chances are that there will be enough Republicans and Democrats who will be afraid to vote for a donation of money from the public treasury to Hill, Harriman, and Spreckels to cut those lines out of the list.

It is also intimated that if Mr. Watson has correctly counted noses it will be held up in the Senate by Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, assisted probably by his colleague, Senator Spooner, with whom, on this proposition at least, he is in entire accord.

The extraordinary thing about the bill reported is that it was never offered in the House, has never been considered by the committee, and no arguments for or against it have ever been listened to in the committee or anywhere else. It eliminates the tonnage subsidies, which the President was most in favor of, retains the provision for a sort of naval reserve, and specifies particular lines as given above, which will get the benefit of mail subsidies annually.

In the case of the Pacific lines, except the one to Valparaiso, it is not likely a single new ship will be built. No one of them runs directly and exclusively to any of the colonial ports of the United States.

Powerful Influence Revealed.

The subsidies for the Atlantic coast are so framed that two parallel lines are provided for, each having a mail subsidy, and they will run side by side at least as far as Pernambuco, where they must both coal, one then stopping at Rio de Janeiro and the other going on to Buenos Ayres.

A motion in committee to combine the subsidies so as to provide for a single line stopping at Rio de Janeiro was voted down, and similar motions

to cut out the enormous subsidies which would be paid under the bill to Harriman, Hill, and Spreckels for carrying the mails on lines which are already in commission were also defeated.

It will perhaps open the eyes of some people to the extraordinary power behind the subsidy combination when it is learned that the leaders of the House consented to adjourn that body at four o'clock in the afternoon, thereby delaying action on the Fortification Appropriation Bill for the express purpose of permitting the Committee on Merchant Marine to meet at that hour and report out this new Subsidy Bill, which first saw the light of day at a dinner given by Representative Littauer, of New York, who had been a member of the committee a little over twenty-four hours, and who is now serving his last term in Congress, so that he is independent of public opinion.

The adjournment of the House, of course, was provided for by Representative Watson, of Indiana, the Republican whip, and it was accomplished with the consent of Speaker Cannon, who was aware of the purpose for which the early adjournment was made.

Onus Falls on Republicans.

Unfortunately for the political record of the Republicans, the alignment in the committee shows that the Subsidy Bill, carrying its donations to Harriman, Hill, and Spreckels, was reported out by the vote of eight Republicans. Four Democrats and three Republicans voted against it, there being, therefore, a majority of one and the Republicans being saddled with the entire responsibility not only for the measure itself, which is at least open to question, but for the methods adopted, which are manifestly and plainly suspicious.

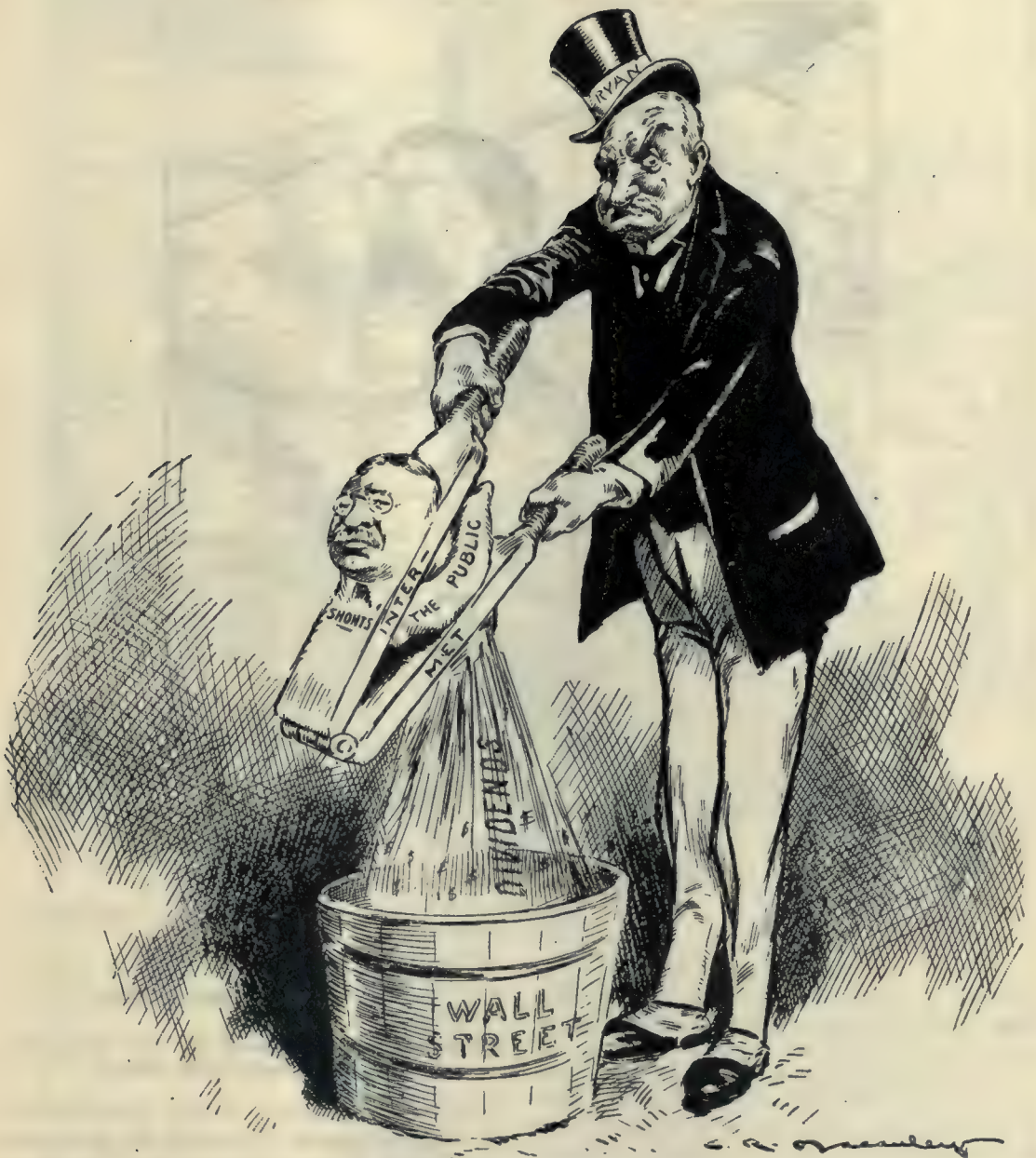
TO HOLD OIL AND MINERAL LANDS

La Follette Bill Aims to Revolutionize Present System of Entry.

An entirely different angle of attack upon unearned moneys and profits is seen in the determination of the Government to protect itself against further illegal encroachments upon the public lands. Said the Chicago Record-Herald concerning one of the latest developments of this subject:

Washington, D. C.—An elaborate scheme perpetually reserving from entry and sale all public lands in the United States containing coal, oil, gas, and asphalt, and providing for the granting of licenses to recover such products, has been worked out by the Department of Justice in the bill which Senator La Follette has introduced.

The bill provides that a person of legal age or an association, corporate or otherwise, may apply for a license to recover coal, oil, gas, or asphalt on areas not to exceed five governmental sections of land. But there is this stringent prohibition: "That no common carriers, or any association of which any member is a shareholder of or in



THE NEW LEMON SQUEEZER.

any manner interested in a common carrier, shall be permitted to hold a license."

No corporation can receive licenses to more than one area, and elaborate provision is made to prevent associations from merging their respective areas and so in time build up a trust. The term of the license, to be issued by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is to be for no longer than thirty years. There is to be a rental of so much per acre and the licensee is to be

A thorough system of government inspection is provided, and if circumstances warrant the President may at any time resume the occupancy of the land and premises after paying compensation fixed by a district federal court. The Government also may take possession of all improvements on fuel lands if the licensee suspends operations for more than three months for any other reason than strikes, accident, or other unavoidable cause.



NO PURCHASER.

One Case Where Well-Watered Stock Finds No Buyers.

—International Syndicate.

required to pay in addition a royalty of from eight to fifteen cents per ton on all coal mined and a royalty likewise on oil and asphalt.

Covenants are required to secure the proper working of the mines or wells, for the observance of rules relative to the safety of employees, for the proper protection of the surface of licensed areas and for the surrender of the works at the expiration of the license. Provision is made for the patenting of surface rights for agricultural purposes.

FENCES TO COME DOWN

Peremptory Orders Issued for All Illegal Enclosures to Come Down April 1.

Still another proof of the determination of the Government to protect its properties is afforded in the following from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times:

Washington, D. C.—By direction of the President, Secretary Hitchcock has issued an order to



“THE SPORT OF KINGS.”

—New York World.

Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, to at once notify all special agents and receivers and registers of local land officers that the act of February 25, 1885, for the summary destruction of illegal inclosures and obstructions existing on public lands will be rigidly enforced after April 1, 1907.

This order means that all fences inclosing public lands in violation of law must be removed before April 1. If they are not taken down by that time, they will be torn down by representatives of the Government.

Strong pressure has been brought upon both the President and Secretary Hitchcock, to permit the fences to remain on public lands, even in the face of complaints. Many of the fences are in violation of law, but heretofore the owners of them have either disregarded notices to remove them or have claimed they did not receive the notices.

BIG GRAFT FOR INVENTORS

Members of House Committee Discover Government Is Bled by Employees.

The extension of the illicit profit-taking into smaller spheres is reflected in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—Scandalous conditions have been found in various government departments as a result of the investigations being made by the House Committee on Appropriations. The committee has discovered that in one branch of the public service contracts have been let at exorbitant prices for material invented by an employee who was a member of the board which made the award. In another department contracts have been awarded for material in the manufacture of which one of the officers was engaged. In still another, inventions which were developed by employees during their government service have been used by the Government at a high cost.

If the members of the House are successful in the campaign they have begun thousands of dollars will be saved the Government annually, and there will be a more sharply defined right of an employee to control exclusively an invention he has developed and perfected in the course of his official duty. As an example of what can be done, attention is called to the discovery made by Representative Smith, of Iowa, a member of the Appropriations Committee, in connection with the contracts for hard black ink and dry coloring material awarded by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which makes the paper money of the country.

When these contracts were placed a year ago the chief of the bureau bound the Government to pay forty-seven cents a pound for hard black and

sixty cents for dry color. It is charged that these materials were the invention of a member of the board which made the award. Since Thomas J. Sullivan became director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, it has been necessary to award new contracts, and these have been let for twelve cents a pound for both hard black and dry color. Large quantities of these materials are used annually by the bureau, and the lower price now paid for ink and color permits the Appropriation Committee to make a reduction of thousands of dollars in the appropriations for maintenance of that establishment.

WALSH MISUSED MILLIONS

Chicago Banker Accused of Converting Bank's Money to His Own Speculative Schemes.

Grafting outside of the federal sphere and in institutions which may be called strictly, or almost strictly, personal, is described in the following from the New York World:

Chicago.—John R. Walsh was formally indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in an instrument which carries 182 counts and a maximum penalty upon conviction of 1820 years' imprisonment.

The penalty under the law is exclusively imprisonment. The indictment alleges that Walsh converted from his bank to his own use \$2,038,-176.14.

Walsh has engaged John S. Miller, attorney for the Standard Oil, the man who obtained the "immunity bath" for the packers, and will make a desperate fight to keep out of the Government prison. He gave bonds in the sum of \$50,000.

For years, it is charged, Walsh had put the bank's money into a personal account, \$100,000 at a time, in an attempt to keep his speculative ventures afloat. Transactions involving the issue of twenty-two "memorandum notes" and the sale of thirteen lots of bonds of his railways to the bank, and the payment of huge sums on account of the railways, swallowed the millions, the Government says, which ought to have remained in the bank.

The instrument charges that Walsh swelled the balance of this personal account whenever necessary by discounting fictitious or "memorandum" notes, usually calling for \$92,000 each, that being a little under the 10 per cent limit placed on the lending power of the bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000. No one borrower had the right to a loan of more than \$100,000 from the Chicago National Bank.

Thinks His Bonds Worthless.

Deposited with the alleged fictitious notes were bonds, or certificates calling for bonds, of the railroads to which the money was converted. The Government expects to show that these bonds were worthless or of no market value.

Evidence will be presented to prove that no well conducted bank would have given even a small part of the amount which Walsh loaned in this manner. The testimony of bankers will be introduced on this point. The whole claim of the prosecution will be that the uses to which Walsh

TRACTION PROFIT GIVEN

Chicago's Share of Net Receipts Averages \$3645 Daily Since January 1.

What benefit awaits the people when they finally make up their mind to take hold



WHERE THE PUBLIC WOULD APPROVE A SHIP SUBSIDY.

In This Instance It Would Be Granted Cheerfully.

—Chicago News.

put the great sums involved were self-serving uses.

Still other counts in the indictment charge Walsh with misapplying money not for the use of the railroads, but for the benefit of himself.

of public or quasi-public utilities in a businesslike manner is to be gathered from the following from the Chicago News:

Chicago's share of the net receipts from the

traction companies under the provisions of the proposed settlement ordinances have averaged \$3645.07 a day since the first day of January. This average would mean \$1,330,450.55 for the current year. Both traction companies opened new books the first of the year with the city as a partner in the transportation business. These figures are from the new books. Last year the city's income from these traction companies was less than \$210 a day, so that under the new ordinances it is provided that the city treasury will receive more than seventeen times as much in daily compensation as under the old arrangement.

FINANCIERS AGAINST CORTELYOU

Sought to Prevent His Becoming Secretary of the Treasury.

In the opinion of many people, loose or erroneous methods in the Treasury have been more responsible than anything else for the extensive illegalities of modern financiering. If this contention be at all correct, the following concerning the impending change in the personnel of the Treasury is of importance. It is from the New York World:

Washington, D. C.—The fight over the confirmation of George B. Cortelyou for Secretary of the Treasury has lost its political aspect to a degree and has taken a financial side in which the house of J. P. Morgan and the National City Bank and all the Rockefeller interests are arrayed against one another.

The National City Bank crowd does not want Mr. Cortelyou to be Secretary of the Treasury. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. do want him. This does not mean that Morgan & Co. have any hold of any character, real or imaginary, on Mr. Cortelyou, and it does mean that the National City Bank people are in exactly the same consideration.

Ever since Lyman J. Gage became Secretary of the Treasury, the National City Bank has been the favorite client of the Treasury, and has had the benefit of all kinds of advance information, and has been given more Government money than all the other New York institutions combined. Every time there has been a melon cut in the Treasury the National City Bank has known about it, and has had the choicest slice picked out before anybody else in financial circles got even a glimpse of the rind.

The National City Bank crowd made connections not only with the Treasury through Gage, but also established lines of communication through Frank A. Vanderlip, who was afterward taken into the employ of the bank and through Milton E. Ailes Vanderlip came here as Gage's private secretary.

Line on Treasury.

He was made an assistant secretary of the Treasury. When Gage retired to take a Standard Oil Trust Company job in New York, Vanderlip was made one of the vice-presidents of the National City Bank, but he still maintains his inside connections with the Treasury and has kept in close touch with the people who were formerly his subordinates and remained his friends.

Ailes worked up in the Treasury on his merit. He began as a messenger and went through all the various gradations until he became an assistant secretary.

The National City Bank crowd picked him out as the man who knew all the intricate workings of the Treasury Department, and they made a wise choice. They bought into the Riggs Bank here and put Ailes in charge of their interests in that bank. Ailes retired from the Treasury, but he did not retire from his connections with the Treasury, and through the services of Vanderlip and Ailes the National City Bank has known everything before anybody else knew anything.

These two men were clever enough to keep their inside connections through the five years Leslie M. Shaw has been secretary.

Although Vanderlip went to New York, Ailes simply removed his office across the street from the Treasury, and both Vanderlip and Ailes are frequently seen in and about the Treasury Building.

This perquisite of advance knowledge of what the Treasury is going to do is a valuable one. The National City Bank knows that when George B. Cortelyou becomes Secretary of the Treasury information will be harder to get, if, indeed, any information can be obtained at all, for Mr. Cortelyou is secretive and mysterious in his methods. The National City Bank crowd think that with almost anybody else as Secretary of the Treasury they might be able to hold on, but they are afraid of Cortelyou.

Lesser of Two Evils.

On the other hand, Morgan & Co. have had no favors from the Treasury; they don't care for Cortelyou, but they can not be any worse off under Cortelyou than they are now, and they know the discomfort that will be caused the National City Bank by the confirmation of Cortelyou. Hence Mr. Morgan's friends in the Senate are urging that Cortelyou shall be confirmed, not because they love Cortelyou more, but because they love the National City Bank people less.

Mr. Cortelyou's nomination is before the Finance Committee of the Senate. The chairman of the Finance Committee is Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, whose daughter was married to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and who has always been the strong friend of the National City Bank and the Standard Oil interest. In the Senate Mr. Aldrich is delaying the confirmation. Although he is the undisputed boss of the Senate, he may not be able to defeat the confirmation, for

the expectation is that eventually Cortelyou must be confirmed.

There are very few precedents for the refusal to confirm Cabinet officers who are the personal selections of the President. Cortelyou's resignation of the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee was not to be made until March 3, the day before he expects to become the Secretary of the Treasury. He was informed that the Democratic Senators would protest in a body against his confirmation and refuse to vote for him unless he resigned at once, and that was the reason for his resignation of a few days ago.

There was no real reason for Cortelyou's remaining chairman as long as he did. He had an idea that if he retired when he was made post-master-general he would retire under fire, and he hung on. This phase of the situation has been skilfully used by Senator Aldrich, who, under cover, is earnestly working to defeat Cortelyou.

The President is well aware of what is going on, and if the nomination should be held up until after the Senate adjourns on March 4, there is no doubt he will make Mr. Cortelyou a recess nomination.

OIL TRUST ADVERTISING

Reading Matter Which It Gets Printed as News In Standard Papers.

Washington, D. C.—That the Standard Oil Company buys advertising space in many newspapers which it fills with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose, and paid for at advertising rates as ordinary news, is the charge made in the Interstate Commerce Commission's report recently submitted to Congress. There have been many inquiries at the commission's offices for the specifications under this charge, and your correspondent has been furnished with a transcript of the evidence of the testimony upon which the charge was based.

Malcolm Jennings, of Lancaster, Ohio, proprietor of the Jennings Advertising Agency, testified that he placed contracts for the Standard Oil Company under a general form of contract, which provided for a fixed space of display advertising, and an agreement as to the charge to be made for reading matter, acceptable to the publisher, to be run in his columns. Then this colloquy between the chairman and Mr. Jennings ensued:

The Chairman—We don't want to pry into your private matters. I understand you to say, however, that you make contracts in behalf of the Standard Oil Company and other clients with the newspapers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By which you pay for a certain amount of space. A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that space you have a right to fill with acceptable reading matter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you want to clip the matter from some other newspaper and send it to the publication, you may do that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. If your client wants to hand you some statement which may be considered a news item,

you send that along, and put it into that space, and, so long as it is nothing objectionable, the newspaper accepts it and prints it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there is nothing in the article to show the origin? A. Not necessarily as a matter of news.

Q. And nothing to show that its insertion is paid for? A. No, sir. That is a very general custom.

Q. And you say that is done by the Standard Oil Company and a great many other people? A. Every editor, I think.

The Chairman—We think that is about as far as it is proper for us to go.

The names of the papers accepting Mr. Jennings's prepared "news" were not brought out in the course of the inquiry.

PRESIDENT WAS INQUISITIVE

Tried to Solve the Vital Yam Question in the Canal Zone.

The President of the United States questioning a black West Indian laborer was as polite as he was to a division engineer, but equally as insistent with his "But what I want to know is—" (There are some men on the isthmus, I think, who will hear this expression in their dreams.) To the problem of yams he turned with the same concentration that he would to making peace between Russia and Japan, or the taxation of great fortunes. And yams are really a great problem. Even as by dint of oatmeal the Scotch cultivated literature, so by dint of yams our isthmian labor builds tracks and dumps the cars and digs locomotives out of the mud. It is the rice of the Jamaican's Orient, the black bread of his Russia, the potato of his Ireland.

When one of the negroes that gathered around the President complained that he could not get good yams from the commissary, the man from Cook's (one of them representing the commissary) explained that when they were bad the purchaser need not take them. The negro insisted that the clerk at the commissary who threw them at him gave him no option.

"We will go to the commissary and see the yams," said the President.

Those in stock had some spots, but when opened the meat was good. The Jamaican clerk insisted that yams found bad might be returned.

"Have you ever tried to return the bad ones?" the President asked the negro.

"No, sir," was the answer.

"Why not?" the President pursued.

"I would not stoop to do such a thing," was the florid and dignified ultimatum.

Everybody laughed except the President. This foolish response did not finish the subject for him. He went into it again the next day at the commissary at Colon. Now he had the complaint that the yams were insufficient in quantity and the commissary charged a higher price than the Chinese dealers. There were many explanations,

and still he stuck to his point that what he wanted to know was why the United States could not sell yams as cheap as the Chinese dealers. There were observers of the Presidential method of questioning who remarked that the head of a nation who would go so thoroughly into the problem of yams might sift any other subject to the bottom. So all government employees please make a note.—*Collier's Weekly*.

MR. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

We imagine that the real vigor of the opposition to Mr. Cortelyou will diminish, if not, indeed, disappear, with the sudden departure for Europe of Mr. James Stillman, of the City Bank, a most inconsiderate step on his part and one which has deeply wounded the susceptibilities of Mr. Roosevelt's Interstate Commerce Commission.

All the charges bandied about in relation to Mr. Cortelyou's appointment to the Treasury have been dishonest and disingenuous, and have

been inspired by disreputable motives. Not one of them would bear investigation, or, if looked into, would reflect in the slightest degree upon his fitness for the secretaryship or upon his ability to perform his duties. Mr. Roosevelt has long meditated Mr. Cortelyou for the place, and the Sun long since, and when many matters were vastly different, gave its hearty approval to the selection. It believed then, as it believes now, that a better man can not be found, or one who possesses more exceptional qualifications, and there is only one regret worth mentioning, and that is that he was not installed there long ago.

We entertain very well-defined ideas about the Secretaryship of the Treasury. We would like to see the office wholly taken away from Wall Street influence and from personal relation with individual banking interests; and we should also like to see its duties discharged without any solicitude on the incumbent's part for his own political advancement. Mr. Cortelyou we take to be the kind of man who will realize those aspirations and win the respect and enjoy the confidence of the whole people.—*New York Sun*.

“Centralize”

The shades of night, on casual view,
Had done as they're accustomed to
When Secretary Root passed by,
This motto flaunting to the sky:

“Centralize!”

“Oh, stay!” the people cried; explain
Wherein would lie our proper gain.”
But Secretary Root his stride
Increased and only this replied:

“Centralize!”

They followed him far up the height;
He hugged the banner far from light,
But unto all inquiring he
Returned with painful brevity:

“Centralize!”

They followed slowly down again
As he returned unto the plain;
They saw him go to Washington,
And there remark, his journey done:

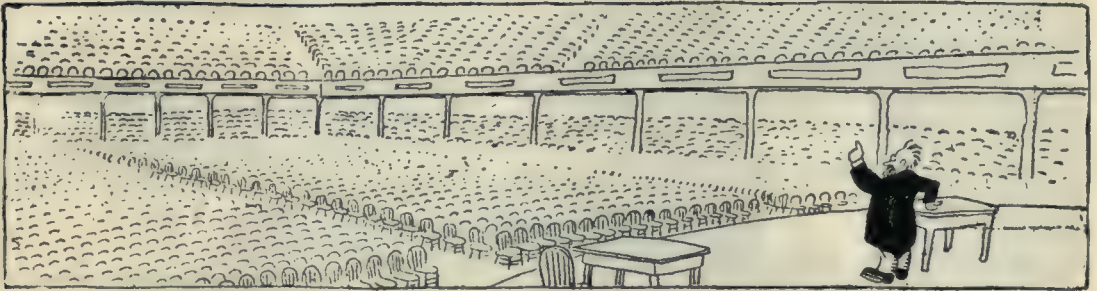
“Centralize!”

And that was all. He came and went,
Some talk and energy misspent,
And people either soon forgot
His words or thought they'd better not

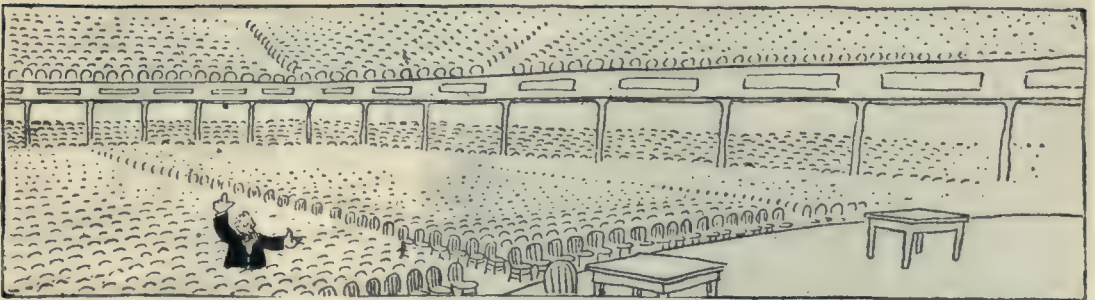
“Centralize!”

A PRESIDENTIAL BIOSCOPE

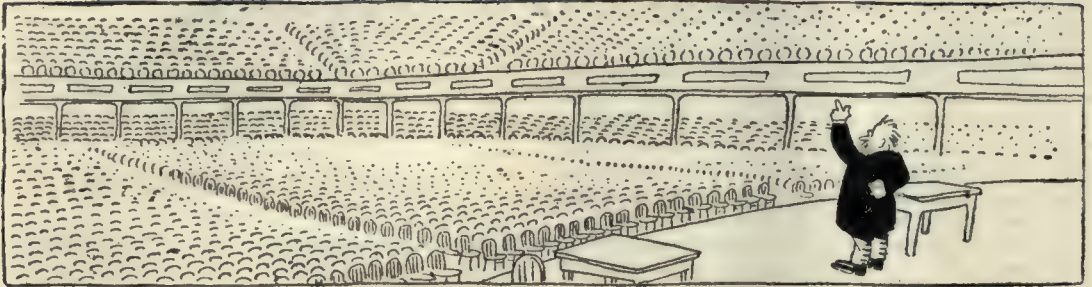
THE FORAKER BOOM FOR PRESIDENT.



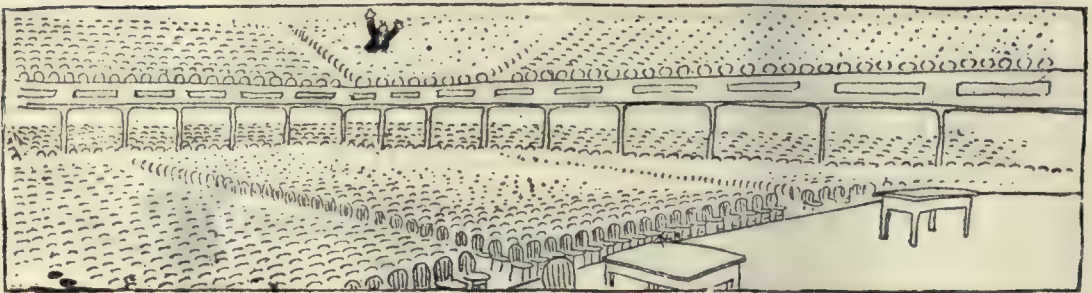
Chairman of Foraker Mass Meeting—"Do I hear any recommendations for Presidential candidates?"



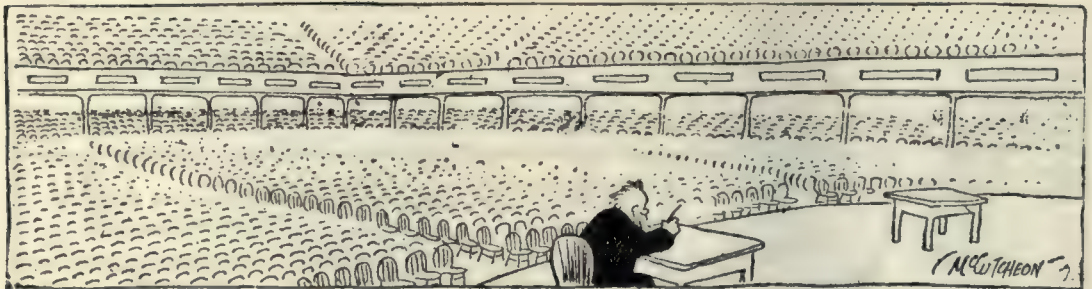
"I rise to propose that valiant statesman, that sterling champion of the weak against the strong, Joseph Benson Foraker, the People's Friend."



Chairman—"Do I hear a second to this proposition?"



"I rise to second the proposition."



"The secretary is instructed to say that every person in this vast hall was unanimous in favor of Foraker for President."

—Chicago Tribune.



"Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star,
How I Wish That I Was Thar."

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

A Dinner and a Clash

GRIDIRON CLUB ENDS ONE OF ITS FAMOUS EVENINGS OF FUN WITH A CONTROVERSY INVOLVING PERSONAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR FORAKER.

SOMEWHAT characteristically, President Roosevelt appears again to have violated all conventionalities in the zeal of his determination to prevent the republic from running into the ditches and pitfalls which his singular position enables him to see with more distinctness than is possible for almost any other person in the country. This time, perhaps unfortunately for himself, his fault, if it is a fault, was committed while he was enjoying the hospitalities of his best friends, the men of the press. The following from the Washington Post describes the incident:

The tilt between the President and Senator Foraker at the Gridiron dinner can not be ignored or silenced by club etiquette. It was a battle royal.

The President saw fit to make an opening for attack, and the Ohio Senator accepted the overture. The one preached a sermon on the duty of every one to see the light as he saw it, and the other resented the encroachment, even of a President, upon the individual conscience.

Both the President and Senator were at their best. Mr. Roosevelt was forceful—more than strenuous—and cuttingly incisive. It is said to have been a speech of biting sarcasm; interlarded with a vigorous vocabulary, ever at the President's wits' end. Those who sat under it knew instinctively that it would be countered.

It was taken by all who heard it as a direct challenge to Senator Foraker. More, indeed. It was taken as a lecture to him as an individual and the Senate as a whole, reprobating both for stirring up the Brownsville mess. It was delivered in a high, strident pitch, and sandwiched with gestures more than emphatic.

Knew Clash Was Coming.

During its delivery it provoked amazement at its audacity, won not a little applause; but to the

knowing it carried apprehension and unrest.

When Foraker rose to reply he was ashen white. He felt he had been singled out in a promiscuous company to be insulted. From the opening sentence he was more than virile. He did not mince words. He hurled back the gratuitous flings at himself and the Senate over his head. He denied even to a President the right to instruct him in his duties as a senator. His review of the Brownsville episode was hardly felicitous, but it was keen and direct. His deduction that the final record of the case would be rightly adjudged was in a vein of withering rebuke.

President Waited Restively.

The arrows he shot back must have found a mark, for even before he finished the President was restive and eager to interject a running debate, rather than let the senator alone undisturbed to the finish.

The President spoke thirty minutes. The Senator had the floor twenty minutes. In those fifty minutes, however, events occurred so fast that it curtailed four courses of the dinner.

Even Uncle Joe Cannon could not serve as a poultice. It is true all hands sang "Auld Lang Syne," and then rushed to the streets to catch their breath and gossip.

A Sensational Encounter.

"From almost any point of view," said a gentleman who was present, "it was an unfortunate and regrettable occurrence. But for the fact that the matter has to all intents and purposes become public property, I should not feel at liberty to say anything about it. Just how far the so-called proprieties must be observed in a case of this kind is an interesting question.

"The encounter between the President and Senator Foraker was of such a nature as to take it out of the ordinary category of happenings at a private dinner. It was sensational in the extreme, and nothing like it has ever taken place before.

"The responsibility for the unpleasant incident must, in my opinion, rest with the President, for

he started the ball rolling, so to speak. I can best describe the incident by likening it to a battle in the prize ring. In the first round, Mr. Roosevelt entered the arena, wearing regulation boxing gloves. He made a long speech—a very long speech, for such an occasion. It was a condensation of his Japanese message and the Brownsville message, with copious citations from his annual message to Congress at the opening of the session in December. There was nothing new or startling in all this, and most of his auditors were able to check off his points in advance. However, toward the close Mr. Roosevelt veered around and touched up the Senate. He laid aside his soft gloves and put on a pair of the two-ounce kind.

"He laid special stress upon the Brownsville case, and disdainfully alluded to the 'academic discussion' that had taken place in that body. He was striking at Senator Foraker then. Afterward he rapped J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry H. Rogers, the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company: Looking squarely at them, he sounded what was intended to be a warning that they and other men representative of Wall Street should not undertake to block the reforms he had set in motion and still had in contemplation.

"The Mob, the Mob, the Mob."

"He declared it was well for them that the reforms were being put through by the forces of conservatism, for, otherwise, 'the mob, the mob, the mob' spirit might become crowned and plutocracy would be shown no mercy or consideration.

"Morgan and Rogers flushed deeply while other guests squirmed in their seats. The situation was becoming strained and the course of the dinner had become interrupted.

"When the President concluded, Mr. Blythe, the toastmaster, called on Senator Foraker for a reply, for he evidently felt that, since there were many Senators present and the Ohio man personally had been the target for some of Mr. Roosevelt's shafts, it was the appropriate thing to call on him.

"The Senator boldly accepted the President's challenge. Personally, I believe he would not have selected such a time or place for an encounter with the President, but as he had been attacked he had a right to defend himself. I have heard Mr. Foraker in the Senate on many occasions, but I have never seen him appear to better advantage than he did on Saturday night. He was truly eloquent, and gave the President the plainest talk he has probably ever listened to. I did not look at his hands, but I think he had on one-ounce gloves. His blows were hard and landed with great force. To the Ohio Senator the President of the United States looked the same as any other individual. In a word, the President was only a citizen.

Lectured the President.

"He first told Mr. Roosevelt that he would discover by the time the Senate concluded its investigation of the Brownsville case that the discussion in the Senate had been more than aca-

demic, and ventured to predict that the results would prove it.

"Then he read the President a lecture, which those who heard will never forget. It was one of the most complete and effective execrations I ever heard. Possibly the sting of the President's remarks was intensified by the knowledge that the friends of the administration in Ohio are trying to destroy him politically, although that is merely surmise on my part. Apparently he was inspired only by indignation. He declared with great dramatic effect that his oath of office was as sacred to him as was the President's to him, and no preachments from the White House were essential to the proper performance of his duty as a senator. He gradually worked up to a splendid climax, declaring, with arms outstretched toward the President:

"'No one in this country ever loved the President more than I did. No one ever fought harder for him, or more loyally. That was when he was in the right. But wrong, I have opposed him, and shall always do so. That is the way I see my duty to my conscience, my constituents, and my country, and I am glad I am able to say this in the presence of our distinguished Chief Magistrate. The people of my own State know I do my duty as I see it, and they know, as I myself have told them, that they can retire me if they believe I have a misconception of it.'

Roosevelt Back to the Fray.

"The President chafed under the pointed and courageous words of the Ohio Senator, and would have interrupted him but for the restraining hand of the toastmaster. Finally, when the Senator finished, he jumped to his feet and struck back, but he did not have time, nor could he find words to retort effectively. But he was mad clear through when he declared, between clinched teeth, that the only place the Brownsville battalion could get justice was at the White House—the Senate could not mete it out to the discharged negroes, because the power lay with him, and him alone.

"At this point, if I remember rightly, the toastmaster, with native resourcefulness, tried to relieve the tension of the situation by directing the club cartoonist to draw some caricatures. That helped considerably, for the President proposed a toast to Foraker, who had been pictured as his 'best friend' in the Senate.

"But an uncomfortable feeling still pervaded the banquet hall, and 'Uncle Joe' Cannon, in his homely way, tried to dissipate it by telling a story. But if there was any humor in it, not many people recognized it, and, besides, three or four courses of the dinner had been missed. The episode consumed nearly an hour, and while speechmaking is going on the gastronomical features are suspended. Therefore, the dinner was, strictly speaking, unfinished when the function came to an end.

"I perhaps should explain that the incident created such a stir because it was serious, and the Gridiron dinners are arranged solely for fun and to make people forget 'shop' for one evening."

THE KINGDOM OF AMERICA

Travesty on Imperialism Presented by the Gridiron Club Members.

INTERESTING details of the annual merry-making at which the President committed his faux pas—if faux pas it proves to have been—are afforded in the following symposium made up from the accounts in the various newspapers of the last Gridiron Dinner:

Washington, D. C.—The twenty-second annual dinner of the Gridiron Club was given on the night of January 26 at the New Willard Hotel, and brought together 250 men, many of them prominent in politics, diplomacy, the law, literature, and the newspaper world. Samuel G. Blythe, Washington correspondent of the New York World and president of the club, presided. Next him, on the right, sat President Roosevelt, while on his left was Vice-president Fairbanks.

The souvenir of the occasion was a bound book with the title "Who's Who in Gridiron Prose and Rhyme," which did not contain any prose, but had many verses, mostly limericks and paraphrases of Mother Goose melodies descriptive of some of the most notable guests. Each verse was illustrated by a half-page cartoon. President Roosevelt was thus portrayed:

I'm busy with things night and day;
A rough rider once was heard to say:
Writing views, singing tunes, killing bears, firing
coons;
Or composing an old Irish lay.

Of William J. Bryan the "Who's Who" said:

If at first you don't succeed,
Run, run again,
Show you're of racing breed,
Run, run again.
Though you may not clear the fence,
When election strife's intense,
Take a brace and four years hence
Run, run again.

Verses Built for Everybody.

A picture of Speaker Cannon had this under it:

My ways I am seeking to mend,
But from simplified spelling forbend—
Even Mary's white lamb
Wouldn't care for a dam
That didn't have "n" on the end.

Other verses were these:

A rooter who rooted for Root
Went off on a terrible toot.
Said he, "What's the need,
With Taft in the lead,
To keep up this Rooting for Root?"

"Slang's all very well," said George Ade;
And for using the same I'm well paid;
But it's only a brute
Who will hand you some fruit
And inquiringly say, 'Lemon, Ade?'"

Bye, Bailey Bunting,
Duncan's gone a-hunting;
Gone to hunt a soup tureen
To souse our Baby Bailey in.

A simplified speller named Taft—
We laughed and he laffed and he laft.
"It is funny," said he,
"But you can't use e d
When you try to rhyme laughed with Bill Taft."

T. R. had a little Lodge,
Well trained and nicely taught.
He did whatever T. R. did
And thought what T. R. thought.

Have you heard what they gave to Odell,
And the time that he's had?—Ah, O, well,
We'll not shock the ladies
By translating hades,
To describe what occurred to Odell.

Nigger in de woodpile!
Massa Tillman git de gun.
If he doesn't hit 'im standin'
He will ketch him on de run.

I'm acquainted with stocks and with wettin' 'em,
And I likewise am partial to gettin' em;
For these ways I've been clubbed,
Jumped on, swatted, and snubbed,
But I'd rather be Rogers than Swettenham.

There was a young person named Loeb
Who was vastly more patient than Job;
When T. R. makes a break,
For appearances' sake,
They'll put all the blame upon Loeb.

A man of much money named Harriman
Remarked, "I was never a scary man;
If my railroads they take,
I will build a big lake
And then collect fares as the ferryman.

Teddy Bears Appear.

While the guests were enjoying these descriptions of themselves, two Teddy bears came wandering in from opposite sides of the hall. They were looking for C. K. Berryman, the Washington Post cartoonist, who was recently elected a member of the club, and who was now to be initiated. They found him and took him in tow, whereupon various members, skeptical of Berryman's qualifications for membership, demanded that he prove them by drawing on the spot a picture "of the man whom the Senate loves

most." Berryman, followed by his bears, walked up to an easel and drew a picture of President Roosevelt.

Then, being commanded to draw the Senator whom the President loves most, Berryman did not hesitate a moment, but drew Senator Foraker. A call for a picture of "the next President of

alterations in the White House, and needed to know the exact height of Vice-president Fairbanks. The tall Vice-president stood up and was measured.

The carpenter walked over to a large model of the White House, which stood at the back of the hall and measured the door. It fell short of the



LEAK IN THE GRIDIRON CLUB.

—Indianapolis News.

the United States" introduced a picture of the perennial Presidential candidate, Fairbanks.

At this moment a carpenter was seen wandering down the hall, looking for some one. The secretary of the club stopped the intruder and asked him what he wanted. It appeared that he had been ordered by the Senate to make some

Vice-president's height by full a foot and a half. The carpenter took out his hammer and knocked off the top of the building, and having thus prepared it for the entry of the next President, he walked off.

A moment later in came another carpenter. He had been sent by the President to make some

alterations in the White House, and he was looking for Secretary Taft. At the command of the club president, Mr. Taft got up. The carpenter approached him, measured his immense girth with a tape measure, and walked over to the White House. This time the door was not half wide enough. The carpenter was stumped for a moment, and then swung his hammer and knocked out the entire side of the building.

Projectoscope Shows American King.

The main skit of the dinner was a satire on the effort toward governmental centralization in the United States. Ten strokes on a loud sounding gong were sounded as President Blythe announced:

"Ten years are passing and by aid of the Grid-iron Club's projectoscope we are to sit in the year 1917 and shall be privileged to observe a ceremonial session of the gorgeous court of that mighty monarch, the Emperor of America, thus showing the benefits of centralization."

A herald, attired in all the gold and velvet finery of his office, then announced the functionaries of the court. The chancellor of the exchequer, the lord high chamberlain, and the prime minister wore ordinary evening dress with the ribbon of a royal order across their shirt fronts. The lord high executioner was attired as his predecessors were supposed to dress in medieval days.

Then came the emperor-king, bearded and be-wigged, bejeweled crown on his head, and his ermine trimmed robes carried by two pages. He was attended also by two couriers and a jester. As the king reached his throne, his eye caught a large map of the United States.

"What mean those lines?" demanded the King.

"'Tis an old map, Sire," a courtier replied, "and indicates the States that were."

"Erase those lines," commanded the King, and they were rubbed out, leaving the United States, as indicated by the map, one empire without dividing lines. Then the following conversation ensued:

"What was that music they played as I came in?"

"It was a revised version of 'God Save the King,' Sire."

"Revised? By whom?"

"By William Jennings Bryan, Sire. He calls it 'God Help the King.'"

"Bryan? Bryan? Who is he?"

"The same, Your Majesty, who holds the railroad lines west of the Mississippi."

"Can we not crush him?"

"He's made of India rubber, Your Majesty, and will not be crushed."

"My other railroads—how fare they?"

"They fare pretty fair, Your Majesty, since you have cut off the passes."

Rogers and Morgan Reduced.

"And the telegraphs?"

"All wires are working, Your Majesty, save the Atlantic cable, which was cut by William Randolph Hearst when he seized Cuba."

"Has Japan conquered the Philippines?"

"No, Your Majesty. They now offer to give them back to us for a coaling station in Guam."

"Give them back! Not while I am on the throne."

"I have to report, Your Majesty, that the tax collectors are busy and the harvest is rich."

"How about the income tax?"

"There isn't a swollen fortune left within the limits of the empire."

"What is our richest class?"

"The doctors are, since the anti-race suicide edict."

This was interrupted by the entrance of two ragged and woe-begone men, both of whom prostrated themselves before the King, one saying, "Be merciful, for I once owned all the railroads in this land." The other said, "And I controlled the oil products."

They were identified by a courtier as H. H. Rogers and J. Pierpont Morgan, much to the amusement of the guests, who watched Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rogers narrowly. Rogers and Morgan both laughed heartily and the President nearly fell out of his chair.

The courtiers sprang forward to seize the tramps, when one of them, falling on his knees, cried out, "Oh, gracious Sire, be merciful. I once owned all the railroads in this land."

"And I, gracious Sire, controlled the oil product," cried the other.

"Egad, your Majesty," exclaimed a courtier, scrutinizing the first tramp closely as he was about to be hurried away, "it's J. P. Morgan."

"H. H. Rogers, as I'm alive," cried another courtier, pointing to the other.

The King, looking bored, tossed a handful of coin to each and ordered them away, but the Prime Minister interposed, suggesting that employment be provided for the poor wretches. The King agreed, and it was provided, on the Lord High Executioner's suggestion, that Rogers be made first oiler of the Imperial Special train and Morgan be made lock-tender on the Panama Canal.

"But the canal is not finished yet, your Majesty," broke in the Lord High Chamberlain.

"Very well," answered the King, "make him official photographer for the canal, and tell him to get in all the steam shovels."

The King then asked what other matters of importance were to be brought before the court, and the Chamberlain told him that a curio dealer had offered a goodly sum for that antiquated document, the Constitution of the United States.

"Accept it," said the King, "and buy me a new crown with the proceeds."

Then another courtier asked what should be done with the Declaration of Independence.

"Send it to our cousin, the King of England," replied the Emperor. "He is collecting autographs."

Ambassadors in Training.

The business of the court continued as follows:

"Your Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. James reports by submarine telephone that

the Right Hon. James Bryce did six feet four inches in the pole vault yesterday."

"It is not enough. Seven feet or we won't receive him. Wasn't the French Ambassador to be here at this time?"

"Yes, Sire; he is in the garden putting the twelve-pound shot."

"Inform him that I will not sign that treaty of alliance unless he does better than he did yesterday. Can any among my faithful subjects inform me who was the last President of the United States?"

"Roosevelt—Theodore Roosevelt, I think his name was, sire."

"Why didn't he become King?"

"He said at a Gridiron Club dinner, your Majesty, that he would not accept a third term, and the Supreme Court held that his word was constitutional."

"Was that a five-to-four decision?"

"No, your Majesty, four to four. Moody could not sit in the case."

"Where is Ex-president Roosevelt now?"

"He's still waiting for Platt or Depew to resign so he can go to the Senate."

"I thought I prorogued the Senate."

"You did, but Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pettus would not move out of their chairs. They are sitting there yet."

"A man named Gifford Pinchot, who was once held in some esteem, complains that the White House does not match the trees."

"White House? You mean that relic of forgotten days? Paint it green and call it the Green House, or paint the trees white, it matters not."

Greek Busts with Sharp Tongues.

Another skit gave two members of the club the opportunity to pose as Greek busts in marble, which, it was announced, had been presented to the club by J. P. Morgan. A club member began to criticize the busts.

Whereupon one of the priceless art treasures opened its lips and spake. "This young man seems to be a good art critic."

"Has all the attributes of a professional," assented the other bust.

"I understand Peter Dooley Dunn is going to write serious articles."

"Going to?" said the first, in mild surprise.

"They tell me Senator Beveridge is working hard for his child-labor bill."

"It's a good thing it wasn't in force when Beveridge got his job in the Senate."

"Is Secretary Taft a candidate for the presidency?"

"Yes."

"Does he want to be chief justice of the Supreme Court?"

"Yes."

"Does he want to remain at his present work as secretary of war?"

"Yes."

"Has he a longing to return to private life?"

"Yes."

"How do you know all these things?"

"I read the statement he put out a few days ago."

General Horace Porter was pointed out as the man who constructed John Paul Jones "out of a shin bone, a button, and a sword hilt," and the busts disputed as to whether J. Pierpont Morgan's fad was collecting libraries or collecting scalps.

After the statues had walked out arm-in-arm and the guests had had a short chance to eat, various persons arose and sang a song about the tariff and the Speaker whereof the chorus was:

Notwithstanding all the clamor see the Speaker
with his hammer

Swat the movement for reform a deadly blow;
He is standing pat forever, and will never, never

Give a tariff bill the slightest bit of show.
Talk of coal and hides and lumber, and the schedules without number,

Still we make a bit of prophecy to you:
We will all be old and gray, sinking into sad decay,

When the Speaker lets a tariff bill go through.

CHORUS.

Oh, the North Pole will be melted and the Nile
with ice be belted,

And the green grass of the prairies changed to blue;

And the stars will shine by day and the fish on
land will play,

When the Speaker lets a tariff bill go through.

The song to Vice-president Fairbanks was entitled, "Are You Going Back to Indiana, Fairbanks?" and this was the chorus:

Song to Fairbanks.

Are you going back to Indiana, Fairbanks?
Don't you want to stay in Washington some more?

The folks all say you will go back,

You will go back,

You will go back,

But something seems to whisper that you'll fool
them,

That the delegates are waiting you to cheer.

Are you going back to Indiana, Fairbanks?

Don't you want to stay right here?

This song was sung early in the dinner, and it was intimated by the president of the club

that the Vice-president would have an opportunity to answer the question later. He never did get that opportunity, although he sat all through the dinner waiting for it, and each time a speaker was called up the Vice-president was told his chance would come in a few moments.

As a delicate tribute to H. H. Rogers, the club's basso, John H. Nolan, sang a song entitled, "Standard Oil, Good-bye," of which this is the chorus:

Standard Oil, good-bye; Standard Oil, good-bye;
We will bid you fond farewell.
What the courts will do ere they're through with
you,
It will make you sad to tell, sir.
There's a time ahead, so we've heard it said,
When you'll get it in the eye;
So we sing this little song, and you bet we're not
far wrong,
When we sing "Standard Oil, good-bye."

Dum Vivimus Vigilemus

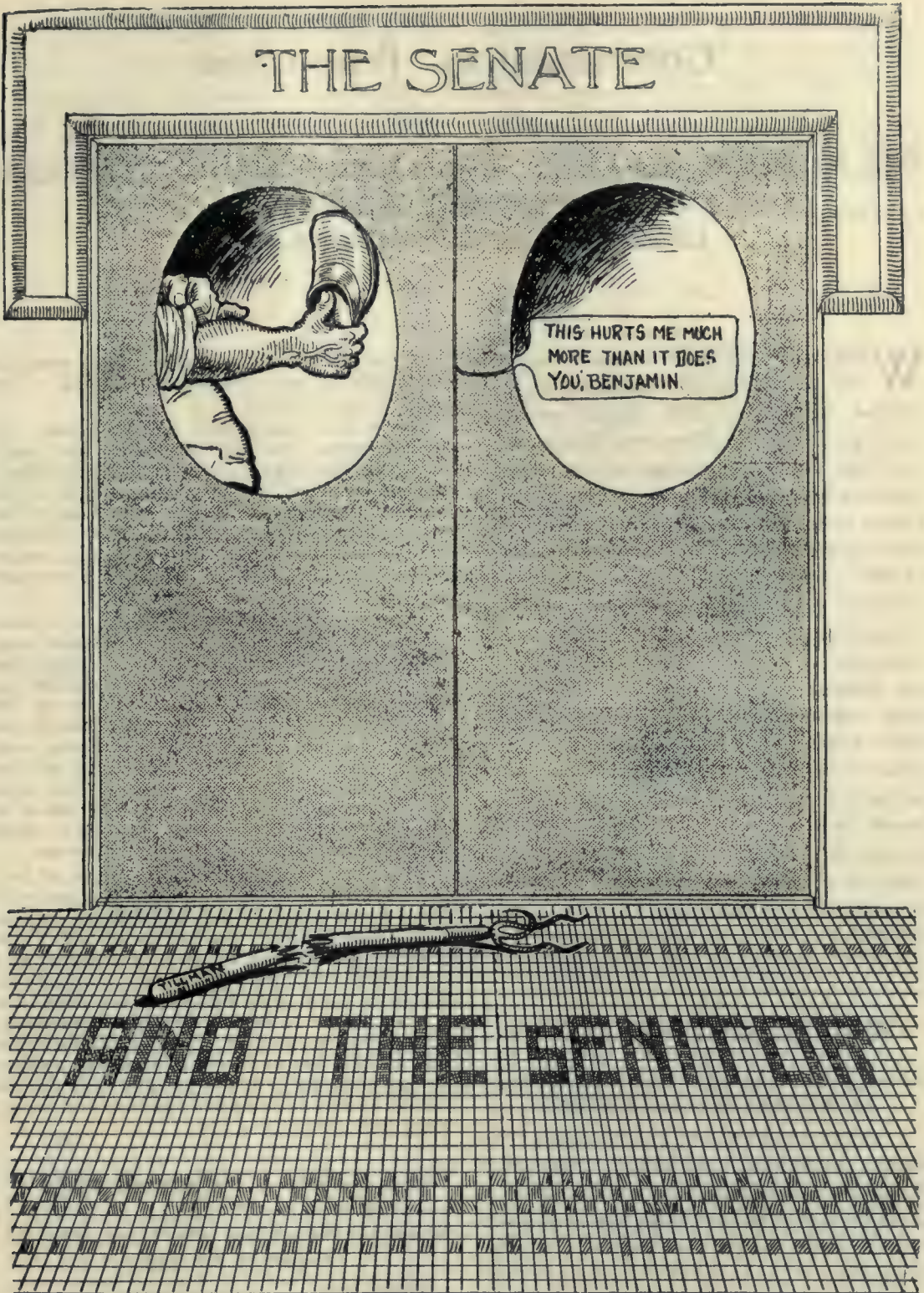
Turn out more ale, turn up the light;
I will not go to bed to-night.
Of all the foes that man should dread,
The first and worst one is a bed.
Friends I have had, both old and young,
And ale we've drunk, and songs we've sung;
Enough you know, when this is said:
That one, and all, they died in bed.
In bed they died, and I'll not go
Where all my friends have perished so.
Go you who fain would buried be;
But not to-night a bed for me.

For me to-night no bed prepare,
But set me out my oaken chair;
And bid no other guests, beside
The ghosts that shall around me glide;
In curling smoke-wreaths I shall see
A fair and gentle company.

Though silent all, rare revelers they,
Who leave you not till break of day.
Go you who would not daylight see,
But not to-night a bed for me;
For I've been born and I've been wed:
All of man's perils comes of bed.

And I'll not seek, whate'er befall,
Him who unbidden comes to all—
A grewsome guest, a lean-jawed wight—
God send he do not come to-night!
But if he do, to claim his own,
He shall not find me lying prone,
But blithely, bravely sitting up,
And raising high the stirrup cup.
Then, if you find a pipe unfilled,
An empty chair, the brown ale spilled,
Well may you know, though naught be said,
That I've been borne away to bed.

—Charles Henry Wee in New York Times.



"The doors were locked and then for two hours the Senate proceeded to repair its wounded dignity."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Government vs. Personalities

THE PRESIDENT, SENATORS, AND OTHER POLITICAL LEADERS IN CONFLICTS OF VARYING DEGREE CONCERNING LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

WHILE Mr. Lawson is again assuming the leadership in the financial fight against corruption and illegal monetary dealing, and while President Roosevelt so far feels the critical nature of the existing national situation that he ventures to infringe upon the proprieties of a press dinner, the personnel of the law-making bodies of the country becomes of increasing importance. And this fact is now so widely recognized that such an incident as the aspersion of Senator Bailey of Texas for his alleged duplicity in receiving favors from representatives of the Standard Oil while acting as the representative in Congress of one of the strongest anti-trust states in the Union expands from a state to a national issue. Also the senators themselves appear to recognize the gravity of the situation by unusual severity and earnestness in mutual criticism and by a gradually diminishing rebellion against the purposes of the President when the latter manifestly have the popular support behind them.

ROOSEVELT BEATS DOWN ENEMIES

Aldrich, Crane, and Other Anti-Administration-ists Surrender on Brownsville Issue.

A striking instance of the readiness with which senatorial opposition withdraws before the popularity of the President is given in the following from the New York Times, itself never too friendly to Mr. Roosevelt:

Washington.—The President has his Republican opponents in the Senate whipped in the fight

over the Brownsville resolution. They recognize the situation and are scurrying around in the effort to get to cover.

There have been all sorts of conferences. The news that the President was telling his friends that he would regard a vote to table the Blackburn amendment or a vote against it as a vote against himself gave the less courageous of his party supporters in the Senate a new stiffening of the backbone. The count of noses demonstrated that they had the situation in complete control.

Senator Lodge's house was the scene of operations most of the day. Several senators went there in the morning to assure him that they could be counted on to vote as the President desired. Aldrich and Crane, the leaders of the opposition, were not in town, but Aldrich returned early in the afternoon and Crane came back a little later. They immediately got together and arranged a conference of their own. In the meantime the President had called at Senator Lodge's and remained for two or three hours. While there he met several senators.

When the President left Lodge drove to Senator Knox's house, where the last conference of the day was held. It was attended by Aldrich, Crane, and Spooner, besides Lodge and Knox. There was no attempt by the anti-Roosevelt men to disguise the fact that they were whipped. The only thing that was bothering them was how they were to take the whipping gracefully. When Lodge reported to them that the President had no intention of deviating from the position he had taken and was not going to wait for the Senate leaders to force the fighting, they recognized that the jig was up.

THE SENATE A "MINSTREL SHOW."

Tillman, in Voice Bitter with Venom, Stirs Colleagues to Hot Anger.

Perhaps the following incident will ultimately prove to be the last stand of the per-

sonal interest element in the Senate as against the public interest:

Washington, D. C.—Senator Tillman outdid all his previous spectacular performances in the Senate recently by making a personal attack upon a number of his colleagues.

It pleased the South Carolina Senator to describe the Senate as a negro minstrel show, and he brought in the names of senator after senator,

amply, in open session. The Senate also took care that the Congressional Record should contain not a word of the speech which satirized the dignified senators as burnt-cork artists.

Tillman's Burnt Cork Show.

The fireworks exploded during a debate over the Brownsville affair, during which Senator Tillman arose to reply to Senator Spooner's recent criticism.

As a prelude to this, he paid his compliments



A PEEP INTO THE AWFUL FUTURE.

—South Bend Tribune.

describing each in venomous words that burned like vitriol.

One of the senators, Carmack of Tennessee, became so angered that he retorted in kind. So tense did the situation become that the Senate hastily cleared the galleries, closed the doors, and went into secret session to avert a personal encounter between the senators from South Carolina and Tennessee.

The senators in secret session brought the South Carolina Senator to a saner frame of mind and forced him to apologize, abjectly and

to senators who had spoken on the Brownsville incident. He said the press had denominated him the "burnt-cork artist of the Senate," and he added, if he were "entitled to this appellation or that of 'Pitchfork Ben' at one end of the minstrel line, certainly 'Fire Alarm Joe' [Senator Foraker] ought not to be ignored at the other. We both do the Orlando and Furioso act admirably," he said.

Senator Culberson was designated as performing a solo on the "bones" in praise of the President; Senator Daniel was called "the

brilliant and courtly Senator from Virginia whose specialty is oratory and who works his rhetoric overtime."

"Next," said Mr. Tillman, "we have the dying swan, Smiling Tom of Colorado, the State recently bought at auction by one Guggenheim, and the swan song is a dirge for the dying democracy of the North, stabbed in its vitals by Ben's pitchfork. His act is very pathetic, indeed, and always brings tears to the eyes of the audience."

This Angered Carmack.

"Next we have the redoubted Tennessean, who was once a knight, a very Hotspur in the lists, whose spear has rung true and clear upon the visor of the usurper at the White House and who has made the sparks fly in many an onset; but his spearhead is broken off, he has been unhorsed, but before retiring from the lists he seizes a garland of flowers and, placing it on his headless weapon (now, alas! no longer of any use), he lays it at the feet of the victorious Roosevelt as a peace offering and joins the minstrels to sing a last song to the victor of Brownsville, who whistles Democrats to come to the White House and lick the hand which has so often smote them. His specialty is a song, 'Renominate Our Idea or Give Us Back Our Platform.'"

"Next, as the negro preacher and telephone artist in the show, who on occasions gets in communication with the White House over the wire and acts as a receiver and repeater—a veritable chameleon in his accuracy in reproducing White House colors—we have a senator hailing from Massachusetts, the home of the sacred cod, where the Adams vote is for Douglas and Lodge walks with the Almighty."

"As the middle man we have the pompadour artist from Georgia, whose specialty is to never answer any questions and who depends upon his voice to carry conviction to his audience."

"Then comes the star of the troupe, 'Gum-shoe Bill' from 'Old Missouri.' He can dance the Highland fling on top of a ten-rail fence and never touch the ground, but his greatest feat is walking on eggs without breaking the shells."

"Last, we have the artist from the Badger State, an acrobat and juggler of international reputation. He is supple, sly, and foxy, and, having once been a lawyer, is noted throughout the land for his ability to get on either side of any question and maintain the negative or affirmative in any argument with great force and fervor. He sings bass, alto, soprano, or tenor, and is superb in any role."

ROOSEVELT LIKE LA FOLLETTE

Correspondent Says He Is Trying to Dictate Who Shall Succeed Him.

The phase of the President's relations to Congress which may remain to create antagonism even after the greater majority of

the Senate have yielded to confidence in his intentions and general support of his administrative plans is suggested in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Washington, D. C.—Much the same condition pertains in Republican national politics to-day as in the state of Wisconsin last year. In the Badger State Senator La Follette sought to name his successor for the governorship. Instead of supporting Governor James O. Davidson for the nomination, he picked out Irvine L. Lenroot, and called upon his followers to nominate him. However devoted the half-breeds of Wisconsin may be to the junior Senator when he himself is running for office, they refused to let him dictate whom they should name for other offices. So it appears to be in the Republican Party to-day, when President Roosevelt is trying to force the nomination of the man he shall name for his own successor.

The Republican leaders have shown no disposition to abide by the President's plan to dominate the next national convention. Whether the outcome of the impending struggle will follow the same lines as did the campaign in Wisconsin last year remains to be seen. As yet President Roosevelt has not indicated precisely whom he wants nominated further than to let it be known that he wants a man who will follow in his footsteps and espouse not only the policies he has made prominent, but also promise to enforce them in the same manner he has done.

That is exactly what La Follette did in Wisconsin. He admitted that Davidson, who had been elected with him as lieutenant-governor when he was chosen governor, was a good man and a real genuine "half-breed," but he wanted some one who would carry on his policies of reform with a vigorous hand.

La Follette Gets Blow.

In a word he attempted to do the political thinking of his party in the matter of choosing a leader, and they refused to let their devotion carry them to that limit. The result was that the junior Senator from Wisconsin met one of the hardest blows of his political life.

No one here questions the right of President Roosevelt to desire that his policies be continued by his successor. Like him, Republican leaders in Congress are firmly convinced that the man who will follow him in the presidential chair will be a Republican. They realize the Republican party must go before the country on the record made under his leadership during the two past administrations. But they show no disposition to permit him to be the absolute dictator of all policies and nominations for the next campaign.

Spurn White House Plan.

With the tremendous power that his federal patronage gives him in every state, they readily recognize the possibilities that exist for the President to impress his wishes on state organizations. His critics say that he is laying his plans for just such a campaign, and while they would fol-



THE RETURN OF SENATOR BAILEY.

Texas—"All right, Senator, but keep in the straight and narrow path, and remember I'm looking."

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

low him if he himself were available as a candidate, they make no secret of the fact that they will not accept his advice in the interests of another.

The President's choice as his successor is said to lie between two men—Secretary of War Taft and Secretary of State Root. With either of these men as his candidate he is almost certain to have opposition, and political prophets here predict that he will complete the analogy of the Wisconsin case if he persists in his determination to dictate who his successor shall be. Secretary Taft is generally admitted to meet the specifications which the President has in mind for a successor who would carry on his policies. The big Secretary of War, though generally a most genial gentleman, has a fondness for swinging the "big stick."

But Secretary Root, whom many claim is the President's first choice as his successor, is not that type of man at all. Of course, no one tries to square this with the President's political yardstick. They accept it as one of his consistent inconsistencies. Secretary Root is generally regarded as an ultra-conservative, though he has been making a number of speeches recently on centralization of government and other subjects dear to the heart of President Roosevelt that go a long way toward explaining his popularity at the White House. These public utterances of Mr. Root, more than anything else, have brought him out as a presidential aspirant bidding for popular approval by advocating the policies of the present aggressive administration.

As yet no boom has been launched for Mr. Root, and but for his prominence as the chief spokesman of the administration he would not be seriously considered as an aspirant.

RECORDS OF THE SENATORS

The Boston Herald Gives the Alleged Affiliations of Each.

For the first time, perhaps, in recent history the fight over the conscientiousness of legislators has become so acute that it has been found possible by the press to publish such a statement as the following from the Boston Herald, without fear of libel or other punishment:

Boston.—In a four-column article the Boston Herald goes deep down into the records and corporate, commercial, and other affiliations of the United States senators, placing the list in tabulated form with the name of the corporation or other interest opposite the name of senator.

Some forty-six members are enumerated as so-called "railroad senators," either from their former association, stock ownership, or law practice. A majority of the present members are given as having affiliations with mighty financial or corporate concerns, and who hearken to the monopolistic command.

"How many friends the Rockefeller-Harriman-Standard Oil interests have in the Senate, and just how friendly they are, only men on the very inside can know," says the Boston Herald. "Denials or no denials, there are many of them. Every oil-producing state shows the Standard Oil influence—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and numerous commonwealths across the mountains." In giving its record of the Senate, the Herald says that it by no means follows that all senators whose political activities have brought them into touch with corporations are wealthy, or even well off. Yet one could not easily designate the poor men of the Senate, nor the rich men. The tabulation is given on the opposite page.

AN AFTERNOON WITH GOV. HUGHES

New Executive of the Empire State Surprises All Classes by His Methods.

Since President Roosevelt absolutely refuses to change his determination with regard to again running for office, and since the boom for Secretary Taft or for Secretary Root does not appear to awaken popular enthusiasm, the following story from the New York World as to a man in public life whose friends look upon him as a possible successor to Roosevelt becomes exceptionally interesting:

Albany.—A flickering log fire imparted to the great Executive Chamber a cosy atmosphere of inviting comfort and radiated fleeting shadows athwart the rows of portraits of some of the governors who in past days had used the spacious apartment to receive delegations of the Y. M. C. A. and excursions of country visitors.

Never in the memory of the oldest office grafter had a governor ever used the "big room" save for show purposes or to get rid of harmless citizens cruel enough to keep favored political bosses awaiting the return of the Governor in the real Governor's office.

But here was a different scene. At a long flat desk, backed up against the east wall in the center of the room, a serious man, heavily and blackly bearded, pored over a tumbled pile of papers with knit brows.

At a desk to his right sat another man, whose beard, trimmed to a neat Van Dye point, was of a rich tawny hue, suggesting molasses candy after a three-minute "pull"—not political pull.

To the left of the black-bearded man at the center table sat a dapper, clean-shaven young man of military mould, well set up and alert. The ticking of a traveling clock in front of the man at the center desk alone broke the stillness.

Governor's Smile Inviting.

The light footfall of an interested group of visitors gathered in the doorway leading to the

AFFILIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name.	State.	Business.	Supposed affiliation.
Aldrich	Rhode Island.	Business man	Rockefeller, R. R.
Alee	Delaware.	Jeweler	Addicks, R. R.
Allison	Iowa.	Lawyer	R. R.
Ankeny	Washington.	Banker	J. J. Hill, R. R.
Bacon	Georgia.	Lawyer	
Bailey	Texas.	Lawyer	R. R., corporations
Berry	Arkansas.	Lawyer	
Beveridge	Indiana.	Lawyer	
Blackburn	Kentucky.	Lawyer	
Brandeggee	Connecticut.	Lawyer	R. R.
Bulkley	Connecticut.	Business man	Insurance, R. R.
Burkett	Nebraska.	Lawyer	
Burnham	New Hampshire.	Lawyer	Lucius Tuttle
Burrows	Michigan.	Lawyer	Corporations
Carmack	Tennessee.	Editor	
Carter	Montana.	Lawyer	R. R., corporations
Clapp	Minnesota.	Lawyer	J. J. Hill, R. R.
Clark	Wyoming.	Lawyer	E. H. Harriman, R. R.
Clark	Montana.	Mine owner	Corporations
Clarke	Arkansas.	Lawyer	
Clay	Georgia.	Lawyer	
Crane	Massachusetts.	Manufacturer	
Curtis	Kansas.	Lawyer	M. A. Low, R. R.
Culbertson	Texas.	Lawyer	
Cullom	Illinois.	Lawyer	(?)
Daniel	Virginia.	Lawyer	
Depew	New York.	Lawyer	Vanderbilts, R. R.
Dick	Ohio.	Lawyer	
Dillingham	Vermont.	Lawyer	
Dolliver	Iowa.	Lawyer	R. R.
Dryden	New Jersey.	Business man	Insurance, R. R.
Dubois	Idaho.	Lawyer	
Dupont	Delaware.	Manufacturer	Powder trust, R. R.
Elkins	West Virginia.	Promoter	Wall Street, R. R.
Flint	California.	Lawyer	Corporation, R. R.
Foraker	Ohio.	Lawyer	Corporate law, R. R.
Foster	Louisiana.	Lawyer	Sugar interests
Frazier	Tennessee.	Lawyer	
Frye	Maine.	Lawyer	
Fulton	Oregon.	Lawyer	E. H. Harriman
Gallinger	New Hampshire.	Physician	Lucius Tuttle, R. R.
Gamble	South Dakota.	Lawyer	(?) R. R.
Gearing	Oregon.	Lawyer	
Hale	Maine.	Lawyer	
Hansbrough	North Dakota.	Editor	J. J. Hill, R. R.
Hemenway	Indiana.	Lawyer	
Heyburn	Idaho.	Lawyer	Mormon, Pres. Smith
Hopkins	Illinois.	Lawyer	John W. Gates, R. R.
Kean	New Jersey.	Lawyer	Corporations, R. R.
Kittridge	South Dakota.	Lawyer	J. J. Hill, R. R.
Knox	Pennsylvania.	Lawyer	H. C. Frick, R. R.
LaFollette	Wisconsin.	Lawyer	
Lattimer	South Carolina.	Lawyer	(?)
Lodge	Massachusetts.	Historian	(?)
Long	Kansas.	Lawyer	(?) R. R.
McCreary	Kentucky.	Lawyer	(?)
McCumber	North Dakota.	Lawyer	J. J. Hill, R. R.
McEnery	Louisiana.	Lawyer	Sugar interests
McLaurin	Mississippi.	Lawyer	
Mallory	Florida.	Lawyer	
Martin	Virginia.	Lawyer	
Millard	Nebraska.	Banker	E. H. Harriman, R. R.
Money	Mississippi.	Planter	(?)
Morgan	Alabama.	Lawyer	
Nelson	Minnesota.	Lawyer	
Newlands	Nevada.	Lawyer	R. R. capitalist
Nixon	Nevada.	Lawyer	
Overman	North Carolina.	Banker	E. H. Harriman, R. R.
Patterson	Colorado.	Lawyer	(?)
Penrose	Pennsylvania.	Lawyer	R. R. corporations
Perkins	California.	Business man	R. R. (?)
Pettus	Alabama.	Lawyer	
Piles	Washington.	Lawyer	J. J. Hill, R. R.
Platt	New York.	Business man	R. R., Express trust
Proctor	Vermont.	Business man	Marble trust
Rayner	Maryland.	Lawyer	
Scott	West Virginia.	Business man	Corporations, R. R.
Simons	North Carolina.	Lawyer	(?)
Smoot	Utah.	Lawyer	Mormon president
Spooner	Wisconsin.	Lawyer	Smith, R. R.
Stone	Missouri.	Lawyer	Corporation, law R. R.
Sutherland	Utah.	Lawyer	(?)
Tallafarro	Florida.	Business man	R. R. and Mormon; Pres. Smith
Teller	Colorado.	Lawyer	(?)
Tillman	South Carolina.	Planter and cornfield lawyer	
Warner	Missouri.	Lawyer	Lecture platform
Warren	Wyoming.	Business man	
Wetmore	Rhode Island.	Lawyer	E. H. Harriman, R. R.
Whyte	Maryland.	Lawyer	N. W. Aldrich

ante-chamber caught the ear of the man at the center table and a pleasant smile brought out into full relief the kindly blue eyes and between the lines of mustache and beard two glistening rows of teeth. The face, relieved of its serious gravity, was so inviting that one of the women in the party in the doorway ventured a step inside the room.

The man at the center table arose. Instantly the military-looking man at his left was at his side. The tawny-bearded man, poring over papers, raised his eyes for an instant, scanned the face of the man at the center table and went on with his reading.

The military man glided over the soft carpet to the group of visitors.

"Would you like to meet the Governor?" he asked of the woman nearest him.

"Yes, if we might," she replied modestly, "but we didn't know we could. We live in Rockland County and are seeing the capital.

"Come with me," invited the military aid. He led the six persons, two men, three women, and a child, to the man at the center desk, who moved around to the front of it.

The military aid asked the names of the persons in the party and repeated them to the dark-bearded man, who extended his hand in a genial and gentle grip, uttered a few commonplace words of welcome and acknowledged the embarrassed words of greeting with a cordiality that relieved his callers of their shyness.

Enters the County Boss.

While he was thus engaged a thick-set man snuggled in a fur overcoat came in and looked with ill-concealed amusement at the group around the center table. He noted that the dark-bearded man was very intent in his greeting to his visitors; that he was tall and straight, though thin at the flank and shoulders; that the cutaway coat he wore fitted the lines of his figure with easy grace; that his trousers were gracefully creased and fitted snugly around the button-shoes freshly polished; that the black four-in-hand tie was knotted about the medium-winged high-standing collar with careless exactness.

All this he noted at a glance, but it was on the face that his eyes rested longest. He studied the fine-set lines visible above the thin skein of hair that reached up to within an inch of the deep-set blue eyes, the firmness of the jaw revealed through the mesh of hair thicker beneath, the curving of the face away toward the temples from the medium fulness of the cheek, the normal lobed ear, deep and close-set below and spreading in generous width at the top.

When the party of sightseers had bowed their thanks and moved out of the door, the Governor returned to his seat. The thick-set man looked at him inquiringly. The military aid approached.

"Would you like to see the Governor?" he asked.

The thick-set man eyed him curiously and flicked the ash from his "dead" cigar.

"No hurry," he said, tersely. "I'll wait till he gets through there. I'll see him inside."

"Can't I tell him your name?"

Has to Stay in the Open.

"Sure," replied the visitor with quiet confidence. "I'm ———, the Republican leader of ——— County. I'll wait until he gets through there and see him inside," and the Republican boss jerked his thumb significantly toward the blind mahogany wall, indicating a familiar intimacy with its veiled door.

"But perhaps you had better see him here. He receives all his callers here, never in his private office," politely insisted the military aid.

"Oh, yes, I know all about that, but I've got some confidential business with him. You know," and the narrow eyes of the speaker framed a knowing slit in the shape of a wink.

The Governor looked up at this instant and smiled an invitation for the Republican boss to approach.

The boss could not resist. With uncertain glance at the Governor, he approached and assumed a bluff air of familiarity. Instantly the lines around the mouth of the Governor tightened. He seized the proffered hand.

"What can I do for you?" he asked guardedly.

"Oh, I want to see you in private about a matter up our way," and the boss directed an inquiring glance toward the inside room.

"Sit down," invited the Governor, indicating a chair two feet from his own and seating himself before his caller could recover himself. The latter sank into the chair uneasily. The Governor with an encouraging smile waited for him to begin.

The Boss Is Disconcerted.

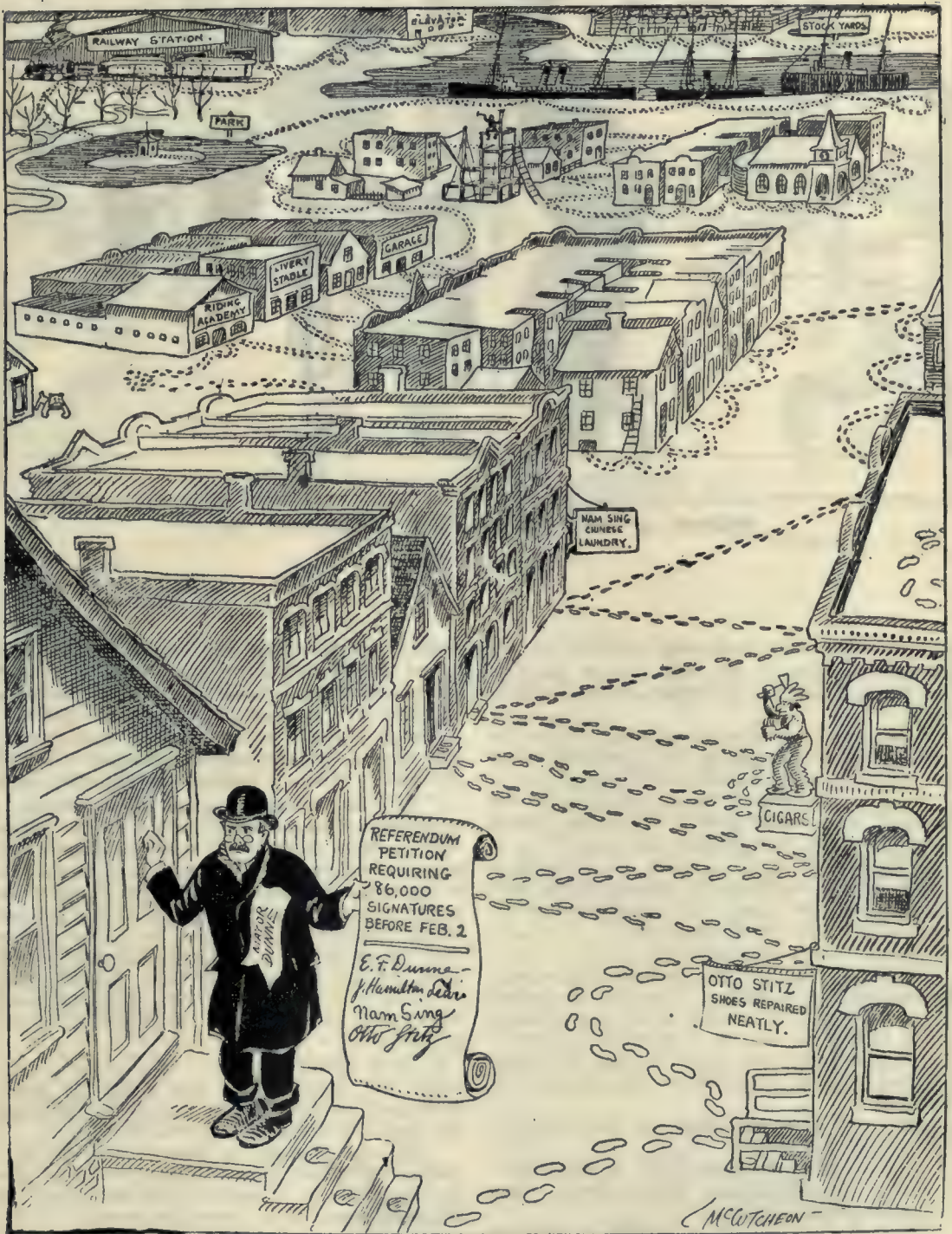
"Why, er—er Governor, there are some matters about politics and legislation I want to talk to you about in private."

"Oh, well, go ahead," said the Governor, looking directly at his caller. "No one will interrupt us here. But I think you have come to the wrong place about legislation. I am not a member of the Legislature."

"Oh, well, you know, I understand that, you know—know," and the boss was visibly disconcerted. He looked around the room and noted the proximity of half a dozen men who had come in and ranged themselves on the sofas and chairs along the south wall. He began to talk with obvious embarrassment. He did not say one-half he intended, nor in the way he meant.

The Governor listened attentively, nodding only to indicate that he understood, but did not make any direct statement or comment. And when the political boss awkwardly shook hands with him and faded through the door his cigar was bunched in one of his hands and he looked sheepishly at the other men waiting for an audience.

For an hour political bosses, state officials, members of the Legislature, and callers having all sorts of business in the Executive Chamber came and went. Finally, when the afternoon was wan-



HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL IN THE HUMAN HEART.

—Chicago Tribune.

Apropos of a Recent Effort by the Mayor of Chicago to Secure Signatures to a Referendum Petition on the Street Railway Question.



EFFECT OF REGISTERING THE LOBBYISTS. No. 1.

As It Has Been.

—Indianapolis News.

ing, one of the senators who was not at the midnight meeting of the night before came in, took a seat beside the Governor and said with a laugh:

"That crowd upstairs is beginning to show its teeth. They are preparing for your instruction and education a demonstration of force."

"Really now, that's interesting," said the Governor, with a wide grin. "What have I done to deserve such uncharitable treatment?"

"Well, as near as I can make out, although I am not in the confidence of the gentlemen who are arranging the show, you have violated every commandment in the bosses' bible."

"How?" asked the Governor.

"Well, you have not accepted their recommendations; you have ignored them in the matter of appointments; refused to share their responsibility to their clients, the corporations; you will not indicate your attitude on matters of legislation, and have, to quote one of them, 'put it all over them.'"

"But don't they appreciate the fact that I'm trying to do my duty?"

"Yes, but they don't approve of your point of view. They think your duty is first to them and to the people afterward."

"Well, that's a matter of opinion," said the Governor tersely, his grin expanding. "What are they going to do about it?"

"Something dreadful."

"For instance?"

So They Gag the Press.

"Well, they don't dare to openly tackle you

under existing conditions. So they have conceived the scheme of cutting away your supporting army. They propose to intimidate the press by gagging the newspaper correspondents."

The Governor's mouth puckered in a whistle that caused the taffy-bearded man at the desk to his right to raise his head expectantly, then said:

"Well, let them go as far as they like. I guess the newspapers can look out for themselves. And as for the correspondents, they must constitute an army worth reckoning with or the senators would not waste so much of the public time trying to revive some of the features of the Spanish inquisition. The matter is one that has no personal significance to me. It concerns the senators and reporters. But if I were a betting man—which I am not—I think I would wager a big red apple that the reporters will not get the worst of it."

A state official succeeded the senatorial adviser. He brought with him a slip of paper, sank into the chair at the left of the Governor and began in a low tone to read from it.

"But what I want to know," said the Governor, looking squarely at the official with just the suggestion of a wrinkling of the brows, "is the exact condition of your department."

The fringe of men in the chairs looked up to witness the discomfiture of the official. He was manifestly disturbed.

Governor Wants the Facts.

"But I can explain that," he said, weakly.

"I don't care for any explanation," said the



EFFECT OF REGISTERING THE LOBBYISTS. No. 2.

As It May Be.

—Indianapolis News.

Governor. "The facts will explain. Please let me have the facts within a day or two."

The state official did not even bow to the men awaiting their turn.

Next came a delegation of plumbers called to invite the Governor to go to a dinner at the Ten Eyck. The five men came in for a hearty grip of the hand and went away delighted when the Governor said: "Sure, I'll come. I may not be able to stay very long. I'll come."

Three legislators shambled awkwardly around the caller's chair. The Governor arose.

"Governor," said one of them, "you recommended in your message legislation designed to correct the evils of the rapid transit problem in New York. We thought we would ask you how you would like the bill drawn."

"In the usual form," replied the Governor, just the suggestion of a smile breaking the corners of his mouth. "I will have to leave that to you gentlemen. You know I am not a member of the Legislature, nor am I versed in its procedure."

"But we thought you might have some idea as to the scope of the bill."

"No, I have expressed myself as fully as I thought it necessary. It is for the Legislature to act as it thinks best. I am sure there are a number of men who can frame a suitable bill better than I could—if the Legislature, of course, believes my views are of value."

Three Nonplussed Lawmakers.

When the trio of legislators reached the corridor outside one of them pukered up his lips and whistled.

"Gee," he said expressively, "wouldn't that jar you. What are we going to do if he keeps up that gait?"

"Play ball this way, I guess," replied one of his colleagues.

The last caller of the day came as the heaping pile of logs in the big fireplace began to illuminate the portraits of the old governors with sparks of amethyst and gold. He was a personal friend of the Governor.

He sank familiarly into the callers' chair. The room was deserted save for the two secretaries busy over tiers of papers on their desks. The personal friend spoke in a low tone.

"I can't do that Mr. ———," said the Governor, the brows wrinkling again. The expressive mouth came together with a determined snap.

The face of the visitor was a study. A deep, rich, red color surged up in his smooth, freshly shaven cheeks. He fumbled nervously with his stick and derby hat, arose awkwardly and said, "I—er—I beg your pardon, Governor Hughes. I did not intend to intrude. I just thought—"

"Oh, never mind, Joe. There's no necessity to get angry. As Governor I can't do it. But we'll forget that. You are coming over to dine with us. There's no one except Mrs. Hughes, and

she will want to see you. We will have a good visit!" Before his friend could decline the Governor turned to his military aid.

"Anything on your list for me to-morrow, Treadwell?"

"Nothing, Governor," replied the military secretary, consulting the engagement book.

A colored man brought the Governor's overcoat, derby hat, and overshoes and assisted him into them.

"Come, Joe," said the Governor, turning to his friend, whose eyes were trained on his extended right foot. "Good night, Mr. Fuller."

"Good night, Governor," replied the tawny-bearded man at the desk to the right as the Governor and his friend left the room.

The Man of Mystery, having completed his mysterious day's work, was going home.

ILLINOIS EXCLUDES LOBBYISTS.

Speaker of the Lower House Refuses to Allow Them on the Floor.

Something of the way men and measures operate in the typical state of Illinois is to be gathered from the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Springfield, Ill.—Lobbying at Springfield got a rude jolt when Speaker Shurtleff announced to the lower house that during the entire session he would enforce rigidly the rule keeping the buttonhole brigade from the floor of the chamber. The edict banishing the gentlemen with the glad hand and persuasive smile was received with shouts of approval by the legislators, among whom sentiment against the lobbyists is so strong this year that they did not even frown when the Speaker said that the rule would apply to the wives and families of members, as well as to outsiders.

The agitation against lobbying this year is an echo of the protest that was made during the closing hours of the session two years ago, when a delegation of Chicago business men swooped upon the floor to promote the interests of a Board of Trade bill and half an hour was consumed by the House policemen in chasing them back of the railing again. The rule this year will be enforced just as far as its provisions can be stretched.

Among the lobbyists who have arrived here the attitude of the Speaker has excited much confusion.

Mr. Shurtleff's ukase came immediately after the roll call.

"No person has a right to the use of the floor," he said, "except the members, ex-members, congressmen, state officers, and certain other persons named under the rule.

"The doortender will be instructed to place at the gates one of the assistant doorkeepers to see that no persons come upon the floor except those who have the right and whenever the at-

tention of the chair is called to the presence of any person not entitled to the floor all business will be stopped until the intruder has retired. The rule means also that women or friends or relatives are not to be brought on the floor."

ADDS TO COMMISSION'S POWER

Missouri Strengthens Its Control over the Railroads Operating in the State.

Another illustration of the determination of the men of the state legislatures to work for what they believe to be the common good is afforded in the following from the Indianapolis News:

Jefferson City, Mo.—Prominent among bills before the General Assembly is one introduced recently which reinforces the Railroad Commission Act by conferring upon the commissioners additional powers, which are broad and specific, over the carriers of the State, and by making enforceable the rule and orders of the Commission.

Enlargement of the powers of the Commission is provided for in numerous sections, one of which gives the commissioners jurisdiction over interurban and sleeping-car companies, as well as over steam roads. Additional enlargement of the Commission's power is provided for in sections that authorize the Commission to investigate wrecks and the physical condition of the roads; to institute rate investigations on its own motion; to grant hearings for complaints; to order roads to adopt interlocking devices at crossings; to determine whether or not and in what manner one road shall cross another at grade; to regulate the bringing in of witnesses and documents at its hearings; to make rules relative to car service; to order railroads to furnish cars, and to compel them to interchange traffic, and to construct switches at junction points and for shippers; to do many other things that railroads are wont to do only upon their own initiative.

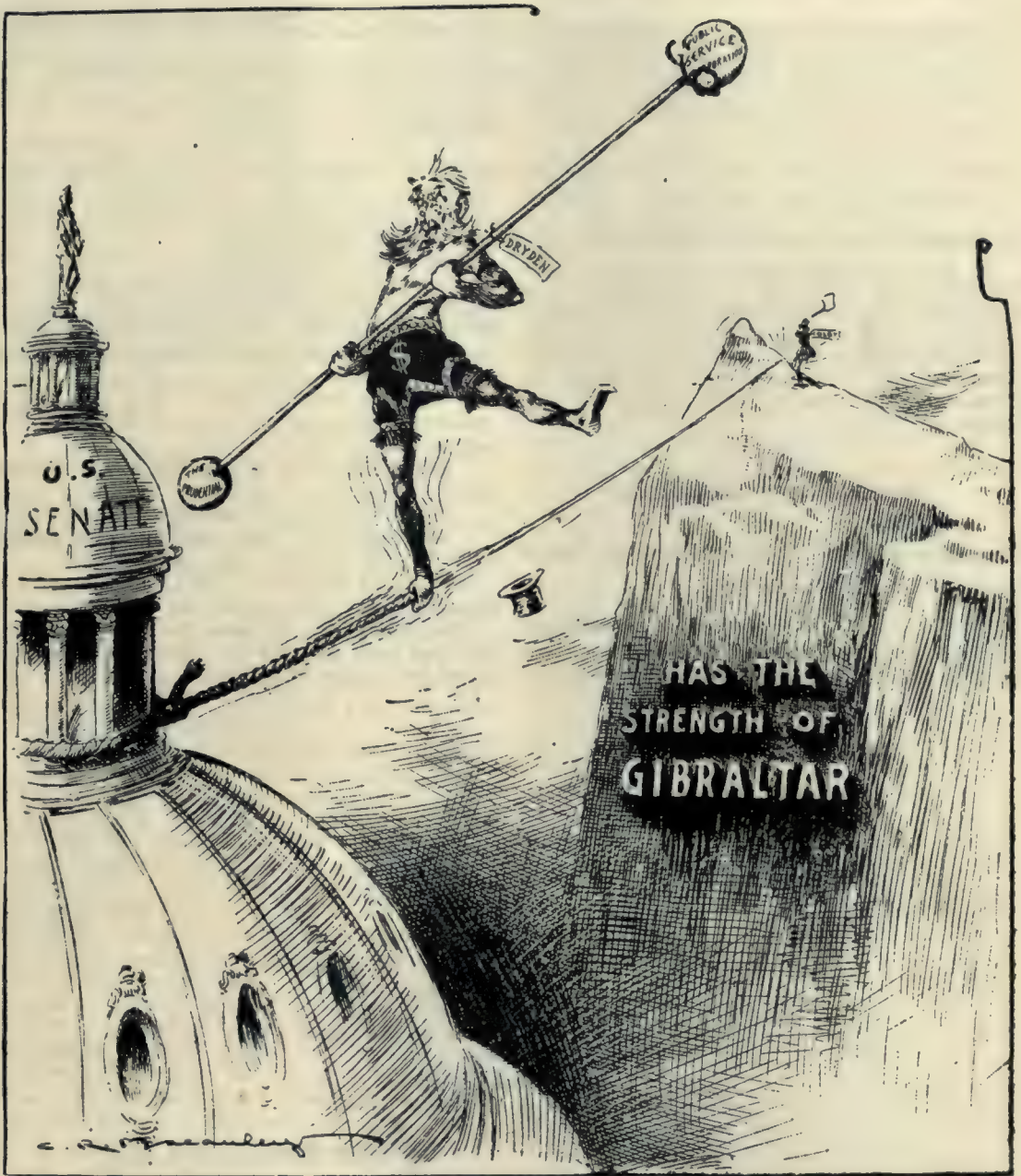
MAKES IT A CRIME TO STRIKE

Canada's Proposed Labor Law Makes Arbitration Compulsory.

Occasionally some such instance as the following arises to afford a new line of thought for American lawmakers. It is from the New York Sun:

Ottawa, Ont.—Minister of Labor Lemieux's bill for the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts is perhaps the most important bill from a labor standpoint that ever came before the House.

Under it boards of conciliation and investigation may be constituted, one member being se-



A PERILOUS JOURNEY.

—New York World.

Apropos of the Recent Unsuccessful Attempt of a Member of One of the Big Insurance Companies to Secure Senatorial Re-election in New Jersey.

lected by each party to a dispute and the third by the two so appointed, or by the Minister of Labor. Full powers regarding the summoning of witnesses are conferred on these boards. Until disputes have been referred to the board and fully investigated it is made an offense either to lock out or to strike.

After the board has made its recommendations the parties are free to accept or reject its findings.

A special provision makes it an offense for any person to incite others to declare or continue a strike or lockout prior to or pending a reference of a dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation.

It is made an offense for employers to declare a lockout simply because any of their employees are members of a labor organization. Similarly it is made an offense for employees to strike simply because an employer employs non-union men.

As the bill has the support of the labor representatives and practically all the Liberals, it is almost sure of passing, though it may be slightly amended. A vital point about it is that the boards of conciliation will have power to summon witnesses, take evidence under oath, compel the production of documents and to commit for contempt.

CITY BUYS WOMAN A HAT

Prevents a Suit for Damages Due to the City's Carelessness.

Indianapolis.—Indianapolis has a district-attorney who, when possible, forestalls damage suits against the city and occasionally makes spot

settlements that save both time and money to the city. Here is a case in point:

A contractor who was at work on a street improvement left some bricks in the street. A Mrs. Smith, with her husband, was on her way to the theater, and she stumbled over those bricks and fell heavily.

Her husband helped her to her feet and half carried her back home. The next day a report of the accident reached the office of the City Attorney. No claim had been filed for damages, but the lawyers who look after the city's legal business believed that there would be one, so Assistant District Attorney Pierce decided to see Mrs. Smith.

He called at the flat where the woman and her husband and her mother live. The young woman came to the door. He was ushered in, and, after being informed that the woman before him was Mrs. Smith, began to talk.

Mrs. Smith did not want to go to court. She did not want to sue the city and have all the papers say that she stumbled and rolled over and over in the street. She did not want to face a judge and jury and have a dozen lawyers firing questions at her.

"The city will buy you a nice new hat of your own selection and we will call the thing square," said Pierce.

"But I had better see my husband," said the young woman.

"He is not going to wear the hat," said Pierce.

"No, that's so," she said, and she smiled. "Well, we'll do that," she said.

She signed a release. Her husband came a moment later. He signed, too.

That afternoon the young woman bought her hat and paid for it with a \$10 bill Pierce had given her.—New York World.

KEEPING ON

If you can't keep step to the drum beat,

If you can't keep time to the horn,

If you can't dance round to the music,

Well, why in the world were you born?

This isn't a world to lag in,

The train don't want to wait—

It's a glad good-bye, and away we fly,

And a kiss good-bye at the gate.

—Baltimore Sun.

HIS MONEY WAS USELESS.

WEALTHY SENATOR CLARK WAS UNABLE TO GAIN THE RESPECT
AND ESTEEM OF HIS FELLOWS IN THE UPPER HOUSE AND
HE RETIRED IN ALLEGED GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

IN the entire history of American men of prominence, it would probably be harder to find a bit of biography more exemplary of the times and yet more full of the pathos of personal disappointment and chagrin than is told in the following from the Kansas City Star:

It cost William A. Clark more than five million dollars and several years of wire-pulling to become United States senator from Montana. He has been senator since 1901, but the Senate scarcely knew it. He built his astonishing New York home, bought works of art and had his whiskers pomaded, but he couldn't break into statesmanship. He is a joke in the Senate and he has found it out. He announced last summer that he did not want to be re-elected. It would not have made any difference, though, for Montana went Republican and Joseph Dixon has been elected to take Clark's place.

But Senator Clark will hardly miss his \$5000 a year as senator. His income is about \$36,000 a day now and it is increasingly rapidly.

Along in the '70s W. A. Clark met Marcus Daly and they became interested together in mining and banking. The joint capital of these two men aided in the location and improvement of new mine sites and hence of new towns. They had to do with the construction of the railroads. They built smelters and employed hundreds of men. They loaned money. They acquired land as well as mineral properties. They established and conducted banks, built office structures, operated street railways, and of necessity went into politics. By the time the quarrel arose between them there was scarcely a phase of the State's activities in which they were not concerned.

When Daly and Clark Split.

Nobody knows exactly when or why the break came. There are various stories. The first outward evidence of it was in 1888. Clark was nominated by the Democrats for Congress. Daly promised him his warmest support. When the vote was counted Clark was defeated, and the votes that did the trick were those of Anaconda,

the district which Daly held in the palm of his hand.

From that time everything that Clark sought to do politically was antagonized by Daly. They fought over the location of the capital and Clark and Helena beat Daly and Anaconda. After this there was a truce until 1898, when Clark stood for the United States Senate. Daly put himself against Clark's election. The use of money on both sides was never more unscrupulous, the consequences eventually attracting the scandalized eyes of the whole United States.

Party principles and local necessities were smothered by the purchase funds of these personal accounts, and votes went to the highest bidder. It has been said that the total amount actually paid for votes was \$471,000, and Clark bought many more than Daly.

Showed a Clark Bribe.

Suddenly a young member of the Legislature came with a sensational expose and turned over to the State Treasurer \$30,000 which, he said, had been offered to him for his vote by the Clark people. There was an investigation by the grand jury, but as this body was called largely from Helena, it exonerated Clark.

Clark's vote increased, and January 25, 1899, he was elected. This was really only the beginning of the battle. The anti-Clark side took the case into court and there the revelations were such that a memorial was sent to Congress protesting against the seating of Clark.

The case was referred to the Committee on Elections, of which Senator Chandler of New Hampshire was chairman. April 24, 1900, the committee reported against Clark, but May 15, before the report was scheduled for vote, Clark resigned. The same day he was appointed to the Senate by the acting governor in the absence of Governor Smith from the State.

Four days later Governor Smith revoked this appointment, and named Martin Maginnis. In the following December the Clark-Maginnis credentials were referred to committees by the Senate and pigeonholed. And January 16, 1901, Clark was again victorious, the Montana Legislature again sending him to the much-vexed seat.

This election was followed by an extraordinary celebration in Helena. The town was thrown

wide open, and special trains brought Clark's friends from Butte and other places. Then his agents bought every bottle of champagne in town, and it was dispensed free by from three to five bartenders in every barroom.

The Helena Celebration.

Cigars and lunch were also provided and word was passed that no one could spend anything that night—it was all on Clark. His wine bill was almost \$30,000, a sum equal to his senatorial salary for his entire term, or about \$3 for every man, woman, and child in the town. And he is said to have remarked that it was worth thrice that amount. It was said by some persons that Clark's victory has cost him an aggregate of five million dollars.

But Washington and Helena are different. They whooped and drank his champagne in Helena. In Washington he apparently is friendless. He is as solitary as Pike's Peak. He is as lonesome as Robinson Crusoe. To be sure, he is surrounded by a lot of secretaries, but they are secretaries and get no further. Beyond that, there is nothing. Everybody says "Howdy-do?" to him, but nobody says, "Clark, old man, I'm glad to see you."

An Outcast in Washington.

He tries to be congenial. Occasionally he gives a dinner and invites as many as will come. They go and look him over and eat his food and drink his wine and come away. Nobody pays the slightest attention to him in the Senate. He works hard, too, attending committee meetings and keeping up his correspondence. Once in a session he makes a speech, usually on some mining or land topic. He reads from manuscript, with amazing crescendo and diminuendo effects, and his own papers in Butte and Salt Lake tell of the great forensic effort of the distinguished statesman and not another paper in the wide, wide world carries a line of it.

Clark wanted to be a good senator. He had ambitions to serve his country and he tried faithfully. He could not do it. In the first place he was not cut out for senatorial success, and in the second he came in with the handicap of mere money. The Senate has respect for money—too much, some people say—but it requires the right kind of a man to be hitched to the money. Clark is great in his way, but he is not a senator, and he knows it now.

The Basso's Career

Alphonse Case, whose voice was bass,
 Could sing extremely low;
 The common scale would always fail
 His bottom notes to show;
 Whene'er he sang the echoes rang
 Against each distant steep,
 His voice would drown some fathoms down:
 With "Cra-
 del-l-l

aw-haw-

the-

hawve

he-

he-

he-

he-

deep."

Each day he strove and lower dove
 (Or dived, just as you choose)
 Until his roar away down wore
 The soles off both his shoes,
 And folk would cheer when he'd appear
 From now his voice would blur
 And rumble on till it was gone

To Gr-r-r-r-

Gr-r-r-r-

Gr-

rr-

rr-

rr-

Gr-r-r-r-

Gr-

r-

r-

r-

His soleless shoes caused him to lose
 His health—he caught a cold;
 But that, of course, made his voice hoarse
 And helped him lots, we're told.
 He raised his voice in half a trice
 For lowering his roar,
 And now his tones disturb the bones
 On earth's

pri-

me-ee-ee-

ee-

ee-

ee-

val

floor. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

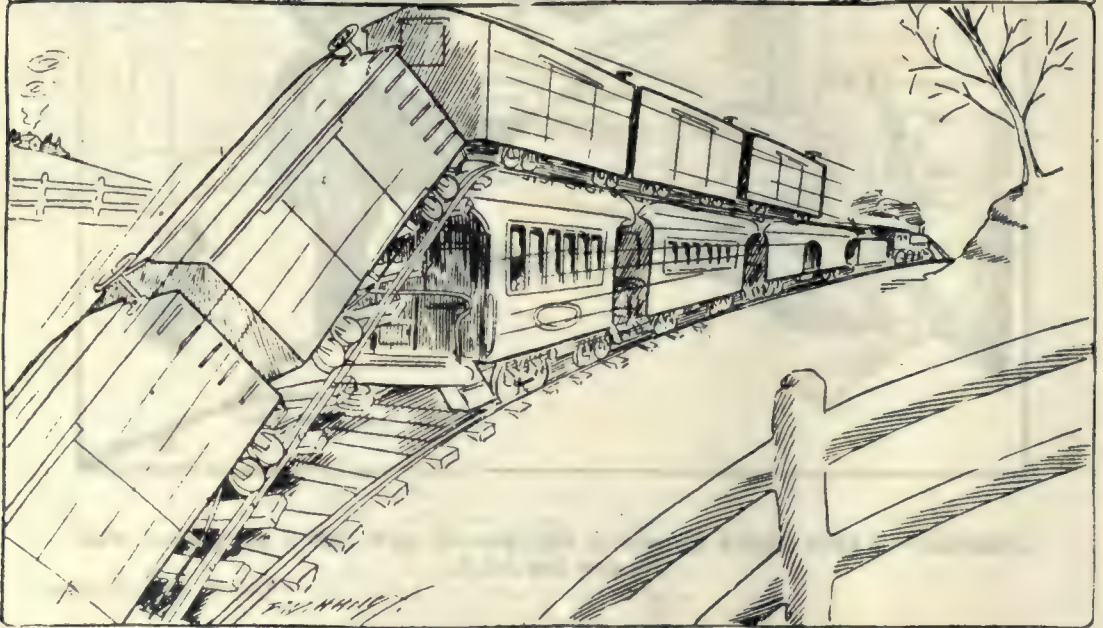
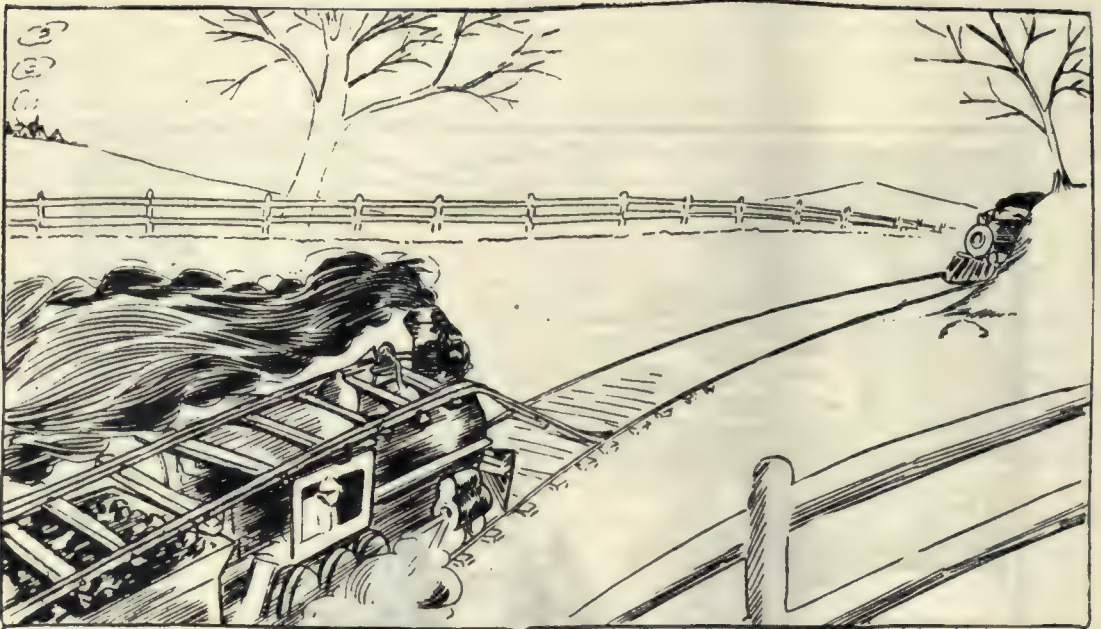
REGULATING THE RAILROADS



DOCTOR—"I know what's the matter with him all right, but I don't know what to give him for it.

—Duluth News-Tribune.

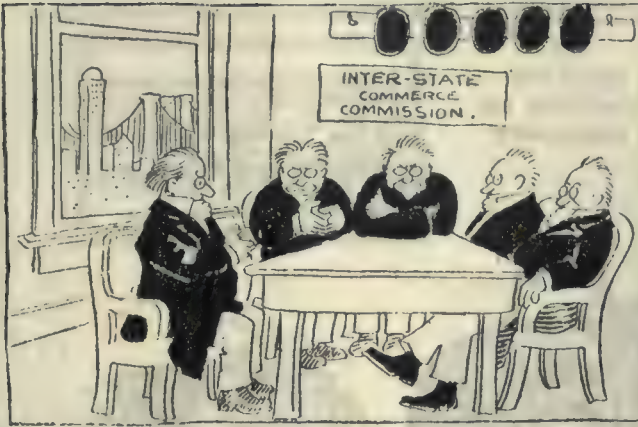
A STORY IN CARTOONS



WHY NOT SOMETHING LIKE THIS TO AVERT RAILROAD ACCIDENTS?

—Duluth News-Tribune.

PROBABLY ONLY A COINCIDENCE.



When the Interstate Commerce Commission was seeking testimony in New York.



When the Commission came to Chicago.



When the Commission returns to New York.

—Chicago Tribune.



MR. HARRIMAN (at one of his directors' meetings)—"Gentlemen, I propose that we appropriate \$100,000,000 from our treasury for the purchase of a few railroads. Hearing no objections, I consider the proposition approved."

—Chicago Tribune.



RESTRICTING EMIGRATION.

Apropos of the Recent Ne Exeat Orders Secured by the Federal Government Against the Departure of Certain Prominent Men Wanted as Witnesses Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Stuyvesant Fish Revenged?

SHONTS' ELEVATION BY RYAN TO THE HEAD OF THE NEW YORK TRACTION SYSTEM SAID TO BE A RETALIATION AGAINST HARRIMAN'S ACTION IN THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL MATTER.

Occasionally since the new tendency in public affairs began there have occurred instances wherein some bold measure of retribution has been visited upon those who have violated the laws of public safety and the common good. The following from the Chicago Tribune gives what may prove to be a very notable example. If the statements are true, the facts have especial significance, because they involve the personalities with whom and against whom President Roosevelt and his following are having their severest struggle.

New York.—The election of Theodore P. Shonts as president of the Interborough Metropolitan Company places him in control of all the subway, surface, and elevated street railway lines in New York.

Behind this news hides the climax in the feud between Thomas F. Ryan and E. H. Harriman. It involves the downfall of August Belmont as head of the traction interests and incidentally revenges Stuyvesant Fish for the unceremonious way in which Harriman bundled him out of the Illinois Central.

All this Ryan brought about by an alliance with John B. McDonald, who, with Belmont, built the subways. McDonald and Belmont quarreled and McDonald went over to Ryan.

As a result Theodore Shonts has been elected president of the merged subway, surface, and elevated companies, and McDonald vice-president. August Belmont has to be content with holding only the chairmanship of the Board of Directors.

Echo of Insurance Scandal.

It will be recalled that in the Armstrong insurance inquiry when Harriman was asked if he had taken any steps to get even with Ryan for securing control of the Equitable Life, Mr. Harriman answered, "Not yet."

That denoted the bitter feeling between the two big financiers. When Harriman began his

campaign to oust Stuyvesant Fish from the Illinois Central he needed a majority of the Board of Directors. Two of the directors whom he got to ally themselves were Walter Lutgen, a member of the firm of August Belmont & Co., and Cornelius Vanderbilt, a director of the Interborough Company and close to Belmont. It is currently believed in Wall Street that it was through August Belmont that these two men were induced to side with Harriman against Fish.

And now that Belmont has ceased to lead in Interborough Metropolitan affairs Wall Street is asking if Mr. Ryan is not "punishing" Mr. Belmont for his services to Harriman.

Not Needed in Panama.

Mr. Shonts feels that his work as chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission is ended. Just before departing for Kansas City he said:

"My duty at Panama ended when the work was so organized that nothing remained to be done except the execution of the contract with responsible contractors to build the canal. I accepted the duty of clearing up the numerous complications in which, when I took charge, the work was involved, organized its executive, engineering, and operating departments, and superintended the plans for construction. I never contemplated the supervision of the construction. My work went only from chaos to contract."

Mr. Belmont's friends insist his retirement as president of the Interborough Company is entirely voluntary, and that it is prompted solely by a desire to secure the strongest possible operating staff for the traction system, which he still remains as heavily interested in financially as ever before. In pursuance of the same desire, Mr. Belmont's friends say he has reconciled whatever differences he has had with John B. McDonald and with the co-operation of his associates in the financial control of the merged companies has chosen his former associate to the position of vice-president in charge of the new construction.

Glad to Get Shonts.

A prominent Interborough official said that all the directors of the company were greatly gratified over securing a man of Mr. Shonts' wide and successful experience. It was considered of

great importance, some said, to have a man of such comprehensive knowledge and keen perception devote himself to the solution of present and future traction problems.

Mr. McDonald's connection with the company in an important official capacity also is gratifying to the directors. Mr. McDonald made a successful bid of \$35,000,000 for the construction of the first subway and then associated himself with Mr. Belmont, the latter financing the undertaking, and Mr. McDonald supervising the work of construction. A year and a half ago they separated, McDonald associating himself with the Metropolitan system which proposed competing with the Interborough for the new subways. On the merger of the two systems a year ago Mr. McDonald was made a director of the merged company, but he has held no other official position with it.

His re-association in close co-operation with Mr. Belmont, it was said, was brought about by the business interests of both men.

Big Deal in Traction.

"With Mr. Shonts bringing new ideas to bear on the situation," an Interborough-Metropolitan official said, "with Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan to shape its fiscal policy, with William Barclay Parsons as chief consulting engineer, Mr. McDonald in charge of new construction work, Mr. Bryan to operate the subway and elevated lines, and Mr. Vreeland in charge of the surface lines, the company has an organization that is undoubtedly more efficient than that of any other traction company in the world. It should be entirely adequate to solve the difficult problems presented by the traction situation in this city."

The company will bid on the two new subway routes adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission and undoubtedly whatever other routes are decided upon. Construction of the two routes decided upon will entail an expense estimated from \$37,000,000 to \$42,000,000, the cost of the interbridge subway loop being estimated at \$12,000,000, and that of the Lexington Avenue line from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Whether or not

the company will compete for the Brooklyn subway, it is said, is a matter for future consideration and will depend largely upon Mr. Shonts's view of the situation. At any rate the company certainly will bid for the construction of all the subways in Manhattan and the Bronx.

It is considered likely also that Mr. Shonts will be associated with Mr. Belmont in the construction of the Cape Cod canal, although it is not definitely known that the matter has been discussed between them up to the present time. Mr. Shonts' experience is thus, however, considered likely, in view of his close association with Belmont, who is to finance the canal, and Mr. Parsons, who is the engineer in charge, to bring about co-operation among them in the Massachusetts enterprise.

Hard Problem for Shonts.

The friends of Mr. Shonts previously quoted had this to say regarding the new president's ideas on the local transportation situation:

"Mr. Shonts said that the problem of comfortably and speedily moving the millions of people a day in practically two flights, one up and the other down town, was, from a railroad man's point of view, most interesting. He pointed out that in no other city as large as New York did like conditions prevail.

"Here are three of the city's great passenger transportation machines, the elevated, the subway, and the great web of surface lines that have been combined under one control, and plans for thoroughly adapting them to the use of the public are yet to be developed.

"No work could be more fascinating to a railroad man than this, and no public service could be greater than perfecting it.

"The problems involved in the development of a great transportation system like this so as to accommodate the daily increasing and ever altering tides of travel and secure the future of this great estate, which includes some of the most valuable perpetual franchises now in existence, all seemed attractive to Mr. Shonts, to whom the difficulties are so stimulating."

THE SCOTCHING OF MRS. FISH

NEWSPAPER TALE DECLARES THAT THE OVERTHROW OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL WAS IN REVENGE FOR
SNUBBING HARRIMAN'S DAUGHTERS

A PIECE of personalism less pathetic but equally absorbing and, after another fashion, equally illustrative of current social conditions, has been published in the Eastern press, bearing upon the recent deposing of Stuyvesant Fish from the control of the Illinois Central. In many respects the story, which is reprinted herewith from the Chicago Tribune, bears many marks of plausibility; but in reading it, the fact must not be forgotten that it is to the interest of certain influential financial personages to make it appear that Mr. Fish was not deposed because he was honest or because he opposed the frauds and irregularities in the conduct of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Also, these same influences, as was shown in a recent inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission, have means of securing the publication in the press of information serviceable to their own cause.

"The truth is that it was the gloved hand of a Newport society leader that, metaphorically, took Mr. Jimmy Hyde by the ear and, later on, shook President Fish out of his influential position."

John the Baptist's head was cut off by command of King Herod—but it was done to please Salome, the King's step-daughter. The bloody Seven Years' War was declared by King Louis XV of France, but the real cause of that war was the vindictive resentment of Madame de Pompadour at being called "Queen Petticoat the First" by Frederick the Great.

And it was the resentful indignation, pique, and jealousy of certain conspicuous women of the fashionable '400' which precipitated the tremendous life-insurance scandals of the past year, and only a few weeks ago unseated the distinguished president of the Illinois Central Railroad. These women did not, to be sure, appear

on the witness stand in the recent financial investigations, nor did they sit in the directors' meeting of the railroad. But the truth is that it was the gloved hand of a Newport society leader that, metaphorically, took Mr. Jimmy Hyde by the ear and, later on, shook President Fish out of his influential position.

This remarkable society war which has led to such surprising results began with the famous fancy dress Louis Quinze ball given by young James H. Hyde, a ball which, in one way and another, has led to more far-reaching consequences than any other social entertainment ever given in the United States. One of the distinguished matrons invited to that ball was Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, and she, like other representative New York society women, was deeply angered by the precedence accorded to the French actress, Madame Rejane, by young Mr. Hyde. So deep was her anger that she incited her husband to pursue Mr. Hyde until he had destroyed his control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, driven him from the Union Pacific Railroad directorate, and ruined his entire financial position.

But not only in this affair was Mr. Harriman's titanic struggle for the control of the railroad and financial system of this country actually effected by woman's social aspirations. The pursuit of his goal led him later into a fight for the control of the Illinois Central Railroad, which would link together his vast transcontinental lines. To capture this railroad he had to depose Stuyvesant Fish, its president for twenty years. Two votes were needed to assure him a secure majority against Fish, and those were the votes of Colonel John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt. It happened that their wives were incensed by the pretensions of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish—the giver of monkey luncheons and freak entertainments—to assume the leadership of New York society in succession to Mrs. Astor. They assured the adherence of their husbands to the Harriman forces.

It is the old, old, and eternally interesting story of the personal charms, the jealousies and

rivalries of women directing the actions of simple man by devious and skilful methods from behind the scenes. It recalls that greatest of all epics, the Siege of Troy, the wanderings of Aeneas, and the creation of the Roman Empire, which all arose from the aspersion cast upon the beauty of Juno. Certainly the railroad system of the United States is not too small a thing to be compared to the whole empire of the ancient world. If you prefer a less heroic comparison, you may take the case of the Seven Years' War, which involved all Europe in bloodshed, because Frederick the Great had rashly described Madame de Pompadour as 'Queen Petticoat I,' as already mentioned.

Little did young Mr. Hyde dream of the momentous sequence of events that he was precipitating when he planned his celebrated fancy dress ball. He was then regarded with admiration as a youth who wore the most elaborate whiskers and the most gorgeous socks and waistcoats in New York, and at the same time conducted an insurance company with great profit to himself. He innocently regarded the giving of fancy dress balls and Arabian Nights' entertainments at the expense of the Equitable Society as of very great benefit to that institution.

The entertainment opened with a charming eighteenth-century dance, executed by young society girls dressed "à la Cadiz," with their partners costumed as Pierrots. This was followed by a ballet performed by Herr Conried's corps from the Metropolitan Opera House. After this came a comedy, entitled "Entre Deux Portes," acted by Madame Rejane and her company. The author had very cleverly, as he thought, written the play around Mr. Hyde's party, and the characters in the piece were all supposed to be returning from the very fete where the piece was acted. Needless to say, he missed the deepest significance of it all.

After the comedy the trumpets sounded, and on the floor Beneath a supper was served for the six hundred guests. The supper room had been transformed into a representation of a beautiful Versailles garden, with rustic chairs, arbors, rose-colored lights, trellises, vines, and turf. The servants were in costumes of the period—white wigs, red-and-blue uniforms, and white silk stockings.

Now occurred the fatal deed. Young Mr. Hyde, with a magnificent air, wearing knee breeches and his most exquisite stockings, led Madame Rejane, the actress, to the place of honor, on his right hand, at the head of the supper table. Among the dignified matrons who were forced to give place to the actress was Mrs. Edward H. Harriman. Her breast was torn with mortification, indignation, and resentment, which she was totally unable to express at the time, but which, for that reason, she vented with all the more vigor when she had an opportunity to do so. The other women guests included Astors, Vanderbilts, Burdens, Livingstons, Whitehouses, Ise-lins, Riveses, and others bearing the most famous names in Knickerbocker society. Of the gravest importance was the presence there of

Madame Waddington, the American wife of a former French ambassador to England, and of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the wife of a former American ambassador to France. In the light of their official experience and dignity they appreciated to the full the bitter humiliation of having to give place to a play actress.

It is said that the bitter strictures of Madame Waddington upon the affair first claimed the attention of officials of the Equitable who were not present at this and other extravagances of young Mr. Hyde and led to the action of President Alexander, who exposed the mismanagement of the company by its youthful chief stockholder. But other prominent women were not less severe in their comments upon the gorgeous and unhappily planned ball, and among them perhaps the most vigorous was Mrs. Edward H. Harriman.

Mr. Harriman had already cast an eagle eye upon Mr. Hydes' mismanagement of the Equitable Society, and had thought there might be a profitable opportunity for his intervention in that concern, but he was fully occupied with his immense transcontinental railroad system. Mrs. Harriman, however, learning of the situation, urged upon him the necessity of punishing a young man of Mr. Hyde's bad taste, and never allowed him a moment's rest until he had used all his power and intelligence to crush that upstart.

It was the information furnished by Mr. Harriman to the Frick committee that largely contributed to the exposure of Mr. Hyde's incompetency and gross mismanagement of the company. Mr. Hyde, himself, when before the committee of investigation, told how ruinous was Harriman's enmity to him:

Q. Did you have any interview with Mr. Harriman after the appointment of the Frick Committee in regard to the work of that Committee and its report?

A. Mr. Harriman led me to believe through a mutual friend that the report of that Committee would be very friendly to me, and did everything he could to dissuade me from selling my stock, at the same time doing everything on that Committee to knife me and destroy the value of the stock.

Q. Those are very serious statements.

A. Yes, sir; and I have had a good many sleepless nights to reflect on them, and long, sad days.

Q. You have said that he did what he could to injure you?

A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Is that based upon any fact that ever came to your knowledge directly, or upon statements made by others?

A. Both.

To sum up, Mr. Harriman succeeded in having Mr. Hyde deposed from the vice-presidency and the control of the company and in ruining his career as an active business man. From being one of the best known young men in social and business life in New York he has become a nobody,

Later in the year Harriman gave the carcass of Hyde a parting kick. At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Hyde was dropped from the Board of Directors by the instructions of Harriman, without a word of comment.

Now the war of allied social and business interests enters upon another phase. By the summer of 1906 Mr. Harriman was the greatest trancontinental railroad owner in the country. He controlled the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, and the latter road he connected with the Atlantic Coast by means of the Baltimore and Ohio, one of his most recent acquisitions. He then saw that the most desirable addition to his railroad system was the Illinois Central, which, running from Chicago to New Orleans, would bind together his other roads through the middle states. The Illinois Central derives great additional importance from the prospective completion of the Panama Canal, for it will be the great means of carrying freight between the middle states and the Canal by way of New Orleans.

In order to gain control of the Illinois Central Mr. Harriman had to oust from office its president, Stuyvesant Fish, who has held the position for twenty years. He is said to possess many admirable moral qualities, but he does not have the same power of extracting profit from a railroad as Mr. Harriman, and he is not for a moment capable of holding his own with him in a fight. Mr. Harriman and Mr. Fish had already clashed. Mr. Fish had objected to the methods of the committee appointed from within to 'whitewash' the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Mr. Harriman believes in 'whitewashing.' Mr. Fish was, therefore, thrown off the committee.

Mr. Harriman, after a long and intricate campaign, into which it would be tiresome to enter here, found six directors willing to depose Mr. Fish from the presidency of the road and give the control to him. Some supported him because they were closely allied with him in business and others simply because they believed the connec-

tion with the Harriman system would be beneficial to the road. Upon the Fish side five directors were definitely ranged. There remained two undecided directors—Colonel John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt. If they should go over to the Fish side victory would perch there.

Now, as everybody knows, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish considers herself the rightful successor of the aged Mrs. William Astor as leader of New York society. In fact, she feels that she holds the scepter already. Mrs. Fish represents the lively set in society, the people who like to see something doing all the time and don't trouble about dignity. She has been associated with Mr. Harry Lehr in devising monkey luncheons, dog parties, and things like that, and has even been credited with an intention to give a bathing-suit luncheon. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. William Astor and the most beautiful young woman in New York society, is shocked at the idea that Mrs. Fish should aspire to be leader. She knows that the position belongs to her if she cares to claim it. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a very clever and attractive young matron, who has won distinct fame by entertaining an emperor's brother, is equally opposed to Mrs. Fish.

Seeing this state of affairs, the ingenious Mr. Harriman tactfully suggested to Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt that anything which diminished the wealth and prestige of the Fish family would be a nail in the coffin of the over-weening social ambition of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. At the following meeting of the Board of Directors, John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt voted with the Harriman side, and Stuyvesant Fish was summarily deposed from the office of president of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Thus the gentle hand of woman which rocks the cradle and rules the world helped to place Mr. Harriman in control of \$1,700,000,000 of securities and 23,000 miles of railroad.

As It Striketh Solomon.

A sneaking fellow is despised of all men; but the square deal delighteth a wise ruler.

Much labor is the price of success; but the eight-dollar clerk leaveth the dust on many boxes.

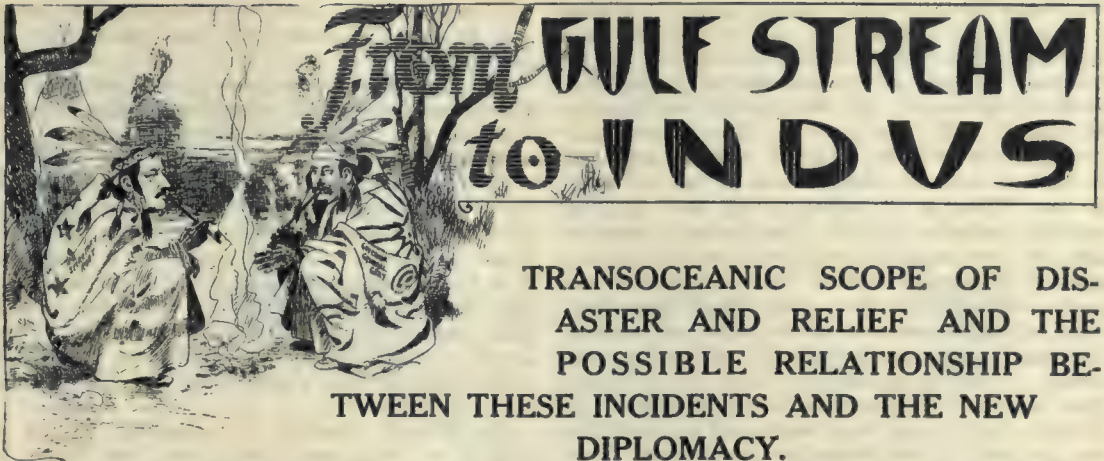
A comely stenographer is a delight to the eye; but gaudy raiment and a dirty neck are abominations.

A wise secretary knoweth discretion. Yea, and a silent tongue is his also.

A dreamer believeth in dreams and spendeth liberally; but whoso saveth the half of his earnings, happy is he.

There is a bank that seemeth safe unto a man; but the directors thereof are members of the Stock Exchange.

—Business Monthly Magazine.



HEAP BIG SMOKE
—Adapted from Philadelphia North American

TRANSOCEANIC SCOPE OF DIS- ASTER AND RELIEF AND THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP BE- TWEEN THESE INCIDENTS AND THE NEW DIPLOMACY.

Kingston, China, and Afghanistan

ONE of the distinguishing features of the Roosevelt administration is said to be its indifference to precedent. Wherever the President believes that a useful end can be accomplished without regard to form or custom, he appears to proceed directly to his goal along the shortest possible course. This he did when he sanctioned, or inspired, the journey of Secretary Root to South America, just as he had done already in so conspicuous a manner when he interfered in behalf of peace between Russia and Japan; and now observers are pointing to another instance of the same line of action in the visit of Secretary Root to Canada.

The Secretary's visit came with peculiar timeliness at a moment when the unhappy tragedy at Kingston temporarily shocked the friendly feelings between the United States and England and when the relations between the United States and Japan were, for a short time, at so critical a stage as to suggest the possible test of the relative friendship between Britain and the United States and Britain and Japan.

MINISTER BRYCE'S OPPORTUNITY

O'Connor Says It Means Settlement of the Irish Question.

Fortunately for the higher cause of international cordiality and peace, Great Britain

has seen fit to send to the United States as her ambassador a man who appears to care as little for precedent and form as does the administration of President Roosevelt. Said a dispatch to the New York World concerning Ambassador Bryce:

London.—T. P. O'Connor sees in the appointment of Mr. Bryce to Washington the psychological moment for the Irish cause.

"Before Mr. Bryce has been three months in the great position in Washington, for which he is so admirably fitted," prophesies Mr. O'Connor, he will realize even more than he does now that every English Minister is responsible for two things—first, that the Irish policy must begin by a computation of the enormous strength which the millions of free and prosperous Irish in America and their almost fanatical devotion to the fatherland lends to the movement at home; second, that the achievement which the present moment offers to British statesmanship in imperishable work for England, the British Empire and the United States, as well as Ireland, is in the settlement of the Irish question."

RED TAPE SLOW FOR ROOT

Secretary of States Goes to Canada Ostensibly Only for Pleasure.

Secretary Root's impatience of conventional methods of statecraft is reflected in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Washington.—Secretary Root's visit to Canada is purely social. He goes to Ottawa to return the visit made to Washington last year by

the Right Honorable Earl Grey, governor general of his majesty's dominions, but is likely to meet the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister, and talk a little business in the smoking-room after dinner. Sir Wilfrid is very anxious to talk with Mr. Root, and Mr. Root is very anxious to talk with Sir Wilfrid, but the etiquette of nations will not permit them to say so, or to do so. There is no objection to their meeting socially, however, and Mr. Root leaves a hundred and one very important matters of business on his desk at the Department of State and goes all the way to Ottawa just for a lark. Earl Grey came to Washington last year in the same way and for the same reason, and, while his visit was purely social, it was impossible to keep his conversations with the President and Secretary Root from drifting into several very important subjects that are involved in our relations with Canada. Earl Grey came down to Washington to bring a picture of Benjamin Franklin, which he presented to the government of the United States, and it is now hanging in the White House at Washington, but Mr. Root's visit to Ottawa hasn't even that much of an excuse.

There are a half a dozen matters pending between Canada and the United States, which both countries would like to have settled as early as possible, and if Mr. Root and Sir Wilfrid Laurier could get together they could close them up with very little difficulty, but, as Canada is not an independent nation, everything has to be done through the Right Honorable Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., royal high commissioner for the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain; the Right Honorable, the Earl of Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies; the Right Honorable Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and his majesty's ambassador at Washington. This makes a very long road, and by the time a communication has reached the embassy here from Ottawa, the paper on which it is written is almost worn out by handling. Then the reply has to go back the same way, through all that circumlocution, and you will appreciate that it is a most unsatisfactory way to do business.

CONSULTATION WITH CANADA.

Secretary Root Repeats the Experiences of His South American Tour.

Something of the ends which Secretary Root sought to accomplish by his "informal" visit is shown in the following from the New York Times:

Ottawa, Ontario.—Elihu Root's visit to Canada came to an abrupt finish this afternoon. His return was rendered imperative on account of the Jamaica complication, but his visit would have been curtailed in any case by the sudden illness of Lady Victoria Grenfell, the eldest daughter of Earl Grey, who is now on a visit to

this country. Mr. Root was entertained at luncheon by the Canadian Club just before his departure.

Mr. Root delivered a speech, in which he dwelt chiefly upon the good relations existing between Canada and the United States for the past ninety years.

He paid his first visit to Canada, he said, forty years ago, and had kept in touch with its development ever since. In conclusion, he asked those present to join with him in a sentiment "to the Canadian settlers in New England and the American settlers in the Canadian West. May they with loyal memory do honor to the lands of their birth; may they ever with loyal citizenship do God's service to the countries of their adoption."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on proposing a vote of thanks to Secretary Root, said that when he [Sir Wilfrid] wanted a restorative for ill-health he went to the United States, and when Secretary Root wanted a restorative he visited Canada. So that if the two countries could not have trade reciprocity they had it in invalids. [Laughter.] The Premier, in conclusion, highly complimented Secretary Root.

Mr. Root pointed out that differences would arise between the two countries.

"But let us school ourselves and teach our children," he said, "to believe that whatever differences arise, different understandings as to the facts on different sides of the boundary line, the effect of different environment, different points of view rather than intentional or conscious unfairness, are at the best differences."

In a glowing peroration he called upon the two nations, pursuing the same ideals of liberty and justice, to do "their work side by side for the peace and righteousness of the world in peace with each other."

THIS ANGERED SWETTENHAM

Kingston Merchant Said to Have Been the Cause of the Letter to Davis.

While even the feeling of his own Government was much aroused by the action of the governor of Jamaica during the earthquake days, the following suggests that, perhaps, the official had some provocation, or sincerely thought he had:

New York.—The Hamburg-American steamship Prinz August Wilhelm has arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, having on board fifty-three passengers from that port and ten of the crew of the steamer Prinz Waldemar, which went ashore off Kingston Harbor during the earthquake. The vessel is a total wreck and can not possibly be saved.

Kingston newspapers on board gave what purported to be the real cause of Governor Swettenham's anger, and which led up to the sending

by him, to Admiral Davis, of the letter that has caused so much discussion.

According to the newspaper accounts, Eugene Magnus, the head of the firm of J. E. Crosswell & Co., had applied to the British commander of troops at Kingston for help and had been refused, with the remark that he had better get help

"Don't you know they are American marines helping you?"

"Yes, thank God," replied Mr. Magnus, "and I wish there were more of them."

The Governor became very angry, rode away, and soon after the letter, which caused all the trouble, was received by Admiral Davis.



BACK TO THE WOODSHED.

—Duluth News-Tribune.

elsewhere. Mr. Magnus, shortly after, met an American lieutenant in command of a party of marines and appealed to him for help. This the lieutenant at once offered, and a number of the marines were told off to get the firm's safe, containing many valuables and important papers, from the wrecked store.

While they were engaged in the work Governor Swettenham passed on horseback and said to Mr. Magnus:

GREAT BRITAIN'S APOLOGY

Sir Edward Grey Disavows Governor Swettenham's Act.

Great Britain's prompt apology for Governor Swettenham's conduct was told as follows by the Associated Press:

Washington.—The text of Great Britain's

formal apology, sent to the State Department, of the United States for the unseemly behavior of Governor Swettenham of Jamaica toward Admiral Davis, was made public by Mr. Bacon, the acting Secretary of State. It was written by Esme Howard, the British Charge d'Affaires, by direction of Sir Edward Grey, the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It said:

"British Embassy,

"Washington, January 21.

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you, under instructions received to-day from his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that his Majesty's Government is causing official inquiries to be made as to the authenticity of a letter which appeared in the public press this morning and purporting to be written by the Governor of Jamaica and addressed to Admiral Davis, commanding the United States squadron lately in Jamaican waters.

"Sir Edward Grey desires me to say that while he is so far dependent on the press only for information with regard to this incident, he deeply regrets if the published text proves correct, that a British official should have addressed such a letter to the gallant admiral who had rendered valuable assistance to British subjects at a time of great suffering and distress, and that he is certain that his feeling of regret is shared by every one in Great Britain.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,

"ESME HOWARD."

This letter is regarded by the Administration as more than amends. If Great Britain had ignored the incident, after Mr. Haldane's telegram to Secretary Root and the President's reply, the United States would have been satisfied. Although it is likely that the British Foreign Office will again refer to the matter when it gets its own reports on the Swettenham-Davis affair, the State Department is indifferent about it.

"I WISH I COULD FORGET IT"

First New Yorker to Arrive from Earthquake City Tells of the Horrors.

Some of the details of the Kingston disaster, showing the extent to which it differed from or was parallel to that of San Francisco, were printed in the New York World as follows:

Max Magnus, the first New Yorker to reach this city from Kingston since the earthquake, arrived recently on the steamship Baker, of the United Fruit Company's line.

On the same ship were S. D. Curtis, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; G. A. Ingalls, of Rouse's Point, N. Y., and John D. Avil, of No. 4430 Market Street, Philadelphia, all of whom came from Kingston also.

Mr. Magnus came ashore wearing trousers cal-

culated for tropical wear, a red woolen vest given him by an officer of the steamship Port Kingston, a light jacket and a cap which he had begged on the voyage to New York. He carried a papier-mache suit-case, which he had bought with \$1.97 out of a small loan he managed to negotiate along the way, and he had an umbrella which had been lent to him between Kingston and Port Antonio by a passenger who never came back to claim it. In the suit-case were a tooth-brush and a suit of pajamas, which, with a gold watch, completed the list of earthly possessions with which Mr. Magnus set foot on Pier 1. He shivered in the keen January blast.

"It was the most fearful sight I have ever seen!" he exclaimed repeatedly, in describing his experience to a World reporter at his home at No. 86 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, after spending most of the morning at a Broadway clothing store. "I have experienced the certain expectation of death. I can't tell to this moment how I got out alive; and no words could possibly describe the scenes of death and suffering which I saw in the streets of Kingston.

"Did I get any photographs? Why, I didn't even get my clothes, didn't save a thing but my watch. Lost all my money and everything. But even if I had had money or a camera, I never should have thought of taking pictures.

"I wish I could forget it now; I wish I could stop talking about it. A person might thoughtlessly say that he wished he had been in Kingston with a camera on the day after the earthquake but he wouldn't. It was a sight to make the strongest heart sick.

Shaken Out of a Nap.

"I had been invited on Monday afternoon, the day of the earthquake, to go out to Hope Gardens, about six miles from the city. Mr. Curtis and Mr. Ingalls went, but I was kept in town by a headache and went upstairs to take a nap. I was at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, where a considerable number of Americans were staying.

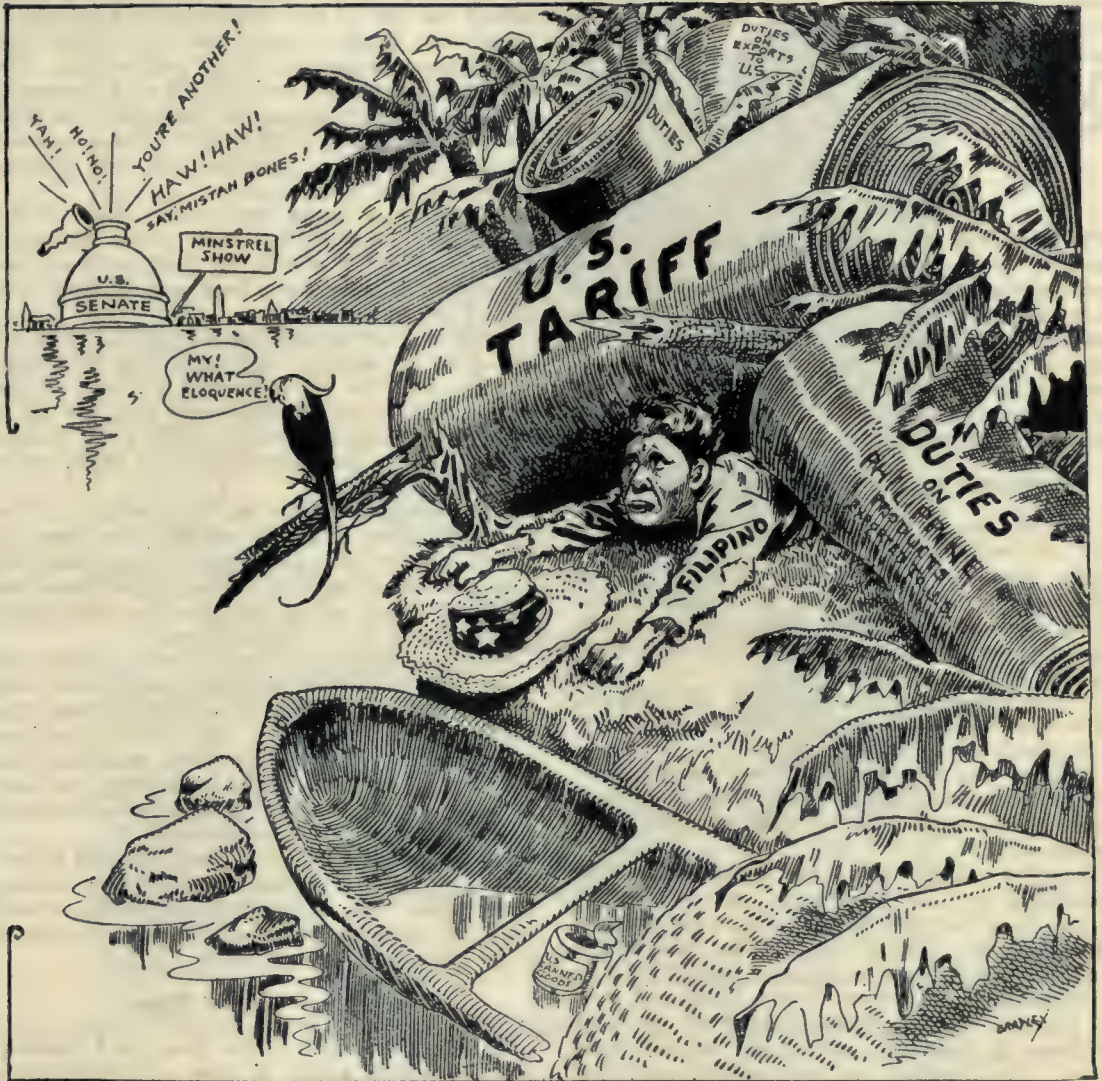
"The first thing I knew I was awakened by the ceiling coming down. Why it didn't hit me I don't know. I jumped out of bed in a hurry and went out into the hall to see what was the matter.

"The floors there were rocking like the deck of a boat. I realized what was doing then and I became convinced that my time had come. I thought for sure I was standing face to face with death.

"In that minute I saw every act I'd done and recalled every word I had said in my whole life.

"My clothes consisted only of a pair of light summer trousers, a thin shirt and a pair of shoes which I had left on when I lay down, and I started toward my room to see whether I could get some more. I also wanted to save some business papers if possible. Just as I reached the door and grabbed by watch off the dresser, which happened to be near the door, bang! the four walls fell and buried everything!

"You can see me executing a few swift jumps



WELL, THERE ARE OTHER ISLANDS—
That Want Relief, and They Wouldn't Snub Their Helpers, Either.

—Chicago News.

down the stairs after that. I was fortunate to get out, for the hotel was reduced to a pile of ruins and many of the guests were buried in the wreck.

"At least six Americans were known to have been killed there at the time I left for New York on Tuesday afternoon.

"I rushed out into the street, clad as I was, and wandered aimlessly about the streets for thirty minutes without knowing what I was doing. The scene about the city was enough to rob any man of his senses. People half buried in the wreckage were screaming and moaning for help. Up one street and down another it was the same—one terrible tale of mortal agony.

Tortured by Fire.

"Then fire broke out about thirty minutes after the first shock in a King Street rumshop, and we heard the cries of people pinned in the wreckage as the flames drew closer and closer to them and finally burned them to death. Parties were at work clearing away in places and trying to extricate the unfortunates. But what could they do? The work was too big. It was more than a whole army of rescuers could have performed successfully just then.

Natives Prayed Instead of Worked.

"I want to mention one thing particularly. I saw able-bodied men, big black natives of Jamaica, kneeling in rows along the curbs praying instead of working. There were hundreds of them, thousands probably, doing nothing at all. It made my blood boil to see them when there was so much to be done.

"And concerning the condition of Kingston after the earthquake, it seemed to me that there was plenty for all hands to do.

"There was a good deal of criticism of Governor Swettenham for the way things were managed, and a good deal of talk of graft, even before we left.

"And I should say, from what I saw, that help from the American navy, or the German navy, or any old navy, ought to have been acceptable, without stopping to consider whether it was proffered by a foreign nation or not.

"I came to my senses after a while and tried to find my way up Harbor Street to the store of Isaac S. Brandon, where my sample cases were. Mr. Brandon had been a lifelong friend and I was worried on his account also, because I knew that he must have been in his store at the time of the shock. But it was useless. I was stopped by great piles of debris. In places Harbor Street was nearly obliterated, and all along it was lined with the bodies of the dead and wounded.

"Then I went to Mr. Brandon's house, on South Camp Street, in the residence district. It is true that few people were killed in the residence district, but many of the houses were shaken down, and I found Mrs. Brandon and her child in hysterics, sitting in front of what had once been their home, with their faces in their

hands. They begged me to go and search for Mr. Brandon again, and I turned toward the city once more.

Driven to the Water by Fire.

"The fire had spread so that I had to follow the streets along the water-front, and when I had reached the center of town I was driven out on a wharf by the heat. From there a negro canoed me out to the steamship Port Kingston, which was lying in the harbor and which had been made a temporary refuge and hospital. The decks of the vessel were covered with dozens of moaning human beings, in the most frightful state of mutilation. The ship's doctors, assisted by the crew, were operating on the victims, mostly without anesthetics.

"Then I was rowed over to the Arno, of the Royal Steamship Packet Line, where the scene was the same. I should say that on these two vessels there must have been one hundred and twenty-five patients.

"And I want to say that a tribute is due the officers of the Arno for the work they did. Captain Young, who was ashore at the time of the shock, died in the hospital next day, but First Officer Macauley and Second Officer J. H. Hodges are entitled to unlimited praise for their heroic work.

"Macauley saved the big No. 2 wharf of the steamship line. The fire swept down upon it, but Macauley took his vessel up so close and gave the wharf such a wetting down from the powerful steam pumps that the fire went back and lay down like a whipped dog.

"The steward of the Arno—I wish I knew his name—had a cut on his head two inches long and was bleeding profusely, but he bandaged the wounds of sixty patients, and did it as well as any surgeon, before he attended to himself at all. And after he had fixed himself up, he went around making sure that everybody had enough tea and crackers to be comfortable.

"Everybody turned to on the Arno and helped take care of the injured. A German doctor, whose name was something like Bieber, went from the Arno to the Port Kingston and back again, giving his services.

Kingston a Charnel House.

"I spent the night on the Arno, and Tuesday morning landed again in hope of finding some trace of Mr. Brandon. The fire had died down, although it broke out again in the afternoon among the coal pockets and was burning fiercely when we left Kingston about 4 o'clock. I walked up Harbor Street again and got within a few blocks of Mr. Brandon's store, but could not get any further. The sight was too sickening. The street was strewn with the dead, mangled, and burned. The odor of burned human flesh and of rum could be smelt as far as one could see.

"The entire business portion of Kingston had been shaken down and burned. King, Harbor, and Port Royal Streets had been obliterated, the stores along them demolished. Port Royal, the

port of Kingston, was under twenty or thirty feet of water, and only the tips of the guns on the fortifications showed.

"Most of the buildings were two-story brick and frame structures, and came down at the first shake.

"There was no panic, so far as I saw, but

and everybody said that he was dead. A negro took me to a spot near where the store ought to have been and pointed out a human figure burned to a crisp.

"That's Mr. Brandon," he said.

"I don't know whether it was or not, having no means whatever of knowing. But I was satis-



ONE "HELPING" HAND THAT WE HOPE WILL NOT BE IN EVIDENCE.

—International Syndicate.

there was lots of talk of looting. The safe of the Myrtle Bank Hotel was rifled of \$7000, part of which, I'm sorry to say, was the money which I didn't have time to wait for. The police protection was altogether inadequate.

"It is foolish for Sir Alexander Swettenham to say—but that's a subject I wasn't going to talk about.

"The first police estimate of the dead was 1200 and the second, issued on Tuesday afternoon, 2000.

"Everybody in Kingston knew Mr. Brandon

fied that Mr. Brandon was dead, and so I began to think about getting word to my relatives in New York.

"I went back to the Arno and was taken to Morant Bay, from which I drove to Holland Bay. There I filed a cable message, which, I am told, was one of the first direct messages to reach New York after the disaster. It got here on Thursday morning.

"On getting back to the Arno again I learned that the steamship Bella was about to leave

Kingston for Philadelphia, by way of Port Antonio, Jamaica. I applied for a passage and was received, in spite of having no money and no clothes to speak of. When we reached Port Antonio I found that the steamship Baker was due to leave in an hour direct for New York, and I changed boats.

"I had a few cuts on my hands, but the sea air healed them. Since reaching New York I have been busy most of the time buying a new outfit of clothing. Everything I have on from head to foot is new."

Curtis and Ingalls Saved Clothes.

Mr. Curtis and Mr. Ingalls were at Hope Gardens when the shock came and drove to town as fast as they could. They also had been stopping at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, but had rooms in a different part of the house. The front walls only fell out, leaving their rooms exposed, and they were able to hire a negro to climb up and recover for them some of the most valuable of their possessions. Mr. Ingalls described the streets in the vicinity of the hotel as a tangle of fallen wires, wrecked woodwork, and dismembered walls.

When Messrs. Curtis and Ingalls were informed of Governor Swettenham's action in regard to the American sailors, they expressed themselves as very much shocked at the bad taste as well as the unwisdom of the Governor's course.

"When we left," said Mr. Curtis, "the city was certainly in need of some one to regulate things. At that time bodies were still lying in the streets and the city was in a terrible condition. There was urgent need of cool and wise action on the part of our ships' officers and men, and that they were not permitted to carry out their plans was certainly a blunder."

Mr. Curtis said that many of the white residents of Kingston were taken aboard the steamship Port Kingston by a launch which passed back and forth from Pier 1 in command of R. Bashel, first officer of the ill-fated Princess Victoria Luise, which went ashore on the rocks off Jamaica a short time ago.

"At the time of the earthquake," said Mr. Curtis, "Mr. Bashel was in the offices of the German Consulate. The walls were shaken in and Bashel was buried, but dug his way out of the wreckage and started for the water-front. At Pier 1 he found the launch and took charge of it. Although he was bruised in body so that it was torture for him to move, and although his clothing hung in shreds, he stuck to the launch and piloted her several times back and forth. The fact that the launch was performing this duty was passed around quietly among the whites of the city.

Wounded Piled Three Deep.

"Just as one launch load was going aboard the Port Kingston a great banana barge came alongside with wounded negroes piled three deep on it. Immediately the sympathies of the officers

were aroused and the Port Kingston was turned into a floating hospital. During the night fifteen of the patients died and the doctors performed thirteen amputations.

"When we left the Port Kingston three sailors were tied in the rigging as a punishment for looting. We went to Port Antonio on the Admiral Sampson, bound for Boston, and at Port Antonio changed to the Baker."

According to Messrs. Curtis and Ingalls, there were four shocks—one at 3.30 o'clock Monday afternoon, one at 8.30 in the evening, a third at 2.30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the last, the most violent of all, on Tuesday-noon at 12.05.

At Port Antonio Mr. Ingalls heard of a little church which was to have been dedicated on Wednesday. Some women were in it, making final preparations, and one of them had put her babe to sleep in a corner. When the people recovered from the shake-up and searched the ruins, they found the babe sleeping peacefully, screened from the stones that had fallen by a piece of stout board.

Mr. Avil, the fourth passenger on the Baker, is president of the Avil Publishing Company of Philadelphia. He gave the following account of his experiences:

"Up to the Saturday before the earthquake I stayed at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, but was dissatisfied and moved to the Knutesford Park Hotel, a short distance out of Kingston. When the first shock came I was preparing to take a nap. The washstand and chairs in my room played tag with one another. I was hurled from my bed to the floor.

"In the hallway I could hear the screams of the women guests, who were running around in their night robes, this being the siesta hour in Jamaica. Taking two of them by the arms, we hurried to the street.

"Buildings were falling all around us. The wires of the electric cars had become cross-circuited and were enveloped in blue flame.

"To add to the horror of the situation, negroes were running wildly about the streets; women and children were kneeling, praying to crucifixes which they held in their hands.

"The best description of the scene could be summed up in a few words—'Hell transplanted.'

"The Knutesford was a wooden structure. The plaster and chandeliers were all destroyed, but the framework stood.

"The next morning all of the white people were taken aboard the Port Kingston, which lay in the harbor.

"While I stood on the pier there were five amputations, with no other instrument or preparation than those which the doctors had grabbed hurriedly as they left their homes.

"Half an hour after the earthquake fire started. It was then that all white people were ordered to the Port Kingston, as it was feared that the blacks in their panic would do harm to the women and children."



THE BIG STICK PARADE.

—New York World.

Apropos of the Recent Victory of Emperor William in the German Elections.

HEAVIEST QUAKE EVER RECORDED

South Seas Tossed About for Three Hours by Prodigious Submarine Upheaval.

How widely the seismic disturbances continue to extend is indicated, to some extent, in the following from the New York World:

San Francisco.—For three hours the seismographs at Apia were agitated by a series of earth shocks more violent than ever before known so far as records show.

The center of the disturbance, it is estimated by the German scientists in charge of the station, was about nine hundred miles south of Apia.

News of this earthquake, which occurred December 21, is brought here by the Australian liner Ventura, whose commander learned of it through Captain Allen, of the steamer Maori, which plies between Apia and Pago Pago.

The region indicated in the dispatch as the center of disturbance is in the broad South Pacific Ocean on a line between Australia and Chili, about 2300 miles, say, from Brisbane. The ocean is more than 7000 miles wide at that approximate latitude, and nearly six miles deep, or, to be accurate, 30,882 feet deep, not far from Sunday or Raoul Island.

It is the deepest known water in the world except one spot near Guam, where the soundings show 30,920 feet.

The deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean is just northwest of Porto Rico, in what is known as the Porto Rico Deep. The greatest depth there is 27,360 feet, a little more than five miles.

While no reports have been received to show that this earthquake has cost any human life or done damage above the surface of the sea to islands or mainlands, it belongs to the series of convulsions which have wrecked San Francisco and Valparaiso, indicating a tremendous collapse of the earth's crust.

This latest cataclysm undoubtedly has already wrought highly important changes in the ocean currents, and changes which may even affect the continents later.

GREATEST DISASTER IN HISTORY

It Would Certainly Occur if an Earthquake Ever Shook New York.

"Wouldn't it be awful if New York were stricken by an earthquake?" is a question asked once, at least, by every inhabitant of this city, since the catastrophe at Kingston. But few persons who have asked the question have tried to picture the terrible consequences that would follow the upheaval of the earth on Manhattan, such as occurred in Jamaica. Gotham's buildings average seven stories in height, which includes every dwelling and shack in the city. The main skyscraper belt extends from the Battery to Leonard Street, and here the average height,

taking into account the old-fashioned shops and warehouses along the rivers, is not far from ten stories. If it became necessary, for instance, owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, to have everything next to the ground the activities which are now piled on top of each other in the cloud ticklers would spread over hundreds of square miles. The skyscrapers in the Broadway district and in Wall Street are the really altitudinous structures, averaging twenty stories. There are now piles of structural steel and masonry towering to the height of twenty-five and thirty stories, a forty-story building is being erected and a fifty-story tower has been planned. Counting the area of Manhattan Island as twenty miles, and multiplying the ground space by the number of stories, allowing for the intersecting streets and avenues, some idea may be reached of how much space would be required for New York overhead, provided it were necessary to place it on a plane. Some idea may also be had of what terrible havoc a severe earthquake would cause were the big structures in the business district to totter and tumble. Statistics give some expression to the magnitude of the skyscrapers which have recently been built or are undergoing construction. The Singer Building, at Broadway and Cortlandt Street, for instance, which is three times as high as the tall spire of old Trinity Church and more than twice as high as the Flatiron Building, is to have forty-one stories. The area of all its floors combined will be almost 42,000 square feet. Naturally the occupants of the gigantic buildings are perturbed since the Kingston disaster. The other afternoon a crowd of manufacturers were discussing the quake at Kingston. A broker said: "Well, I am on the ground floor, and I always feel safe." "I am on the nineteenth floor," said an officer of the Crucible Steel Company of America. In the event of an earthquake you would get all the brick and the roof, while, on the other hand, I would be killed, too; but the fellow who falls from the fifth or tenth story would surely meet the same fate as the man in the offices next to the roof."—New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

FAMINE THREATENS CHINA

Believed That Four Million Souls May Perish of Starvation.

Earthquakes are, apparently, but one phase of the phenomenal changes which have been going on thruout the earth since some time prior to the San Francisco disaster. Floods, droughts, electrical storms, volcanic eruptions, and many other unusual phenomena have followed each other in almost disheartening succession, and each of these has had its dire consequences to the human



STILL KEEPING HIM UP NIGHTS.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

race. Witness the following from an article by Captain Walter Kirton in the New York Times:

There is absolute unanimity on the part of both Chinese and foreign witnesses that the famine is only beginning, and that extreme conditions will set in after the Chinese New Year, which comes at the beginning of February. The first figures given by the missionaries in the district stated that some 10,000,000 people would be more or less affected in the famine area, but it is not presumed that this immense multitude will be starving. His Excellency Tuan Fang agrees with the estimate of 4,000,000, and this takes no account of numbers who have migrated to the south nor of those congregated around the walled cities in the famine area.

At Nanking, the ancient capital of China and the Viceroy's seat of government, it is estimated that 800,000 refugees are already collected in the vicinity of the nine cities of the viceroyalty. All these refugees are on the verge of starvation, and must perish, it is to be feared, unless fed by the Government or by public charity. But they are only a tithe of the remainder who have not been able to get away from the vicinity of their aforetime homes, where their crops and their all have been ruined and destroyed by the exceptional floods of last summer, when the country—as far as the eye could see—was one huge lake, dotted only by the artificial dykes and

other protuberances upon which the villagers erect their simple habitations. Twenty per cent of the people are eating only gruel, and many of this number have only one meal per day. Their donkeys, sheep, and dogs, as well as the hogs, are eaten. Now the people, with that wonderful patience of the Chinese, are settling down to their long waiting, waiting for the survival of the fittest; waiting to see who will be alive to reap the rice crops sown since the floods abated, but which will not be reapeable till June next—waiting with that philosophical despair which only the Oriental is capable of.

What is the cost of keeping these people alive? It is stated that in the great, but infinitely lesser, famine in the province of Shantung of a few years ago—Shantung is the province wherein are situate the concessions of Wei-hai-wei and Kiahou—the cost per month was ten cash—equal to about a farthing English or half a cent United States—per diem. It is known that the cost to-day will be much higher, possibly thirty cash, but even at the lower estimate, if the numbers concerned approximate 4,000,000, the daily expenditure would reach £4,000, while the period for which relief will have to be continued must extend over several months. Large sums amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars (Mexican dollars, equal to a half dollar United States or about 2s. English) are reported to have been spent already to cope with the first touch of the famine, but from all reports and from personal

knowledge the people are not as yet at hand-grips with the gaunt enemy.

Another menace is contained by the existence of the huge concentration camps in various centers. With tens of thousands of people congregated together, ill-clad and starving, in small mud hovels, the risk of a terrible epidemic breaking out is added to the unimaginable horrors of a famine. Apart from the necessity of providing medical attention for these camps, it would seem wise to endeavor to break them up as soon as possible by sending the people back to their homes. This, however, can not be done, unless assurance is forthcoming for the refugees that they will be fed. Such a course, moreover, would be beneficial, if practicable, because it would bring the people in touch with their farms and holdings again, and would permit of their paying attention to their next crop.

But it is not with the refugees who have been able to reach the vicinity of their more fortunate kind that we have so urgently to concern ourselves, but with those who have been unable to get away from the starvation area. It would obviously be useless to send money; there is nothing to buy. Thousands of bags of rice are being sent up, but it is open to doubt whether the bulk of this is not consumed at the fringe of the area. The Chinese, both officials and private citizens, are sending up large sums of money. The foreign residents of Shanghai have already subscribed a sum of \$25,000, and more subscriptions are coming in daily. But, as I before pointed out, such a sum as that is only sufficient to suffice for a few hours. A powerful general committee has been formed, and every arrangement that can be made is being made to secure the proper administration of relief.

But all such efforts are puerile unless outside help be forthcoming. The Chinese Government, with the best will in the world, can do little—in view of its depleted resources—to aid its own people. The foreigner in China, with the best will in the world, is unable to effect a tittle of what he would like to do. And daily the grim strife grows more intense, and daily we hear tales that curdle the blood far more than the stories of hot combat.

AMEER VISITS INDIA

Splendid Reception Given Afghanistan Ruler by British Viceroy.

Beyond the range of the Chinese famine is another field where famine is frequent and political complications are almost an inevitable consequence. This field is India, on whose border the British are doing all that can be done to propitiate the favor of the ruler of Afghanistan. Said the Philadelphia North American:

Calcutta, January 19.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, is making his first visit

to India. Apart from its political importance as indicating the Afghan ruler's close friendship with the British Government, the visit is also of great interest to the vast Mahometan population of India, for he is one of the heads of the Moslem world.

A retinue of 1500 persons accompanies the Ameer, whose baggage is carried by no fewer than 2000 camels. He entered India laden with presents for all with whom he is brought in official contact. The gift handed to the Viceroy for dispatch to the King is stated to be of great value.

On Monday next the Ameer will be received in the historic Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Public Audience, in the palace of Delhi, the great capital of the ancient Mogul empire.

The Diwan-i-Am forms part of the splendid collection of buildings which constituted the palace of the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan. It is now known as the Fort. Many of the buildings have vanished. The beautiful hall measures one hundred feet by sixty feet. The arcades of columns in their former days of grandeur must have presented a scene of "Arabian Nights" brilliance when the place was festooned with canopies and draperies of gorgeous brocades, which were relieved by the splendor of the King upon his jeweled "peacock throne" (now vanished) and the nobles who stood without the silver rail guarding the throne. A rich tent which used to stretch from one side was spread with costly carpets.

Meeting with the Viceroy.

The feature of the Ameer's visit up to the present was his meeting with the Viceroy, Lord Minto, at Agra, on Wednesday last, the ceremonies lasting a week.

On the first day Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, with his staff and all the principal guests, made a public entry into the city. On the second day the Viceroy entered in state. The Ameer arrived on the third day and was given a reception of extraordinary splendor. His camp was erected near Lord Kitchener's. As guards he had two officers and one hundred non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian infantry.

After the formal durbar, when Lord Minto welcomed the Ameer to India in the name of the King-Emperor, a grand review of 30,000 troops was held on the plains outside the city. At the review two divisions of infantry—native and British—were present, with eight cavalry regiments and over one hundred guns.

One of the chief objects of the Ameer's visit is to inspect the Indian native army and study its organization, administration, and equipment, with a view to reorganizing his own forces. He will visit the arsenals and military factories at Jubbulpore and Cawnpore.

Early in February the Ameer will have a few days' tiger shooting at Sohagpore. The most

remarkable experience of the tour, however, will be the sea trip from Bombay to Karachi. His Majesty has never seen the sea, and is said to be looking forward to his first voyage with considerable trepidation.

The Ameer's Personality.

Habibullah Khan, who is now in his thirty-fifth year, is an exceptionally tall man, with a typical Afghan face and dark, flashing eyes. In manner he is quiet and thoughtful and rather slow of speech. He has a fierce temper when aroused, and only a short time ago had one of

his leading generals blown from a cannon for a minor offense.

Though the Ameer has a passion for motor cars and photography, a medieval atmosphere still surrounds him. For example, three offenders were recently buried alive by his orders, and several criminals had their eyes gouged out. Four captured brigands were penned in cages and slung up in the principal thoroughfare of Kabul.

Like most Afghans, he is an excellent shot and devoted to big game shooting.

MORE DISASTERS FORETOLD.

PROPHETS AND PROPHETESSES UNITE IN DECLARING THAT THE ATLANTIC COAST WILL SLIDE INTO THE SEA AND FRISCO HAVE ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE

SUCH abnormal phenomena as the Kingston and San Francisco disasters have always served to incite to unusual activity the credulous side of humanity. They are accompanied or followed, almost invariably, by some such disclosures as the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

There is trouble in the cards for the United States in 1907. The prophets have shuffled the pack and begun to read. The month-old year, sitting across the table, is hearing some things that shock and frighten.

First, there comes Mme. de Thebes, god-daughter of Alexander Dumas, known as "the Pythoness of Paris," prophetess of many dire events that transpired as she said they would, and tells how New York is to be inundated by a sinking of the coast or by a tidal wave of size unprecedented in historic times. Then there follows Professor L. G. Key, descendant of the great Raphael, astrologer, who sees disastrous upheavals along the Pacific Coast during the latter part of this year and the first part of 1908. Astrology also tells of serious trouble in the national capital.

Coincidental with the prophecies of Mme. de Thebes, Key, and others who take the lines of the hand, the stars, or other means not recognized as

scientific for the basis of their predictions, there is given to the world the predictions of Hugh Clements, the English meteorologist, based on scientific data.

What makes all these forecasts of trouble uncanny is the fact that the persons making them have predicted similar events long before they occurred. Mme. de Thebes' prophecy of the San Francisco earthquake was given to the world long before this greatest disaster in history took place. The same event was foretold by Professor Key three years before last April, so long before the event, in fact, that people had almost forgotten the prediction. Clements has been forecasting recent earthquakes with almost as much certainty as the weather is prognosticated from day to day.

Mme. de Thebes also foretold the assassination of Queen Draga, of Servia, the Fair automobile tragedy, the manner of Boulanger's death, the death of Emile Zola, and the murder of the Marquis de Mores.

Are they right in their predictions for 1907? Mme. de Thebes' forecast for the year is outlined below by Sterling Heilig, special correspondent for the Sunday Record-Herald in Paris. In an interview with the woman whose predictions all Europe accepts as gospel, Mr. Heilig gives a first-hand impression of this remarkable seeress and her works.

DE THEBES' STARTLING FORECAST

French Seeress Makes Predictions of Wars, Earthquakes, and Other Great Catastrophes.

Paris, January 17.—“America? But your America is going into the ocean! Yes, in 1907! No, not the whole country, but there will be terrible upheavals, sinking along the Atlantic, fire and water, fire and water! But be comforted, not even cataclysms can check the triumphal march of the indomitable American people!”

The speaker was she who foretold the San Francisco earthquake; the extraordinary woman who rules the imaginations of half Paris-Brilliant; on whose tip great families change their councils, financiers their speculations, theatrical managers their pieces, and fair women their lovers—Mme. de Thebes, the Pythoness of Paris!

Protege of Dumas.

How she got her hold on Paris begins years ago, when Alexander Dumas fils was dabbling in astrology and chiromancy with the Chevalier d'Arpentigny.

One evening Dumas asked twelve physiologists of Faculty and Institute to dinner, and after dessert he passed them singly into a side room, where sat a young woman palmist-astrologist. One by one she read their hands, with such success that Dumas published an enthusiastic account of the seance in the *Figaro*. Mme. de Thebes was launched.

Her succeeding vogue must be ascribed to an uncanny way of guessing true—particularly for celebrities, who in turn advertised her. To Ferdinand Brunetiere she announced that he would soon enjoy two unexpected satisfactions—and within six months he was a member of the French Academy and director of the “*Revue des Deux Mondes*.” During a historic evening at the house of Dr. Tripier she predicted a violent death for the Marquis de Mores, and warned him to put it off by keeping clear of Africa. The National Dictionary of Contemporaries stands for it that she predicted the charity bazaar fire; and it is certain that Count Robert de Montesquieu ascribes his self-possession during that terrible hour to her prediction: “You will shortly escape death by burning.”

Jules Claretie, Adolph Brisson, and Ernest Daudet are among the celebrities whose articles about her have made the round of the world's press. The Queen of Italy sent for her to inquire if she should shortly have an heir. The czar sent for her to inquire if he should shortly—need an heir.

Tells Fortune of World.

This strange woman publishes a strange almanac, in which she does not fear to set down, country by country, the world's fortune told by chiromancy and judicial astrology.

How accurately did she thus set down the catastrophe of San Francisco? Struck by her yet more sensational predictions for the eastern coast of the United States in 1907, I thought it

might be well to call on her, but first I would look into that previous volume, issued in the winter of 1905. I found the place. It read as follows:

“The second period (April, May, June) will have the maximum of crises. In foreign lands there will be physical troubles, notably in South America, and North America will thereby be disquieted; then the latter season of 1906 will bring to the United States an unexpected shock.”

Both San Francisco and Valparaiso—reversed, truly, but that might be easily a slip in calculation. So I went to see her.

Mme. de Thebes has her apartments in the fashionable Avenue Wagram. She lives like a princess. Her salons are full of modern paintings, valuable tapestries, expensive furniture and carpets—and no end of elephants and human hands! There are plaster hands, bronze hands, hands in bisque and hands in porcelain. There are ebony elephants, bronze elephants, white elephants in chinaware, brass elephants, iron elephants, and elephants in boxwood.

She swept in, most imposing, tailor-gowned by Klein, hair undulated, fingers bejeweled, chic, smart, perfumed, nothing of the witch of Endor—the Parisienne in obvious good luck.

“The hands?” she said. “They are part of my trade. The elephants protect me. Fifty? I have nearer a hundred. I would like to have two hundred. The elephant is strong and good and wise. The elephant protects. If you are in bad luck, surround yourself by elephants!”

Looks Bad for America.

“I'll note it for Americans in 1907,” I said. “What is this trouble in your almanac? You say that you see fire and water, and more water. Yet before that you have set down that your calculations do not give you earthquakes, as in the past two years?”

It was then that the Pythoness of Paris broke in.

“Your America is going into the ocean. Fire and water. And more water. What do I know? It comes to me like that. Tenez, here's a picture of it. Do you know the *Vermot Almanach*? No matter. After my own almanac was published *Vermot* asked me to go over all my data for new details, and I was surprised to note how many indications pointed to these cataclysmal sinkings or upheavals in the United States. *Vermot* was so struck he had a picture made for them.”

“But, madame,” I said, looking at the drawings, “these are the sky-scrapers of New York that tumble. I thought you had not predicted earthquakes? Are you sure that it's New York, not San Francisco again?”

“What will you?” Madame raised her arms to heaven to disclaim responsibility. “It comes to me that way—fire and water. And more water. Would the sinking of a part of your Atlantic coast line be an earthquake? Or an upheaval in the Atlantic sending to New York an awful tidal wave? Yes, it is so much the Atlantic that I am asking if the coast of Europe is not also to be affected by it. The calculations

were quite different, but see how fatally they fit together."

I read: "One sees how much the order of the seasons is troubled; well, as yet one has seen nothing. I fear our continent may suffer from sudden convulsions, terrible on the coast. What quantities of water. The South is marked to suffer singularly, and even up to the central plateau. And I ask why I have seen disquieting signs in the hands of so many inhabitants of the coast?"

"It may be a tidal wave, sweeping in both directions," I suggested.

Proof in Many Hands.

Madame shrugged her shoulders ominously. "Listen," she said. "For some time past, in the hands of thousands of Americans, I have been puzzled by a mysterious violent sign. All may not refer to the same violence, certes. But the astrology of 1907 throws illumination on them. If part of them, even, indicate a common shock it must be shortly due—I have seen it in the palms of the aged. Nevertheless, cheer up! Did the earthquake of San Francisco hurt your country as a whole? Non, non! Not even cataclysms can check the triumphal march of the indomitable American people. You Americans will eat up Europe!"

You will observe that it is not as a palmist only that Mme. de Thebes operates on the future. The laws of stellar influence permit her to interpret, amplify, check off, and particularize the indications of chiromancy.

In case of individuals she (1) examines the lines of your hand and (2) draws up your horoscope.

In case of nations, countries, and peoples the method is quite as understandable. Take the detail of war and peace:

"In one year I see the hands of several hundred army officers of France and other European countries," she says. "Now, suppose I find the same marks in the palms of the mass of, say, the Russians and none such in the palms of, say, the Greeks. The conclusions are obvious."

It is the same with diplomats, engineers, biologists, and manufacturers—the important thing is to see enough hands to get general indications. Afterward the laws of stellar influence are manipulated as with individuals.

No War for France.

Thus Mme. de Thebes is sure that France will not actually fight a war in 1907, though "the same danger" (doubtless from the German emperor) will threaten. France will get out of it manfully—by "leaving the word to her soldiers." The national spirit will awake. The army and navy will become more popular. She hints even at the "waking of latent popular angers," probably connected with the separation.

Plots of audacious character, close to a coup d'état, will stir up Frenchmen. But the catastrophes from water just referred to in connection with America will bring out the value of certain

men of action, and France will come out of all her trials—renewed!

The German emperor has seen his best days. He will leave to his inexperienced successor an inextricable situation.

Mme. de Thebes says that the Germans do not see their danger yet, but 1907 will reveal their weakness—a year of financial scandals and catastrophes passing anything yet seen.

Unexpected mourning threatens several princely German families, and court matters will be full of sensational surprises.

"The German emperor," says the Pythoness of Paris, "will continue to multiply his coup de theatre—until the unexpected moment he will be constrained to do no more."

"In Austria what commotion! The old emperor is not sure to leave his crown to the chosen archduke. I have seen many hands from the Danube in the last year—hands of distinguished folk both of Vienna and Budapest. What difference! The Hungarians will arrive at great things—by themselves!"

In Austrian hands she has remarked great quantities of crosses, gratings, and other alarming indications.

Conflict Due in England.

In England the exasperating influence of Venus is to aggravate class struggles. Conflict is imminent between aristocrats and people, lords and commons. Only the king's influence will pacify them.

"To accomplish this Edward must, once again, escape age and illness, and thereto he will force himself the more because of a dark future."

But Spain—after undergoing physical dangers—is to be reborn, and strangely. Her prosperity will come from the embarrassment of another country or countries.

"The Spanish monarchy itself will run great dangers, and a high-placed victim, not the king, will succumb to an isolated act. If the king survives the next two years intact, or almost so, he is assured a royal reign, original, prosperous, and very active." Really, is not the "or almost so" audacious? Should Alphonso lose a leg and survive as a glorious monarch I shall have complete faith in the Pythoness of Paris!

In a word, the Latin people's time is coming. Italy is marked for splendid destinies, though the royal family is about to suffer a cruel blow. Also there is a mysterious threat for Italy. It would seem physical.

"High Italian society will be called on to give a great patriotic example," runs the prediction, "and in the mix-up the Quirinal and Vatican are to be reconciled. But what changed things? What dangers to Italians from the sea?" As for the pope, his power will grow sensibly in 1907.

In Russia, look for little doing. Apart from a plot to kidnap the imperial children, dangerous for the infants, scarcely to succeed, but from which may come unexpected things, the world's attention will not be drawn much to Russia. In the hands of Russian officers, she has seen signs of foreign service; but it is to cut no ice. Later on Russia will be "neither what she is to-day nor what she looks to be," but in 1907 both the

little countries of Belgium and Holland will attract more world attention.

Leopold to Go Crazy.

Yes, Belgium even threatens Europe. At the end of a great financial scandal the old king will grow crazy—and hot times will follow.

I quote madame's words:

"In Belgium the time of social transformation is at hand—and the shocks that accompany them. What a scandal will first trouble public opinion. What a plot will threaten the most celebrated partisan of the Belgian fortune. And as life revenges itself on those who abuse it, though sometimes late, how the most solid brain may in an instant weaken. And with what consequences? I have said for a long time: Belgium is the sensitive point of Europe."

And Holland?

"The low countries will in 1907 emerge finally from their long incognito. Redoubtable dangers threaten Holland from the sea.

"I can not precise more," says madame. "Who am I? A weak woman trembling on the threshold of the fates."

"Madame," I said, "what quantities of water! The low countries threatened by the Atlantic; the French coast likewise menaced; Spain on the point of undergoing physical dangers; in Italy changed things and danger from the sea; and the Atlantic coast of the United States to sink or suffer cataclysmal inundations. Que d'eau, madame, que d'eau."

And madame answered me with great sad eyes.

"My happiness," she faltered, "would be to bring only comfort."

Others Predict Dire Disasters.

Mme. de Thebes, however, has no monopoly of the dire predictions for 1907. Hugh Clements, of London, Professor Key, of Chicago, and others who are entitled to an audience by virtue of their former predictions that came true join Mme. de Thebes in forecasting trouble for at least a year to come.

On January 17 two earthquake shocks were felt at Oban, Scotland. They had been predicted by Hugh Clements. The same forecaster was but two days wrong in his prediction of the Kingston disaster.

"The sun and moon," said Clements in an interview cabled to this country last week, "cause all earthquakes and every other natural disturbance. They produce atmospheric and lithospheric as well as hydrospheric tides. The only difference is that the denser the medium is the faster is the movement. The waves of the air, which are the least dense of the three media, have the slowest tides. Water is next and the earth is the most rapid. When the earth tides reach water they are blocked and force accumulates until an explosion results and all the earthquakes.

"All meteorological conditions can be accurately foretold by the observation of the sun and moon and tidal positions. I predicted the recurrence of the Vesuvius eruptions, the recent seis-

mological shocks in northern Europe and missed the Kingston upheaval by only a day or so."

But the scientific basis claimed by Clements for his predictions is denied by the world at large to the predictions of Mme. de Thebes and the astrologers. Nevertheless, the prophecies which have been made without accepted scientific foundation—the prophecies of those whom the scientists call frauds—have been more remarkable than those made by scientists.

Feats of Professor Key.

The greatest astrologer since the beginning of the last century was Raphael, which was merely the professional name of this Englishman who gave his life to the study of the influence of the stars over human life and world events. Professor Key, whose real name is the same as the real name of Raphael, and who has followed the same line of study as that followed by his forbear, lives in Chicago. Many of his predictions have been so startlingly correct in their fulfillment as to mystify those who scoff at the methods Professor Key follows in arriving at his conclusions. To scientific men astrology is the baldest sham—a system of mummerly fit only to make a bid for the interest of the most ignorant and those who are willing to be deceived. Yet, and there is ample evidence that this is true, this Chicago astrologist has foretold many great events that took place on the day set and in the manner predicted.

On this page is reproduced the "figure of the heavens," as it is called in astrology, by which Professor Key predicted the assassination of Carter Harrison, the elder, three weeks before the weak-minded Prendergast fired the fatal shot at Chicago's chief executive. This prediction did not appear in the public prints for the reason that this particular astrologer does not follow the advertising tactics of so many of the so-called astrologers, but there are so many witnesses to the fact that this prediction was made when claimed that there can be no question of doubt concerning it.

Foretells Many Events.

Some of the other prophecies made by astrological means by Professor Key and which were fulfilled to the letter and day were:

The explosion of the United States war ship Bennington at San Diego, Cal. It was predicted that on that day the Government would lose a ship in the Pacific.

The Japanese-Russian war. The day of the month and year was predicted on which hostilities would be begun.

The earthquake in Chile.

The Thaw-White tragedy.

The San Francisco earthquake.

Professor Key was asked what 1907 held for this country, as revealed by the system that he claims to be an exact science.

"I have no way of knowing these things except to work them out by close application to the rules of astrology," he said, "and my private practice has prevented me from going thoroughly into the horary astrology of the country for the year.

But one thing is certain—there is going to be more trouble on the Pacific Coast during the last part of this year and in the early part of next year. The danger will not be past before the spring of 1908. I fear for San Francisco's future, not because there is any reason to believe the disturbances will be greater there than at other points on the Coast, but because it will take but little disturbance in San Francisco to give that city a setback from which it might never recover. There can be no mistake about the trouble that will come to the Pacific Coast. Six years ago I first began to predict the San Francisco earthquake of last year and three years ago I repeated that prediction with emphasis. I was right. At the same time I predicted the South American troubles. Both were clearly defined by astrology. Of course my predictions were scoffed at by many. There are not so many scoffers now as there were. There are those who scoff at my prediction of further trouble on the Coast. This makes no difference. These predictions were made for no commercial or mercenary purpose, so it matters not to me what people say.

Disaster Near Washington.

"During the year, also, there will be disaster

in or very near Washington, D. C. I have not gone into this matter as carefully as it should be studied to fix the time with any degree of exactness. In fact, there seems to be a great deal of seismic disturbance in store for the world at large during the year."

"Is Mme. de Thebes correct in her prediction that part of the Atlantic seaboard is to be inundated, probably New York?" Professor Key was asked.

"I never discuss the predictions of others. I notice, however, that even Mme. de Thebes, who profess to find the basis of her predictions in the lines of the hands of men and women, sees fit to confirm her work by astrological means."

At the time of the San Francisco earthquake readers of the Record-Herald will recall the republication of the predictions of Spangler, the prophet of the New York Ghetto, who accurately foretold the disaster of last April. Spangler's forecast for 1907 does not include either the destruction of New York by tidal wave, a second upheaval on the Pacific Coast, nor serious trouble in Washington.

For those who are influenced by the strangely accurate prophecies of the American and European seers, Chicago seems to be a pretty safe place of residence during the current year.

DREAMING AND SINGING.

To dream sweet dreams and to sing sweet songs,
To swing to the joy and the sweep of the throngs,
With an April heart for the wintry day,
And the world laughs—"That is the poet's way!"

Yes, yes, yes—he's a dreamer, 'tis true,
With nothing but singing and dreaming to do—
And nothing but aching long years at his art,
With the dead hopes treading around in his heart!

—Baltimore Sun.



—Adapted from
Cleveland Plain Dealer

IT is probably only a corollary of current conditions that from some such source as Pittsburg, where many of the greatest of the latter-day fortunes have found their beginning, should come a social scandal of the magnitude of the Thaw case. Both on the side of the defendant and on that of the deceased artist, the story apparently is one of degeneration, based largely upon too prolific wealth, or upon the extravagant and licentious living which men are apt to court as a result of the strenuousness of modern business obligations. Thaw and the trial are little less than tales of the tenderloin, scandalous in the reading and harmful to public morals, but perhaps necessary in order to bring the popular thought to a crystallization on the subject of whether such lives as those of Thaw and White and of the immense throng of licentiates whose

careers only escape publicity because they commit no overt crimes shall be dealt with from the point of view of the death chamber, the surgeon, or the dump-heap.

THAW A "MORAL MANIAC"

Lombroso Declares White's Slayer Inherited an Exhausted Nature.

In the way of a scientific estimate of the Thaw case, which lifts its details to the point where their study may be of some benefit to future generations, there has been nothing more notable than the following utterance by the distinguished Italian scholar, Cesare Lombroso, which was secured by the New York World:

Turin, Italy.—Cesare Lombroso, one of the most famous criminologists in the world, has given his theory of the mental condition of Harry Kendall Thaw when he killed Stanford White.

Declaring that Thaw was born a degenerate, ruled by hatred and revenge, and is a moral maniac through hereditary tendencies handed down by his father, who exhausted his energy in amassing his great fortune in a few years, Lombroso says Thaw murdered White through impulses over which he had no control.

His deductions in this case are said to be the most remarkable conclusions which he ever drew from crime. He said:

"The epileptiform madness which controls Thaw is traceable not so much to the fact that Thaw's aunt died mad as it is to the fact that he is the child of a father who, by superhuman work in a few years, made himself from nothing to a millionaire. History demonstrates that children of persons who exhaust their energies by

enormous work are often either morally mad or imbeciles.

His Jealousy Abnormal.

"The causes of Thaw's hatred for White were many, and probably were intensified by suggestions of the wife, who was anxious to concentrate her husband's devotion on herself.

"The first element to be considered in analyzing this hatred is Thaw's intense love for Evelyn Nesbit. Thaw had had many debauches and many love affairs, but before he met her he had never had a continuous love for any woman, not even the Countess who tried to kill herself for

hair across the room, and threw plates and dishes at her.

"If Thaw's jealousy of ordinary men acquaintances was so unnatural, what much have been his feelings toward White, inasmuch as appearances to a certain point justified him in jealousy regarding the architect? It was White who had made her career; it was he who advised Evelyn to obtain compensation from Thaw for injuries and insults which she had suffered at Thaw's hands in Paris.

"The madness on Thaw's part was taking form. He demonstrated it when he hired detectives to



THE BUSY YELLOW ONE.

—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

him. Until Thaw came to love Evelyn Nesbit intensely and truly he knew her only as a child. When he was wooing her his jealousy was abnormal. When Evelyn was loved by an actor he became infuriated. He attacked a guest at his own table because he thought the guest's admiration for the beautiful Evelyn was too unconcealed.

"Further, we find that on Christmas Day, 1904, because Evelyn had stopped to talk to some one while on the way to the telephone, Thaw had an uncontrollable fit of jealousy. It was truly epileptiform. He brutally dragged her by the

dog White's footsteps. It should be noted here that as early as 1902 Thaw went to the length of enlisting the services of a hypnotist at a heavy fee to influence Evelyn to break away from White, signally demonstrating the morbidity of his love and jealousy even then. Finally he took not only to cursing his rival, but threatened him with death. White's contemptuous treatment of these fulminations only served to accentuate Thaw's fear and hatred of him.

A Hereditary Epileptic.

"Now, if Thaw grew furious for trivial causes

—for getting a bad cigar, finding a seat he wanted occupied, or intercepting a passing glance cast at his loved one—what must have been his emotions against the man whom he acutely feared in relation to the dominating passion of his life?

"If any other evidence were needed to explain Thaw's crime, it lies in this fact: He was born a degenerate. To be more precise, an epileptic, moral madman, whose revenge and hatred are excitable by the smallest causes or even without any apparent cause.

"Merely by an unconquerable instinct his epileptiform madness is traceable not so much to the fact that his aunt died mad as it is to the fact that he is the son of a man who, in a few years, made himself from nothing into a millionaire. Now the children of great geniuses and those who exhaust their energies by enormous work are often morally mad or imbeciles.

"Peter the Great's son was a drunkard and a maniac. The nephews and grandchildren of Charles V were mad and epileptic. The sons of Cicero, Socrates, Scipio, and Goethe were idiots or madmen.

"Apparently Thaw perpetrated the murder of White in a moment when, by abuse of alcohol and exasperated by malignant stories of White, conveyed to him by friends, his persistent hatred of White translated itself into impulse. It may be objected to the theory of epileptic mania that Thaw acted with calmness and careful premeditation, but Tamobrini and others have shown cases in which, epileptic attacks taking the form of crime, acts of violence have been committed with the utmost coolness and deliberation."

ITALY LAUGHS AT U. S. COURTS

Newspapers of Rome Mock at Cumbersome Procedure of American Trials.

That there may possibly be much of hollow mockery underlying the whole Thaw affair is believed at least by a few persons, as witness the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Rome.—The Thaw trial is exciting more intense interest in Italy than any former case of the kind outside of Europe. The leading newspapers, like the *Corriere Della Sera*, of Milan, and *Il Mattino*, of Naples, have arranged for long cable dispatches direct from New York, where they sent correspondents to attend the trial. The Lombroso article, summaries of which have been sent through agencies and circulated throughout the country, has added tremendously to public curiosity in the development of the case.

"Crime Characteristically Italian."

Rome's leading morning newspaper, *Il Messaggero*, severely criticizes the arrangements for the selection of jurymen, which it stigmatizes as "initial monstrosity, certain to pave the way toward a yet more monstrous verdict."

La Vita says: "Never before has a crime of passion so characteristically Italian in its origin

and evolution occupied the attention of American civilization. For this reason the Thaw tragedy in its judicial phase will be watched with enthralling curiosity by the Italian public. The United States now offers humanity a spectacle which proves justice to be the same wretched fraud in every continent. While Anglo-Saxons rail at Italian judicial procedure, its pomp and ponderousness, here we have the most democratic of countries wasting months compiling a charge sheet, when the free confessions of the accused demanded only a few days thus spent. Citing a couple of hundred jurymen, a legion of alienist experts, lawyers, witnesses of both sexes, this trial bids fair to rival the most deplorable scenes in Italy.

Like Old Continental Courts.

"Indeed, with all the public stir this case is causing in phantasy of the star striped race, we seem to be transported into one of our own turreted towns, amidst the babble or our fellow folk. Nor shall we be astounded if Roosevelt, instead of sending a message to Congress apropos the cause, should dash off a magazine article on the subject in the best Presidential prose, or if Mrs. Alice Longworth proceeds amidst queenly honors to the assize court to grace the debates, which, instead of centering on the crime and the criminal or the problem of responsibility, will likely enough seek to discuss whether the victim did not really provoke his aggressor to madness. Deny it as you may, justice is equally as great a comedy in America as it is in Italy.

"Beautiful women and the irresistible impetus of hallowed brutality seem fated to fascinate and stir deeper emotions than the destruction of a Kingston by a cataclysm of nature."

"POOR PITTSBURG'S" SCANDALS

The Wealth of the Coal and Steel Industries Has Led to Many Disgraces.

Something of the other scandalous affairs to which unfortunate social conditions in Pittsburg have recently given birth is shown in the following from the New York World:

Pittsburg's "Candy Prince" has come into his own again. Samuel Reymer, son of Jacob Reymer, the "Candy King," disinherited because he married a dancing girl, is now enjoying his father's millions. So closes one more chapter in the Smoky City's spectacular history.

But another chapter is just being opened for another perusal. The Goldie Mohr that was, Weber-Fields chorus girl once upon a time, but now Mrs. Allan W. Wood, widow of the Pittsburg millionaire, is on the stage again. Some say it is just to spite Pittsburg and incidentally the Woodses.

Pity Pittsburg!

Is the city of smoke and dollars to keep on getting one black eye after another? Can't just

one millionaire do things in the way that 99 per cent of the rest of us do? Won't some millionaire please marry somebody who isn't going to advertise Pittsburg unpleasantly?

There was William L. Corey, for instance, president of the United States Steel Company.

maid and then took the Keeley cure for his honeymoon. The Hart McKees kept Pittsburg in the public eye, and then came the troubles of the Lawrence Phippses. The estate of Henry W. Oliver had a woman mixed up in it, and then came the Hartje trial, in which the husband made



DOES HE DEMAND IT OR IS IT THRUST UPON HIM?

—Denver Post.

He and Miss Mabel Gilman struck up a great friendship and Mrs. Corey had to sue for divorce. Now Mr. Corey and Miss Gilman both find themselves abroad in about the same places and there is constant gossip that the millionaire successor to Mr. Carnegie will make the sprightly actress Mrs. Corey No. 2.

Then there was Harry K. Thaw, who married Miss Evelyn Nesbit and soon afterward killed Stanford White. There was young John Alston Moorhead, who eloped with his mother's French

a negro the co-respondent, only to lose—his wife being triumphantly vindicated.

SERVIA'S ROYAL DEGENERATE.

The Profligate and Wild Crown Prince George Who Will Be King.

While less striking to the American thought, the following from the Kansas City Star with regard to a distinguished instance of degeneracy abroad has in it ele-

ments which command its study along with that of the Thaw case:

The general disaffection in Serbia is increased by the wild, unbridled, cruel conduct of the Crown Prince, George, who will succeed his father, Peter, as king of Serbia unless something should happen to prevent it.

Prince George shows no disposition to mend his ways. Only a few weeks ago he smuggled a lot of his boon companions, male and female, into the palace, donned his father's crown and coronation mantle and held a drunken orgy with them. While the carousal was at its height the king entered the room, attracted by the noise. The prince's companions were frightened into sobriety and hastily decamped, but George was not a bit phased. "I was just trying these things on," he said, "and I flatter myself that I look much better in them than you do." Then he coolly invited his father to join him in drinking the health of his successor. The scene was ended by some attendants carrying him off to bed. He makes no secret of his contempt for his father, even when sober. "You are in a terrible fright that someone will kill you," he is reported to have said to the king on one occasion. "Do not worry yourself. I will be the one to kill you."

The other day a mouse was caught in the palace. The crown prince took the little animal out of the trap still alive, and ordered one of the sentries on guard to bite its head off. The soldier refused, and the prince, drawing his revolver, threatened to shoot him if he did not obey. Only the intervention of one of the king's adjutants prevented him from carrying out his threat.

One of his favorite amusements is to bury cats up to their necks in the earth and stamp them to death with his military boots. Another diversion to which he is extremely partial is to sit at one of the palace windows with an airgun and take potshots at people as they pass in the street. In this way he inflicted a painful wound recently on an old woman's face. If not really mad, he simulates madness better than even Hamlet did. And in some measure his role seems to be that of Hamlet to King Peter's Claudius.

His Tutor Thrashed Him.

The people of Belgrade live in terror of him. In his reckless moods he knows no restraint. He gallops through the streets utterly regardless of pedestrians. He has more than once announced his intention of erecting a gallows in the chief square of Belgrade, when he ascends the throne, and to hang thereon those who oppose his royal will. To the Servians he appears to be a scourge sent by Providence to avenge the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Several officers have bluntly refused to serve as his aids-de-camp owing to the indignities which he heaps upon those who wait upon him. Occasionally, though, he meets more than his match. A major, whose ears he had boxed after grossly insulting him, drew his sword, and it would have fared ill with the prince if some other

officer had not interfered. Enraged by some directions given by his tutor, M. Levassaur, he threw pears and apples at his head, and wound up the performance by hurling a syphon bottle at him. That was too much for the amiable Frenchman. He pitched in and gave the prince a sound thrashing, and left Serbia, and no other tutor has yet been found bold enough to take his place.

King Peter Fears Assassination.

During a recent hunt near Belgrade the crown prince purposely shot a peasant in the eye just to show his companions what an excellent marksman he is. Quite recently, after a dispute with Dr. Dimitsch, the court physician and chief of the royal cabinet, the prince boxed his ears with such force that the doctor's hat fell off. At the Karageorgevitch fete, the other day, as the procession headed by the king approached the cathedral, a cab passed in which were the crown prince and some disreputable women, all drunk. He shows such symptoms of mental and moral abnormality that if not actually insane he is certainly not fit to be at large. The report that he was to be sent to a lunatic asylum has been denied, but it would surprise no one if that course should be adopted. If he should ever become king of Serbia he would be deposed by revolution or assassination within a week.

Meanwhile King Peter has lost whatever nerve he may have possessed as a young man. He is more closely guarded than ever King Alexander was, even when plots against him were daily discovered. Though only sixty years of age he has the appearance of a very old man. When he reached Serbia after the murders he looked like



THE THAW JURY.

—Kansas City Star.

a decayed military man, with a sinister, hawk-like face, marked with deep lines, grizzled hair and mustache. Now his face is ashen and baggy, his hair is white, his eyes are full of rheum. He shuffles along like a vender of old clothes and his hands have the drunkard's twitch. He sleeps little and spends much of his time seeking courage in the bottle and imbibing large quantities of old brandy. By contrast with the life of terror and imbecility which he leads in his gilded cage, the days of his old penurious struggles in Geneva must appear to him like a lost Paradise.

TRAVESTIES ON JUSTICE

British Judge Who Defeats the Law's Purpose by His Severity.

That judicial punishment can not always be relied upon to effect good for the community which imposes it is clearly shown in the following from the Pittsburg Gazette-Times:

London.—Hitherto I have been opposed to the establishment of a court of criminal appeal, but after what has transpired in this court to-day, I have been converted. The sooner we have a

court of criminal appeal in working order, the better it will be for justice."

This confession was made by a distinguished lawyer recently after defending a prisoner at the Middlesex sessions, presided over by Sir Ralph Daniel Mackinson Littler. Sir Ralph has probably done as much as any man in England to convince the people of the necessity of establishing a court of criminal appeal, which exists in every civilized country in the world except this. But it has been at a fearful cost to the unfortunate wretches brought before him for trial. For eighteen years he has been justice of the peace, and chairman of the Middlesex sessions. During that period the sentences of penal servitude which he has inflicted for offenses, in most cases amounting to little more than petty larceny, aggregate 572 years.

He administers justice with Draconian severity. He never tempers it with mercy. He has no idea of apportioning punishment to crime. Most persons with any ordinary feelings of humanity would consider seven years' imprisonment as sufficient for almost any crime that could be committed short of murder. Yet it is a fact that this titled dispenser of justice gave a man seven years for stealing a dollar's worth of coal. Just think of it! For stealing a pair of boots valued at eighty-seven cents, another man got five years'

THE DARWINIAN THEORY REVERSED.

An episode in expert testimony.



Q.—"Doctor, you are an expert on insanity, are you not?"

A.—"Yes, indeed."

Q.—"Please describe the Romberg test."

A.—"Beg Pardon?"

Q.—"Please describe the Romberg test."

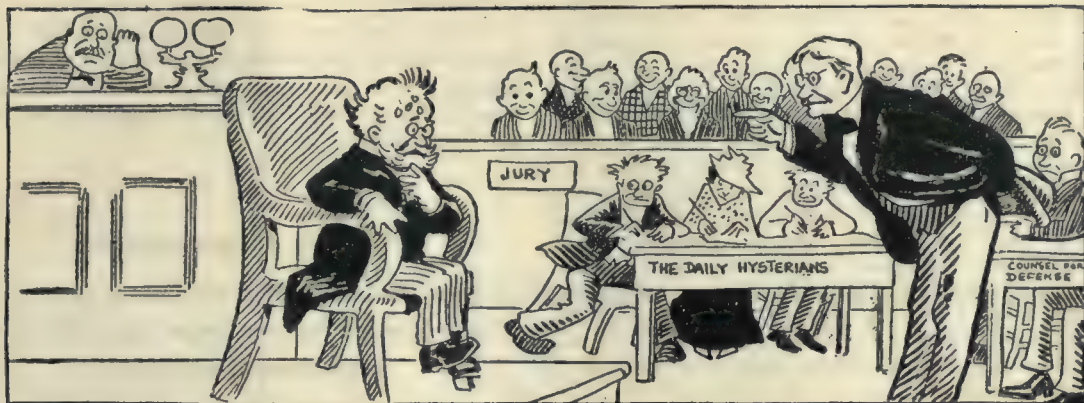
A.—"Why, you see—well, it's just a test for pathological and physiological manifestations of intermolecular stratusms."

Q.—"Have you ever heard of the Romberg test before?"

A.—"No."

Q.—"Then why did you think you could tell what it was?"

A.—"I thought I'd try, anyway. You never know what you can do till you try."



Q.—“Do you know the functions of the intercostal nerve?”

A.—“Yes. It runs psychopathically between the intercollegiate and interurban ganglia, or nerve centers.”

Q.—“In what direction?”

A.—“Kind of catty-cornered, I think.”

Q.—“Have you ever heard of this nerve before?”

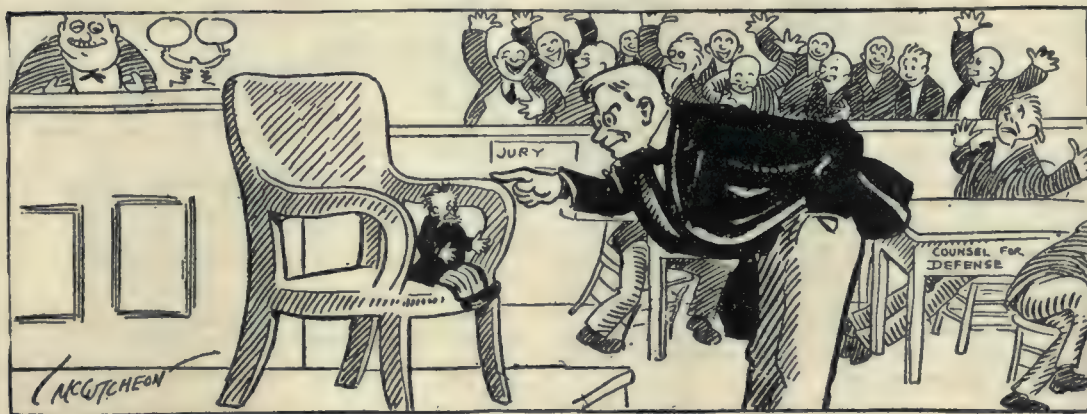
A.—“No.”

Q.—“Where does the pons varolii cross the pneumogastric nerve?”

A.—“I don't know. I'm a stranger here.”

Q.—“O, make a rough guess, anyway.”

A.—“I think it crosses near Forty-second street, but I'm not sure.”



Q.—“Have you ever heard of the Argyll Robertson symptom?”

A.—“I think so, but by a different name.”

Q.—“What name?”

A.—“I've forgotten. I just heard casual gossip about it and didn't pay much attention.”

Q.—“How many people have you examined for insanity?”

A.—“About 800.”

Q.—“Who employed you?”

A.—“The patients.”

Q.—“Were they insane?”

A.—“Why, of course.”

—Chicago Tribune.

penal servitude. For purloining a pair worth twice as much another wretch received a sentence of seven years. A man who had the misfortune to be tried before him for stealing a couple of pewter pots, valued at \$1.75, had five years meted out to him. Another individual who had stolen a couple of sheets worth \$2.50, got seven years' penal servitude with ten months added thereto. For stealing twopence (four cents) from a till he imposed a penalty of four years on the petty thief, who had the ill-luck to be brought before him—one year for every cent he stole! And this in Christian England in the twentieth century! Only the other day, for the heinous offense of "loitering," a young man of twenty, whom the police described as an "incorrigible rogue," was sentenced by him to thirty lashes and one year's imprisonment.

These are but a few examples culled at random from the terrible record of Sir Ralph's court. By comparison, a sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on a poor woman for stealing a five-cent loaf seems almost like an act of mercy. One can well imagine he must bitterly regret that he did not live a hundred years ago when he might have sentenced people to be hanged for petty larceny.

Sir Ralph's victims can not appeal to a higher court against his monstrous sentences. The only course open to them is to appeal to the Home Secretary, and being for the most part ignorant and illiterate, with no capacity for stating their own cases, no means to command the services of competent counsel and no influential friends to work in their behalf while they are "doing time," their chances of obtaining a revision of their sentences in that quarter are infinitely remote. The much-vaunted English system of administering the law allows no appeal in criminal cases, but does so in civil actions. It rates human life and human liberty of less importance than property. A dispute about an agreement or a piece of property involving \$100 can be carried as of right to the highest tribunal in the land—the law lords, sitting as the House of Lords Court of Appeal. But a man condemned to the scaffold, a man sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for stealing a pair of boots, or to four years for stealing four cents has no right of appeal whatever to a higher court.

Sir Ralph gets no salary. He belongs to that large class of country justices who take the office for the sake of the dignity it is supposed to confer, and whose decisions so often constitute a travesty on the name of justice. He is seventy-one years old. He has an intellectual head, but a cruel, hard mouth. That his example may not be lost to posterity, he has written a book on the "Rights and Duties of Justices."

Recently he sentenced one James F. Bartlett, an old offender, to seven years' penal servitude for stealing a water meter cover and threatening to "get square" with the policeman who caught him.

"That isn't just," said Bartlett, "and you are

not just either. You're a d—d fraud, you're a d—d fraud!"

At the next session of Parliament, a bill will be introduced to establish a court of criminal appeal. If it goes through, there will be some means of imposing a check on Dogberrys of the Sir Ralph Littler type.

HUSBAND A CHANGELING

Woman Married Fourteen Years Can't Tell When Substitution Took Place.

London.—The "Comedy of Errors" was out-comedied by a remarkable story told in the Willesden court recently by a woman who to all appearances is a normal and sane person, but who declares that after fourteen years of married life she has just discovered her husband to be a changeling. When the substitution took place she is unable to say; she only noticed the change during the last week and she has now come to the conclusion that the man in place of her husband, although remarkably like him, isn't her real husband. The following dialogue passed between the magistrate and the applicant:

"When did the change take place?"

"I do not know. I first noticed it a few days ago."

"How long have you been married?"

"Fourteen years."

"What do you want me to do?"

"Grant me a warrant for my real husband"

"Are you sure this man is not your husband?"

"Quite sure."

"Have you spoken to him about it?"

"I have not mentioned it yet."

"Is he kind?"

"Not so kind as my real husband."

"Does he act the same in other ways?"

"Yes, he comes home at night and has his tea. His habits are very much the same."

"This may have been going on for a long time?"

"Yes, I do not know for how long."

"Do you mean to tell me that you lived together as husband and wife and yet you have been deceived in this way?"

"I do so," said the woman, speaking most emphatically.

"Now, don't you think you are under a delusion?"

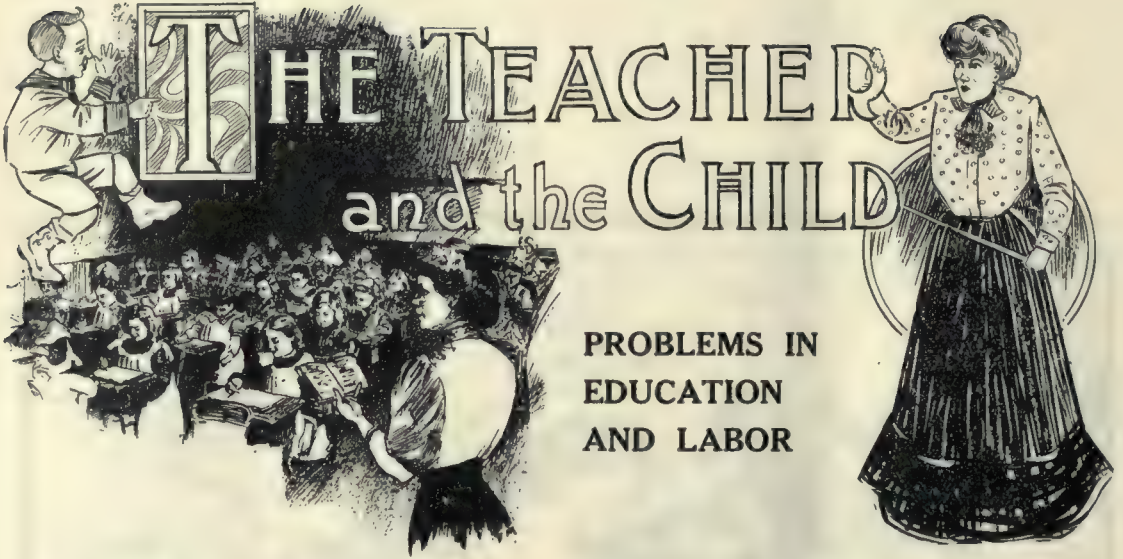
"I do not, sir. I am perfectly sure that this man is not my husband, however much he may be like him."

The puzzled magistrate advised the possibly deluded but quite sincere woman to bring the man before him.



WILL SHE GET IN?

—Chicago News.



PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND LABOR

—Adapted from the New York Herald.

MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS

THAW cases and their like naturally carry the reflections of those who work for the betterment of society in general to the rudiments of social life, in other words to the child and its education, and also the child and the material conditions which surround it. Such matters as the employment of children in manufacturing and other more or less grinding occupations naturally rise to new importance, as do the opposite considerations of retaining children within the healthy life of the farm.

DEMAND FOR CHILD MODELS

Profitable Occupation Develops for Those Between Two and Ten Years of Age.

Closely associated with the life of the wealthy, out of which has grown the Thaw case, is the use to which children in the metropolis are now being put for the purpose of furnishing objects of art for the consumption of the restless acquisitive appetites of metropolitan people. To what extent this is in vogue is reflected in the following from the Washington Post:

New York.—So great has become the demand for child models in the last few years that, according to a New York photographer, almost any pretty child can command an engagement. It not infrequently happens, says he, that the support of families rests upon small shoulders, and cases in which children earn sufficient not only for their maintenance and clothing, but also for their education are plentiful.

It is perhaps in the line of commercial photography that the best field for child models lies. Commercial photography supplies pictures for advertising the product of business and manufacturing houses. Children who pose for these illustrated advertisements earn anywhere from \$12 to \$14 a week, and sometimes, as in the case of Ruth Wells, \$25.

While children from two to four years are most in demand, those from four to ten can be used in one way or another. Another branch of photography in which child models are used is that in which beautiful pictures, ideal heads, and the like are sought. These are sold to art dealers for reproduction.

The demand for child models is not so great among artists as among photographers. It is somewhat difficult for the little ones to pose as steadily as is necessary for an artist, but before the camera they can be taken in a moment in all their simplicity and sweetness, and they are not fatigued by the effort.

Girls are much more desirable than boys. Out of the fifty best-known child models in the city, not more than one-quarter are boys.



SHRUNKEN DIVIDENDS OR SHRUNKEN HUMANITY?

Shall the Moneybags or the Children Suffer?

—Indianapolis News.

THE ILLS OF CHILD LABOR

Problem of Legislation to Protect Children of Toil Cleared Up.

Something of the story of the more slave-driving occupation of children, against which Senator Beveridge has been leading a strong movement in Congress, is told in the Chicago Tribune as follows:

Washington, D. C.—For months the Census Bureau has been at work upon a special bulletin, giving statistics as to the extent and character of the employment of children in the United States. From an examination of figures submitted by the enumerator for the census of 1900, it is shown that the total number of breadwinners between the ages of ten and fifteen years employed in continental United States was 1,750,178. This, of course, is a large number of itself, but it is not so great as one might fear in a total population of 76,303,387.

Of the total number of child breadwinners between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are defined as those earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, 72 per cent were boys and 28 per cent girls, fractions being eliminated for convenience.

Indexes to Nationality.

According to the census report, the extent to which young children are employed as breadwinners is a sure index of the economic position of the classes of population they represent. Whenever comparisons are made for the same city or community, it is found almost invariably that the percentage of breadwinners is much greater among foreign born than among native children, and slightly greater among native children with foreign parents than among children of native parents.

It is also found that the percentage of breadwinners among negro children in comparison covering the entire United States is much higher than for any class of white children. At the same time it should be noticed that the percentage of negro children employed in pursuits not connected with agriculture is comparatively small.

One of the greatest problems in connection with the restriction of employment of children arises from the difficulty of settling the question as to how poor families are to be supported if their children are not to contribute to a common fund according to their capacity. No one doubts that all children ought to be educated and ought to have their own play time, but in the case of the poor there are many families where the loss of the small sum brought in by the little child is just the measure between dire poverty and starvation.

Degeneracy as a Factor.

In demonstration of this fact the Census

Bureau has made an interesting study of a general selection of about 20,000 families who have children employed. These families represented approximately 140,000 people, old and young. The tendency among the poor toward large families and the consequent necessity of some of the children contributing to the common support is indicated by the fact that out of this special group investigated by the bureau approximately one-half of all the families were six, seven, or eight in number.

The proportion of large families reaches its maximum, according to the report, among the cotton mill production of Fall River, Mass., where about 36 per cent, or a good deal more than one-third, of all the families with children employed have not less than nine members each. In the cotton mill groups representing the South large families are relatively not quite so numerous, but percentages are much higher than those for most other avenues of employment. It ought to furnish employment for sociologists and others to determine what is the relation between working in a cotton mill and the existence of large families.

Evidently the greatest danger to the nation from the employment of children lies in mental and physical degeneracy which necessarily follows, because they have been subjected to the strain of hard labor at a time when they ought to have the benefit of fresh air and the school-room. On this subject the census figures furnish an almost unanswerable argument for a strict enforcement of the law restricting the employment of children.

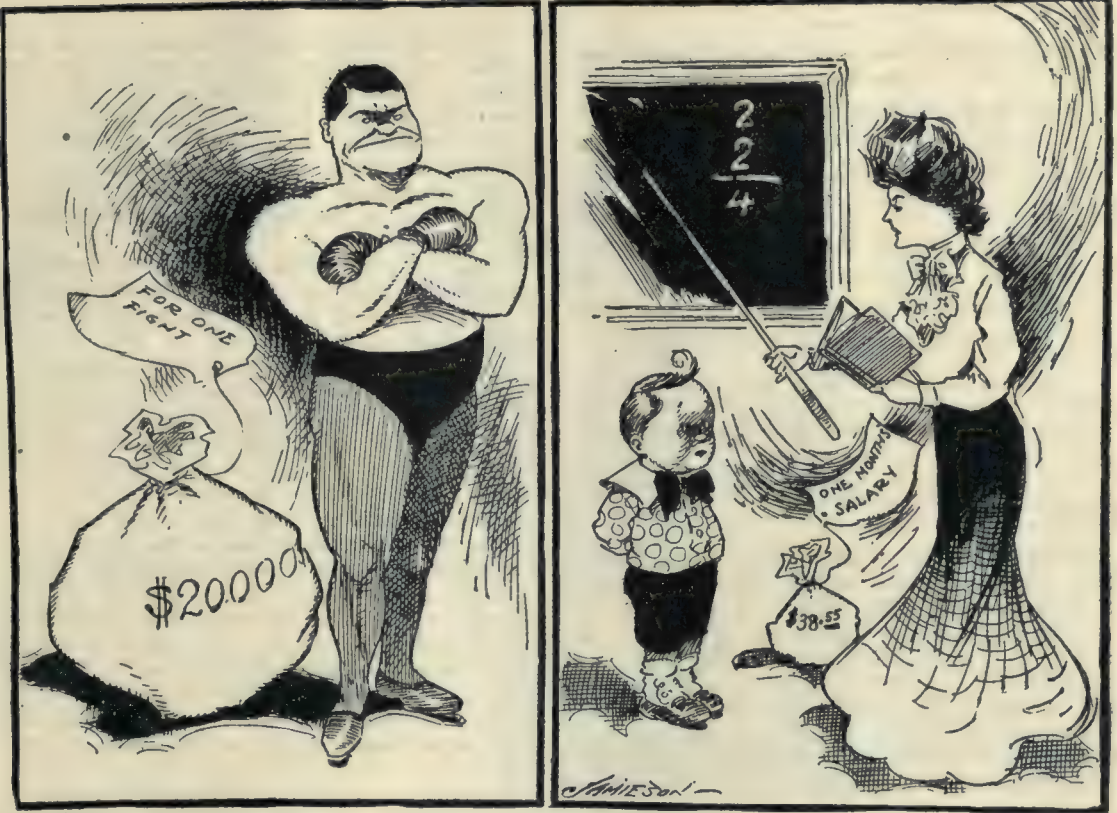
DIVORCE RELIGION FOR CASH.

Sectarian Schools Become Independent to Share in Carnegie Foundation.

Out of the very source whence it is alleged the slavery of children has arisen, namely, the financial greed of the times, appears to arise also the endowment that may lead to correction. For instance, the Chicago Record-Herald gives the following story of the donations of Rockefeller and others to colleges:

New York.—The University of Chicago is not to share in the benefits of Andrew Carnegie's \$10,000,000 pension fund for superannuated college professors. In the first annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, there appears a note written to the trustees of the foundation by the late President Harper, of the University of Chicago, in which he took the position that his institution was not strictly denominational in the sense covered by Mr. Carnegie's deed of gift, and was, therefore, eligible to a share of the pension fund. The foundation trustees have decided otherwise.

Brown University at Providence also has been excluded from the fund.



A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE REMUNERATION.

The average monthly salary of school teachers in Pennsylvania is \$49.91 for men and \$38.55 for women.—News Item.

—Pittsburg Dispatch

Mr. Carnegie's rigid exclusion of denominational institutions from the benefit of his pension system is having the effect, according to the trustees of the foundation, of shaking loose the sectarian hold on a considerable number of colleges throughout the country. This movement is spreading. As fast as the institutions throw off their church affiliations and conform to the educational standards required by the foundation, they are being admitted to a share of the fund. Bates College sends word that it is preparing to amend its charter so as to free it entirely from sectarian conditions.

"In almost all cases," says President Pritchett of the foundation, "the authorities of the various colleges which are technically denominational disclaim any denominational test in choosing teachers. All these statements are most significant."

List of Accepted Schools.

The list of "accepted institutions" now includes:

Amherst, Beloit, Carleton College, Case School of Applied Science, Clark University, Clarkson

School of Technology, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, George Washington University, Hamilton, Harvard, Hobart, Johns Hopkins, Knox College, Iowa College, Lawrence University, Lehigh, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Marietta College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Middlebury College, Mount Holyoke College, New York University, Oberlin, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Princeton, Radcliffe, Ripon College, Smith College, Stevens Institute of Technology, Trinity College, Tuft's College, Tulane University, Union College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Rochester, University of Vermont, Vassar, Wabash College, Washington University (St. Louis), Washington and Jefferson College, Wellesley, Wells' College, Western Reserve University, Williams College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Western University of Pennsylvania, and Yale.

In Canada the accepted schools are Dalhousie University, at Halifax, and McGill University, at Montreal.

Eighty-eight professors have been retired by the Carnegie foundation on a pension. Eight widows of professors have been pensioned.

KEEPING YOUTH ON THE FARM.

Nebraska's Novel Corn and Cooking Contest and Its Results.

That healthy bodies and normal appetites might lead the future generations of America far away from the lower passions and profligate habits which have resulted in the Thaw case is the contention of many students of conditions. The following from the Philadelphia North American describes a movement in support of this theory:

"Can we keep our boys and girls on the farm?" agricultural communities all over the country are asking. Nebraska responds with an emphatic "Yes."

"Do as we are doing here," she advises her sister States.

"But how?"

"Teach them the dignity of farming and farm life; that coaxing rich harvests from the earth is a science as profound and as worthy of study as any that can be pursued; that the old idea of the man with the hoe has passed—he has been succeeded by the man of brains, of scientific methods and of commanding influence in the community."

Just how Nebraska is teaching her boys and girls to love the farm and farm life is strikingly demonstrated at each annual corn contest at Lincoln.

In December of each year this corn contest is held. It is open to boys under twenty-one years of age, who exhibit, in competition, corn raised by them under certain rules and regulations.

Connected with the corn contest—and really a part of it—is a competition between girls under twenty-one, who submit samples of their best efforts in cookery, corn being a prominent feature of every dish.

Recently the latest contest was held at Lincoln. More than one thousand boys and girls from the farms of Nebraska exhibited the products of their skill. There were only about five hundred entries the year before. Each season interest in the contest increases.

When it is understood that the school authorities of the State have undertaken to answer the problem, "How to keep the boys and girls on the farm," the remarkable success of these corn contests indicates a new and valuable educational process.

The annual contests are under the general supervision of Deputy State School Superintendent E. C. Bishop. They are for the purpose of suggestion and direction rather than instruction. "We believe," said Mr. Bishop, "that the boy who carefully cultivates and studies the growth of a patch of corn, sugar beets, wheat, potatoes, or other plants will gain a new interest and a better appreciation of the value of careful thought applied in the study and the adaptation of seed selection, soil fertility, and intelligent culture of plants.

Real Education.

"Further, he will become interested in the best methods of marketing, and of the use of these plants as food for man and animal. This will direct him to study, to discussion, and to investigation, leading to a knowledge of systematic feeding and caring for live stock, to a study of animal adaptation and needs, and to a careful consideration of the financial problems involved. This is education.

"The girl who learns by actual experience to successfully cultivate a flower, a vegetable, or any plant in which she is interested, becomes the more wedded to farm life.

"When she learns to bake a loaf of bread, to prepare an edible dish for the table, to can a jar of fruit, to make an apron for the use of herself or a member of the family, to neatly darn or patch a garment, she is preparing herself for a career of usefulness on the farm.

"If she seeks to know and to perform these simple yet important duties in the best way; if she combines with her work cheerfulness, careful thought, and intelligent study, she will ere long become expert in home duties and will become such a student of nature, or the home and of the foundations of social life, that she will be led to a proper growth and development, into the student, the business woman, the homemaker, the homekeeper—the highest of all womanly callings."

At first the contest was confined entirely to corn growing. Last year, however, the work included corn, wheat, potato and sugar beet growing, corn cooking and other branches of cooking, hand sewing and manual training, with work in county clubs in other lines of agriculture, domestic science and manual training.

In 1905, after the cooking contests for girls were announced, a number of requests came in from boys asking that they be likewise favored. The request was granted, and in the exhibit of 1906 there was a department devoted to boys' cooking.

This was open to any Nebraska boy of school age. The class of exhibits were the same as for girls, but the boys competed only with one another.

The exhibition association is officered by boys and girls.

The contestants are divided into classes. Class A, for instance, is confined to corn grown from seed—1000 kernels—sent out by the State superintendent, and Class B to that grown from seed sent by the county superintendents.

Still another class is for corn grown from seed secured by the contestant wherever he pleases. There are also county and individual collective exhibits, forming other classes.

Membership in the association is made up entirely of Nebraska boys and girls of school age, while honorary memberships are granted to teachers or others whose services are valuable to the organization.

In order to make it worth while to enter the

contest, prizes of \$2000 in cash and many valuable articles are given to the winners.

Entries in the Spring.

Each entry must be made in the spring. A blank is sent to the prospective contestant, and upon this he must enter his name, and when sending in his exhibit must accompany it with a statement of just what he did in the growing of the exhibit, together with details showing the kind of seed and soil, nature of cultivation and cost in money and labor.

From the corn patch cultivated by him, he is instructed to carefully select ten ears that will score highest under the rules for judging. Each ear must look as near like every other of the ten as possible.

The shape of the ears, the color of the cob, the color of the kernels, the maturity of ear and length of the tips, the flatness or roundness of the butt, the uniformity of the kernels, their shape and the space between them, the proportion of corn on the ear, and the weight of the grain are all matters that figure in the scoring.

In the classes covering wheat, sugar beets and potatoes, the same or similar rules govern. These products, however, are but a part of the main show.

When these exhibits reach Lincoln for the annual exhibition they are unpacked and placed in a large hall devoted to such purposes. Here they are judged by experts, visited by thousands, and the kernels carefully gone over for purposes of selection.

In corn growing, as in other plant life, the best results coming from constant selection—the best of each year's crop raised from the best of last year's—is employed for planting.

Usually the business meetings of the association close with a big banquet, at which corn figures in every item on the menu. At a recent one



CORN GROWING IN NEBRASKA

—Phila. North American.

this was the bill of fare: Corn soup, corn pone, corn tamales, corn grits, Johnny-cake, corn pudding, corn sauce, corn cake, corn-fed beef, corn coffee, and corn ice cream.

The cooking contest is not an unimportant part of the big show. Its object is to stimulate girls to demonstrate their knowledge of housewifery. The domestic science schools have shown the fallacy of the old claim that cooks are born, not made.

Cooking Recipes Furnished.

Carefully edited and time-tried recipes are furnished the contestants. The entries have been widened to admit of the exhibition of canned fruits and jellies and of specimen needlework. The latter include work aprons, fancy aprons, sofa pillow covers, dressed dolls, and specimens of patching or darning.

In the collective exhibits whole schools often join in showing the product of the soil, the results of the efforts of the cooks and canners and the skilfulness of the needle workers and of the boys with tools.

Before winners receive awards they must furnish affidavits from parents or guardians testifying that they have complied with all requirements and that the articles exhibited are those grown or made by them. They must also make reports.

IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

They Teach Dancing and Mud-Pie Making and Other "New Frills."

The rational cultivation of pleasure, as against the unlicensed and unregulated resort to it by children and youth, as well as persons of all ages, may do much in other directions for the same end as the agricultural premium schemes. The following

from the Broadway Magazine of New York is an illustration:

They are teaching—I think I had better tell you in a whisper—they are teaching dancing! Yes, it is so. There are sturdy Knickerbocker fathers who would turn over in their graves if they heard about it—such a sinful waste of public moneys! It is to be hoped they will not hear about it, for goodness knows there is stir enough already.

It used to be a most popular pastime to make mud pies. That was because the cook or your mother would not have you "mixing messes" in the kitchen. So you cheerfully mixed mud out of doors and set it to bake in the sun along the fence rail. Do you remember? I do. And I remember one particular occasion when a certain little girl enthusiastically watching such a baking forgot how dangerously near the school hour was drawing, and as a consequence she was "late." Her punishment for allowing inclinations domestic to interfere with duty was that she had to be stood in front of the whole school as an example, and it was told right out to them all what a bad little girl she had been.

Now, it is different to-day. The New York public school system looks at the matter in another light. It says, "We are glad to see, dear child, that you want to make pies. Come right in and we will let you make real ones and you shall be taught to make them in the very best way."

ENGLISH IN PORTO RICO

Spanish Teaching Has Been Almost Entirely Supplanted.

The extension of the American educational system to the colonial dependencies of the Government is described as follows in the Chicago Record-Herald:

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Faulkner, superintendent of education in Porto Rico, tells me that the children in that island are learning English rapidly, and are very keen in their desire to acquire that accomplishment. At first nothing but Spanish was taught in the schools. Then the children were given a little English on the side. Now in nearly all the cities and towns instruction is given in English only, and English textbooks alone are used by resolution of the local school authorities. In the high schools and normal schools the English language is used exclusively, and the coming generation will all be able to talk English.

"In the towns and cities," continued Mr. Faulkner, "the English language is taught by native Porto Ricans who have acquired a good knowledge of that tongue since the occupation. In the villages of the interior the people are not so progressive, and nearly all instruction is given in Spanish by native teachers. This is due chiefly,

however, to the inability of the native teachers to talk English; but, as the old teachers of the Spanish regime retire and are replaced by a younger and more progressive generation, English instruction will be extended. At the time of the occupation we found about six hundred teachers at work in the schools of the island, not one of whom could talk or read English. Their services were retained, but they are being gradually replaced by younger teachers who have been educated in modern methods in the normal schools. The Spanish teachers still adhere to the ancient and primitive methods which are entirely out of date, and for that reason are disqualified for modern schools. We found it not only expedient but necessary to retain them until they could be replaced by younger people who had been trained in our normal schools. The change took place in the cities first, and is just beginning in the rural districts, because, as you will understand, we had to train the teachers.

HAD TO WASH TEACHER'S CLOTHES

Hoboken Lad Explains to Court Why He Ran Away From School.

New York.—Charges that, if substantiated, would make it seem that at least one public school teacher had followed the idea of combining practical work with studies were made by twelve-year-old Willie Planer before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken.

The boy said he had run away from school because the teacher had compelled him three times a week to come to her room and clean it, besides washing her clothing and doing other household work.

Willie was not a prisoner, but his father, William Planer, was brought into court by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, charged with beating the boy.

The father said his reason for this was because the boy refused to go to school. Then came Willie's startling explanation. An investigation is in progress.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

CAN NOT KEEP HIS TEACHERS

Minnesota Superintendent Plays Losing Game With Cupid.

One of the most difficult elements in the way of perfecting the educational benefits is the care and pay of the teachers. The following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean gives a phase of this subject:

Brainerd, Minn.—Prosperity and Cupid have the whiphand over the teachers of the rural schools in Crow Wing County, and Superinten-



A CABINET MEETING WITH THE NEW "CHILD'S SECRETARY."

Possible scene if the suggestion of the mothers' congress is carried out and a new department created.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ent Wilson is having a hard time to keep the ranks filled. He reports that four teachers already have resigned contracts to take charge of one school, and that a fifth resignation is soon to follow.

PROPOSES NEW CURFEW LAWS

National Curfew Association Uses Influence on Legislatures.

The tendency toward increased governmental supervision over childhood is shown in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Louisville, Ky.—President Hogeland, of the National Curfew Association, by direction of the executive board, mailed to the executives of all states and territories five laws originating with the association, and, where not in conflict with like laws already in force, they are requested to secure the enactment of the same. One of these is the curfew, requiring that all children, unless accompanied by parents, be off the streets after certain hours at night. A second law, preventing the imprisonment of all youths with old criminals. A third requiring police and officials of state, county and city to apprehend and restore to their homes all runaway youths. Fourth, "the opening of employment bureaus in the clerks' offices of counties in all states." Some ten Legislatures have this law in force. Reports from agents show that thousands of mechanics, servant girls, factory hands, in many cases professional men also, and farmers desiring tenants, are benefited.

FATHER WHO CREMATED CHILD

Mayor Pardons Poverty-Stricken Man, and \$200 Is Raised for Him.

Chicago.—The sad story of Charles Peterson, the father who carried the body of his infant child to a foundry and there cremated it in a furnace because he was unable to raise the money to pay funeral expenses, has appealed to the sympathy of Chicago's people. Mayor Dunne was among the first to act and on learning the circumstances he quickly signed a pardon for the man, who had been fined \$25 for violating the burial laws.

The situation of the Petersons, trying enough under the buffets of poverty and illness, was brought to a crisis with the death of the child on December 27.

"We had no money and were in debt for groceries, coal, and our furniture," Mrs. Peterson said. "My husband had been sick for two months in the fall. I had worked, but the bills took all our money."

A fund of \$200 was raised.—New York World.

NEW YORK TEACHERS' LOT.

Hall Bedrooms and Shrunken Finances Make Misery Extreme.

The conditions in New York, as contrasted with those in Illinois, are thus described in the New York Herald:

There are prison cells, coal bins, broom closets, box stalls, and other contracted and gloomy enclosures scattered thickly about New York. But there are no spaces enclosed by four walls that are quite so contracted or so gloomy as the hall bedrooms for which the city is justly famed. These indescribably dreary places are the epitome of penury, the depth of loneliness, the quintessence of discomfort, the last and most impregnable stronghold of universal 'blues.' Nothing except insanity and a sense of humor is proof against the menacing and crushing influence of the hall bedroom, and it comes close to making the madman mercilessly sane and to turning the humorist into a misanthrope. In its dingy, hopeless domain, the wretched 'roomer' feels the gloom of an Arctic night—deep and interminable, settle and settle to stay; feels, too, the narrow walls closing in hourly like those torture walls in Poe's dreadful story.

The hall bedroom is the haunt of clerks, students, Art League aspirants, embryo musical geniuses, and teachers. They are all miserable students, clerks, and actors, but the most miserable of these are the teachers.

I don't quite know why the hall bedroom is worse for the teachers than the others, but an inert pathos shows its biting depression much more permeating and irrecoverable in their cases. Perhaps it is that the others either hope for advancement or are satisfied with humble things, while the teachers are educated beyond the commoner needs, and yet eternally doomed to live in rooms as unkind and rudimentary as iron bars or mud walls.

The clerks and saleswomen and drummers and telephone operators and cashiers and stenographers and the rest of the various tribes that landladies ticket as 'business' and 'commercial' may each, roughly speaking, be divided into two classes, those who are determined to better themselves either in their own line or by a shrewd attention to the opportunity when it chances to come; those who are content with their positions live modestly within their small incomes and save up a little of it each week, on which they intend to retire some day and live even more cheaply somewhere in the country. The students, whether of art, music, science, medicine, or other special branches of work, are all of necessity more or less idealists. They are all absolutely certain that they are going to succeed and that this hall-bedroom era is going to be nothing but a bad dream. Each man or woman of them all paints the walls of his or her tiny chamber with glowing pictures of splendid fortunes. They see visions and hear voices and dream dreams. And on the

strength of these satisfying assurances of their own ambitious hopes they can be fairly cheerful in their little rat holes—can tack up posters gayly and make tea over a gas jet, with a jest that helps their appetites.

Not so the teacher—especially the girl teacher. She gets less pay than the busy clerks or the pert telephone operators, the smartly gowned stenographers, the haughty, haughty salesladies. She has no dreams of excelling wonderfully in her own work and winning fame and fortune thereby like the students. All she knows is that if she is painstaking and industrious and does not fall behind, nor otherwise jeopardize her chances, her six hundred dollars per annum may take unto itself forty dollars more every year, so that in five years after she begins work she may be earning seven hundred and sixty dollars a year.

There are higher positions which, after a long time, she might come to fill acceptably, with higher salaries and heavier responsibilities. But they are not many, these better posts, nor are they in any sense sinecures. Besides, there are, meanwhile, some chances to consider. She may get pneumonia some bitter morning hurrying to school through the slush, or she may drink plentiful typhoid germs in the bad boarding-house water, or she may get nervous and cross and be 'transferred'—perhaps even 'removed'—or she may simply 'go under.'

Go Under in New York.

In India when a man dies at his post they say he 'went out.' In New York people merely 'go under.' One never hears whether they die or not. They drop from the ship's rigging, and the water closes over them. It may mean starvation, or consumption, or nervous prostration, or insanity, or demoralization, or loss of nerve, or loss of self-respect, or just plain death. But any of these things is quite possible, and to be reckoned with every morning and every evening of every day in the hall bedroom when you are a teacher earning just \$600 a year.

For the New York girl the conditions, except in isolated cases, are a little better. The most of them live with their families or friends, and they are certainly no worse and probably better off than before they began to teach. Throughout their training they have been able to live at home, and they continue to live at home when they enter upon their work in the public schools. Moreover, the charter governing educational interests in New York stipulates that resident teachers shall have first choice of school posts. In other words, the city girls can apply for and get appointments to posts in the neighborhood of their own homes. It is hardly necessary to add that there are usually fewer vacancies in Manhattan than in any other borough in New York.

The person who suffers by all this is the out-town girl who comes to New York to teach. She comes eagerly, full of joy at the opportunity offered by a great metropolis; by the lure of the libraries and the lecture halls, by the promise of the thousand advantages of New York life. One of two things happens to her—she may be sent

into Richmond, Bronx, or Queensborough, in some tiny village more countrified than the country place from which she hails, or she may get some chance vacant Manhattan post that has been unexpectedly left vacant by a resident.

The first of these two possibilities is, of course, infinitely better, since she saves her money and nerves and does not have the living problem so vitally before her day in and day out. But naturally she does not see this. She mourns for her lost chances at the Lenox and the Pedagogic Library, near Washington Square; at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and at all the other shrines of erudition and learning which she has visualized in her dreams. And she writes to her friends in Springville or Treetown who had also planned to come to New York to teach to just change their minds and stay at home.

The girl whom she envies—the girl who did get a New York position—has an hour of elation perhaps—the one immediately following her appointment. After that, if she has hours of elation it is because she is very young and enthusiastic or very conscientious and interested in her work for its own sake.

She finds herself confronted with the living problems instantly, where to sleep, where to eat, how to dress, how to get about; in other words, what to do, in every hour of the day, in such a position as to spend the least money possible. She experiments with lodgings, getting her own breakfast and dining at a forty-cent Italian restaurant. But seven times forty is two dollars and eighty cents for dinners alone! Besides, half the time she is too sleepy and too hurried in the morning to make coffee, and her luncheon of a glass of milk and a sandwich is only a straw to a drowning woman.

Then she joins a number of girls in a house-keeping-apartment scheme. This is better, but one or another drops out and the rest feel it impracticable to run it on the increased scale of individual expense. Perhaps she tries some model woman's hotel, too, before she brings up at her final turn—the inevitable, final end of lone and impecunious woman seeking a place to live—the cheap boarding house and the hall bedroom.

She is able, practising these great primal economies, those of board and lodging, to dress neatly enough for her position and to take a car when the weather is bad. If one is extravagantly inclined she may subscribe to an educational periodical and a newspaper. For amusements she has free lectures and libraries and the art galleries on holidays. She may walk in the park for nothing, by the blessing of heaven and an unequally generous city. Beyond these things, unless she be a contriver with a touch of genius about her contriving, she has no amusements, always excepting the Sunday teas or occasional evenings spent with friends, who, like herself, are usually too tired and too shop-centered to be much of a diversion. So she, too, writes to her friends at home to give up all teaching in New York, and to look for work—teaching in Manhattan is too hard.

MEN TEACHERS HIGHER

Two Organized New York Bodies Meet to Plan a Campaign.

Pressure toward better treatment of the men teachers, at least, is reflected in the following from the New York Times:

Higher salaries for men teachers in the public schools were planned at meetings of the Schoolmen at the Hotel St. Denis and of the Government Board of the Male Principals' Association at the Broadway Central Hotel last night. The men want their wages to go up with the increase in the cost of living.

At the meeting of the Schoolmen, an association of men teachers, a special committee, which was appointed to make a thorough investigation of conditions, submitted a tentative plan. They estimated it would take \$250,000 to put the plan into operation. They suggested that in the classes of the last two years in the elementary schools men alone be permitted to teach, and that in classes below the fifth year no men be allowed.

They also presented a graded system of salaries ranging from the minimum of \$900 a year to the maximum of \$3000 a year. This system provided for men teachers in the classes of the fifth and sixth years at \$900 to \$1160; in the seventh and in the first class of the eighth year, at from \$900 to \$2400, and in the last class of the eighth year, commonly known as the graduating class, at from \$900 to \$3000. Under the present system a man teacher starts on \$900, and after thirteen years of service or after ten years if he takes special examinations, receives the maximum of \$2400.

STATE MUST STOP CHILD WORK OR NATION WILL—ROOSEVELT

President, in Letter to Consumers' League, Says Drastic Action Will Result.

Further efforts to re-enforce the federal movement against child labor are thus set forth in the Chicago Tribune:

New York.—A letter from President Roosevelt to Mrs. Maud Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, was read at the annual meeting of the League in this city. The President wrote that if state authorities did not do their duty in matters of so vital importance as child labor there was no choice but for the National Government to interfere. The letter follows:

"Permit me, through you, to express my earnest hope for the success of the Consumers' League. You are doing work that should appeal peculiarly to every good citizen, for those you befriend are greatly in need of friends and are not powerful enough to stand up for themselves. I am particularly interested in your efforts to improve the conditions under which working girls do their work in the great shops, and I have, of

course, an especial interest in your effort to combat the evils of child labor.

"There is much outcry, chiefly, I think, from the beneficiaries of abuses, against interference by the National Government with work which should be done by the state governments. I would rather have the local authorities themselves attend to any evil, and therefore I would rather have the state authorities work out such reforms when possible, but if the state authorities do not do as they should in matters of such vital importance to the whole nation as this of child labor, then there will be no choice but for the National Government to interfere."

MILLIONAIRE ADOPTS BABY

Atlantic Man, Regretting He Has No Heir, Takes Child From Parent.

New York.—By a stroke of Judge Gaynor's pen Alfred McLaren, a baby two and one-half years old, whose mother is too poor to keep him, has become the adopted son of Alfred Adams, Jr., who is worth at least \$1,500,000.

Mr. Adams has a temporary residence at 284 Washington Street, Brooklyn, but his home is in Atlantic City, where he owns much real estate and has a vast bathing pavilion.

The greatest regret of Mr. Adams' life was that he had no son to perpetuate his name and to inherit his money. He finally determined to adopt a baby.

Mr. Adams signed his consent to adopt and Mrs. McLaren signed her agreement to surrender the child before a commissioner of deeds.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"\$10,000,000 BABY" TAUGHT TO RIDE

Now Aged Seven, is Guarded by Two Men Lest He Take a Fall.

Newport, Rhode Island.—John Nicholas Brown, the "ten-million-dollar baby," now grown to a sturdy boy of seven, is learning to ride a \$1000 pony. Unlike the youngsters on the farm who climb on a colt bareback and fall off, none the worse for the fall, young John Nicholas is not permitted to risk his neck at all. Two men guard him every time he goes out for a riding lesson.

The \$1000 pony is haltered and led by a stalwart riding master and another attendant keeps abreast of the pony. This man rides a bicycle, which, fortunately for Master John, does not seem to disturb the gentle pony in the least. In spite of all his handicaps the boy rides well and gives promise of becoming a horseman.

Private tutors are leading John Nicholas on the road to learning, but he is a very democratic little chap, nevertheless, and no poor boy is too ragged to approach him. His mother does not limit him to playmates of the millionaire class.—New York World.

RESIGNED WHEN PUPIL BEAT HER**School Teacher in New Jersey Mistreated by Conspiracy of Trustees.**

Parents in South Plainfield, N. J., are indignant over the forced resignation of Miss Margaret Steele, a teacher in the public school there. Miss Steele resigned on Friday after a boy pupil had brutally attacked her, and the Board of Trustees and Principal Mescal had failed to punish the youth, who is a grandson of one of the trustees.

Miss Steele's resignation is the culmination of trouble which began last September. Lloyd Harris, grandson of J. F. Ten Eyck, a trustee, has been especially annoying, and every effort made by Miss Steele to discipline the youngster met with a rebuke from the Board of Trustees and Principal Mescal, it is said.

Openly Defy Their Teacher.

Other boy pupils followed the example set by Harris and openly defied their teacher. When the disorderly pupils were sent to Principal Mescal for punishment they were treated kindly, it is alleged, and told to return to the class-room and pay no attention to the teacher.

As Miss Steele had no power to punish the boys, she had to submit to their insults. It is charged that a member of the Board of Trustees circulated the report that Miss Steele was abusing her pupils, and many parents advised their children to act as they thought best. As a consequence they jeered at their teacher and talked

out loud during school hours. When she rebuked them they laughed at her.

Last Friday Miss Steele told the boys that she could not attempt to teach them unless they behaved themselves. A burst of laughter followed. One of the boys asked the teacher if she thought she was running a kindergarten class.

Miss Steele was convinced that Lloyd Harris was the boy who answered her and she decided to punish him. She ordered the boy to come to her desk, but he refused to move. The teacher went to his seat and caught him by the shoulder.

"I won't move unless you let go of me," sullenly said the boy.

Boy Strikes His Teacher.

Miss Steele released the lad and immediately he began to punch her. Miss Steele sank to the floor, weeping, and appealed to the other pupils to defend her. None of them moved.

When she had recovered herself the teacher ordered Lloyd Harris to go to the office of Principal Mescal. She reported all that had occurred to the principal and left the boy with him. The lad was given a seat in the principal's office and told to study his lessons there. That was the extent of his punishment.

Miss Steele announced that she would not hear the lessons of any of her children unless the Board of Trustees took action on the charge against Lloyd Harris. The boy was not punished. Miss Steele resigned and a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to accept her resignation. Broken in health and sick at heart, the teacher left on Saturday for her home in Oswego, N. Y.—New York World.

Real Shakespeare Found?

GERMAN SAVANTS BELIEVE HIM TO HAVE BEEN ROGER, EARL OF RUTLAND.

THE unwillingness of those who think highly of the possibilities of education to believe that crude genius can ever equal that of trained talent continues to busy itself with the question of the identity of

Shakespeare. The latest exploitations in this direction were described as follows in the New York American:

One of the greatest German scholars has advanced the strongest argument yet put forth to prove that another person than

William Shakespeare wrote the plays which bear the latter's name. This time it is not Bacon.

The scholar is Dr. Karl Bleibtreu, and the author of the plays, according to his argument, is Roger, Earl of Rutland, a great nobleman and patron of letters of the Elizabethan age.

The inherent improbability that William Shakespeare, of Stratford-on-Avon, wrote the plays attributed to him has long been admitted by many, probably the majority of Shakespearean scholars. Shakespeare was the son of a butcher, little more than a peasant in social station. The boy had a brief and, even for that age, ridiculously imperfect education at a village school. He was an inattentive and unruly boy, playing truant, staying away from church on Sundays, and poaching in the squire's park.

At an early age he became acquainted with the stage in an inferior capacity and afterwards he was an actor and a stage manager. This was an occupation requiring a very moderate degree of ability and education in that age, when the representation of a castle upon the stage was indicated by a board bearing the notice, "Here is the castle," every other scene being represented with equal facility. The arduous part of the work consisted in maintaining some kind of discipline among the actors, who were an unspeakably disreputable lot and in bringing them to the performance in a reasonable state of sobriety. Trouble was also experienced in keeping order among the spectators in the pit, who were a villainous crowd with very nasty habits. The few persons of gentle birth who attended the performance sat upon the stage and corrected the actors whenever they thought it desirable.

The occupation of the stage manager, it will be seen, was one that required little artistic skill or education, but, on the other hand, one that kept him very busy, which may also be said of a successful bartender's labors to-day. It left the stage manager little time for study or literary work, and was in its nature extremely unfavorable to such pursuits. Moreover, the references to Shakespeare's life show that he was a man of very intemperate habits, who was probably intoxicated three or four nights out of every week. He spent all the time he could spare from his stage work in the Mermaid Tavern and other low taverns, which were very numerous in London, and which were kept open all night, while murder and all sorts of villainies were perpetrated.

It is hardly conceivable that a man of Shakespeare's early life, education, occupation, and daily habits should have written an enormous series of plays, which not only exhibit the profoundest knowledge of human character and the loftiest poetical fancy ever shown by man, but also a perfect familiarity with court life and the manners of good society and a vast knowledge of history, law, arts, sciences, the classics, geology, philosophy, and many other subjects. The dramatist's works prove the author to have been one of the most cultivated men of his time, and yet we know that William Shakespeare was an uneducated boor and drunkard.

The foregoing facts have led to several attempts to prove that other persons of the Eliza-

bethan age wrote Shakespeare's plays. Noteworthy was the effort to fix their authorship upon Francis Bacon, the philosopher, an effort aided by the curious cipher theory of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, the American congressman. These attempts have been dismissed as unsatisfactory by Shakespearean scholars.

Nevertheless the inherent improbability that William Shakespeare wrote the plays attributed to him remains quite unaffected. A new effort to prove their authorship by some other person is therefore entitled to attention. Dr. Karl Bleibtreu, who undertakes to furnish this proof, is one of the greatest contemporary German writers on literature and history, and it must be remembered that Germany has produced the foremost Shakespearean scholars. Dr. Bleibtreu is the author of many valuable works, including "A History of English Literature," "Cromwell at Marston Moor," and "The Byron Secret."

Roger Manners, Earl of Rutland, the man to whom Dr. Bleibtreu ascribes all the plays attributed to William Shakespeare, was born on October 6, 1576, and was the son-in-law of Sir Philip Sidney, the mirror of chivalry. Romance clusters about the Manners family. It was one member of it who married the famous Dorothy Vernon, of Haddon Hall, through whom the Rutlands became the heirs of the Vernon family.

Interest is added to Dr. Bleibtreu's theory by the fact that his author has Welshmen descendants living in England to-day. The head of the family is the present Duke of Rutland, who is well known to Americans as the father of the beautiful Lady Marjorie Manners. The Duke possesses two of the most beautiful old country places in England—Belvoir Castle and Haddon Hall. Dr. Bleibtreu believes that among the family archives at these places documents will be found proving absolutely that Roger, Earl of Rutland, wrote the Shakespearean plays.

Dr. Bleibtreu starts by taking up the intimate knowledge of various countries—especially France, Italy, and Denmark—which the author of the plays shows. Shakespeare, who spent most of his time drinking in the Mermaid Tavern, and who, according to all evidence, never left England, could not have obtained this knowledge. On the other hand, the Earl of Rutland was a great traveler. He started on a grand tour of Europe in 1596. He visited France and Italy and lived for considerable periods in Verona, Venice, Mantua, Rome, Milan, and Padua. This would account for the local knowledge displayed in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," and other plays of which the scenes are laid in Italy.

In many of the plays the author shows a remarkably accurate knowledge of the principles and phraseology of English and foreign law. There is no evidence that Shakespeare ever studied anything. The Earl of Rutland was a law student at the University of Padua, and after his return to England he became a student at Gray's Inn, London, where his name is still inscribed.

In "The Tempest" the author shows a familiarity with tropical scenery and climatic condi-

tions. How could a man whose days and nights were passed at the Mermaid Tavern in London acquire this knowledge? The Earl of Rutland accompanied the Earl of Essex in his expedition to the Azores, where they suffered many shipwrecks and gained experience which furnishes the beautiful setting and imagery of this play.

The author of the plays makes frequent references to the peculiar Dutch scenery, and its Dutch domestic life, which would hardly have occurred to an Englishman who had not seen these things. The Earl of Rutland fought with Sidney in Holland against the Spaniards.

From 1601 to 1603 no single Shakespearean play appeared. The Earl of Rutland was not at liberty in those years; in 1601 he was sentenced to lifelong imprisonment, but only remained in prison till 1603. This is significant.

In 1603 the Earl went to Denmark to attend the baptism of the Danish crown prince as the representative of King James I. He thereby gained the local color and remarkable knowledge of Denmark which appear in 'Hamlet.' This visit to the royal family accounts for the detailed description of the Castle of Elsinore and its terraces which is given in 'Hamlet.' Shakespeare, the stage manager, never went to Denmark, and if he had done so he would hardly have been a guest at the royal palace.

It is singular that an Englishman living in an age when historical learning was meager should have had a considerable knowledge of ancient Danish history. This could only have been acquired from educated Danes. Dr. Bleibtreu shows that the Earl of Rutland, while at Elsinore, actually met the Barons Guildenstern and Rosencranz, two characters whose names appear in 'Hamlet.' Moreover, he had been a fellow-student at Padua of the young Baron Rosencranz.

The last Shakespearean dramas, 'Coriolanus'

and 'The Tempest' appeared in 1612, and the Earl of Rutland died on June 26 of that year. Dr. Bleibtreu considers the fact that the dramas ceased in the year the Earl died as the most convincing evidence of all that he wrote them, because William Shakespeare himself lived until 1616.

Dr. Bleibtreu gives in detail the reasons which led the Earl of Rutland to conceal his authorship under another's name. The stage was extremely disreputable in those days, and persons of gentle birth never descended to playwriting, although they frequently wrote poetry. It would have caused a tremendous scandal if a very great nobleman had turned playwright. Moreover, the author dealt very largely with historical subjects, many of them directly connected with the reign in which he lived. For a man in the Earl's position to have done this would have immediately excited the attention of the queen and of his enemies at court. That was a time when the smallest error of judgment or false move in what corresponded to our political life might have led to execution at the Tower of London. The pathetic description of the downfall of Cardinal Wolsey, under Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth's father, where the Cardinal says:

"Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies"

would surely have angered the reigning queen.

These historical references alone seem to furnish an ample reason why the Earl of Rutland chose to conceal his identity, but Dr. Bleibtreu gives many others.

The Earl found it safer to conceal himself behind the personality of the obscure and somewhat disreputable William Shakespeare than to publish his works anonymously or pseudonymously. At least that is the view of Dr. Bleibtreu.

MY PRECIOUS ONE.

My love, she is the fairest,
The sweetest and the rarest!
I would die beneath her frown.
She's the dearest thing in town.
She's a woman in a thousand—
Dollar gown.

How I love her who can tell?
I'm enchanted by her spell.
My passion none condemns,
My ardor nothing stems.
She's a woman in ten thousand—
Dollar gems.

That she lives, sweet Heaven I bless;
And I long for her dear "Yes."
How she shines above the mass,
My most fascinating lass.
She's a woman in a million—
Dollar class!

—Martha Young in New York Times.

A HORROR of the RUSSIAN INQUISITION

BARBAROUS
TORTURE
OF A
YOUNG WOMAN



BEATEN FOR DAYS

AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE TALE

RESPONSIBLE RUSSIAN EDITOR DESCRIBES THE WHIPPING OF A
BEAUTIFUL REVOLUTIONARY SUSPECT.

HOWEVER grinding may be the effect of the operations of The System upon the conditions of American workmen, and how ever impassioned may be the class feelings which may ultimately develop in the conflict of capital and labor, not even the most pessimistic look for any such developments as are told in the following narrative from Russia, as published in the New York World:

That the horrors of mediaeval torture had been revived in Russia has been more than hinted at in press dispatches on several occasions, but the rigid censorship that obtains in Russia and the manifest difficulty in obtaining verification of these stories have hitherto left the matter in

doubt. The story of the treatment of Nika de Smirnoff by Cossack inquisitors seemed too terrible to be true, though the girl was photographed after her ordeal and the photographs appear on this page. Here, however, is new evidence—an authentic case described almost at first hand by a thoroughly reliable and conservative newspaper man who was detailed by the Russ, a liberal journal of St. Petersburg, to investigate the case.

"My story will shock the civilized world," says the writer, with an intensity of feeling justified by his narrative.

Mr. Wladimiroff had to flee from Russia, for the Secret Service discovered that he was investigating the horrors they were practicing. He had incurred their enmity also by publishing the facts about the tortures of Maria Spiridonova, but this case which he now discloses makes that seem mild. Here is M. Wladimiroff's narrative:

Stories of the torture in the citadel of Warsaw

have been current for a year or more. I was sent in the greatest secrecy by the Russ to investigate their truth. I talked with innumerable private persons of all social classes and parties; with those who had suffered directly, and also with several officials in a position to know everything.

This story is no worse than many others of its kind. I had the details largely from the lips of an older woman prisoner who had spent several months in daily converse with the tortured and dying girl. Her character and antecedents were learned from her neighbors and her family, and I secured supporting evidence in plenty from persons connected with the government itself.

Here are the facts in the case: A young man named Rottkopf, a citizen of Riga, went to visit a friend who lived, as most Russians live in the larger cities, in an apartment-house containing a number of families. Now, most unfortunately for Rottkopf, just before his visit a bomb had been found by the police secreted in one of the flats. Suspicion pointed to Rottkopf's friend. He was promptly arrested, and as a friend of the suspected man Rottkopf was arrested also.

Now, Rottkopf had a sister, a young girl of eighteen. She, you must remember, had committed no crime. No such charge was brought against her, but she was the sister of a friend of a suspected man, and that was enough for the police. The very evening of her brother's arrest she went out to drink tea with some friends in company with her younger brother. The police descended upon the house and she was arrested without even a chance to change her evening clothes or to take linen along. She had committed no crime; she did not even know why she was imprisoned or of what crime the zealous police suspected her.

She was put in a solitary cell in a secret apartment of the Warsaw citadel. A sentinel was placed within; the cell was bare with the exception of a stool and a small table. There was no bed. The bare stone floor was meant for a sleeping place. The sudden transition from the cheerful company of friends into the severe and gloomy surroundings of the dungeon stunned the girl. She comprehended nothing for quite a while. She sat in a corner of the cell lost in thought. From this condition she was suddenly awakened by the indifferent voice of the sentinel: "Wake up! You will soon be taken to be tortured."

She was thunderstruck by the words. She had heard before that people were tortured here, but she did not believe it; she did not want to believe it, and considered the rumors as imaginary fears. But these words were real; they were spoken so matter-of-factly that they left no room to doubt their true meaning. She started to run up and down the cell like a frightened caged animal; tormenting questions burned her brain: Is it true, then? The rack does exist, and she will soon be tortured! What for? Where is justice? Where is right? The poor girl was tormented by the cruel uncertainty, by

this expectation of something awful which she was to experience on herself.

Suddenly the cell door opened, the chief inspector entered, said a few words to the guard, and she was led through a number of poorly lit corridors and into a small room, where an oil lamp was feebly flickering. "Listen attentively, and you will understand!" said the guard rudely as he left the room and bolted the door.

In the Torture Chamber.

A deathly silence reigned in the room. She tried to catch the least sound, the least motion, to discern the least token of life, but all was still, as the grave. Suddenly she heard some voices in the adjacent room, and through the thin partition she could distinctly hear all that was spoken there. She felt her heart sink within her, as among many other voices she recognized her brother's voice. Then there was the sound of a heavy blow, a thud from the falling of a human body, and her brother's outcry?

Her heart was beating fast. She understood that she was alongside of the torture chamber, where her brother was brought in to be tortured, and that she was put there in order to be tortured by the pangs and sufferings of her dearly beloved brother.

Then fell in quick succession a number of heavy blows, followed by his desperate outcries. The pain must have been unbearable—he seemed to be gasping for breath. His tormentors did not stop, however, but continued beating him for a long time. The blows fell thick and heavy, and his outcries turned into desperate screams, into wild heartbreaking sounds of one losing his reason under the influence of terribly unendurable, inhuman pain. And the poor girl had to hear it all, to feel his terrible pain and to know that she was powerless to stay the hands of his tormentors.

Finally the cries ceased. Were the hangmen tired or was her brother dead? Her heart full of anguish, she pressed her ear against the partition in an effort to catch the least sound of his voice. At that moment one of the executioners entered the room and she began begging him to tell her what had become of her brother. Was he alive? Why was he tortured? What for? But it was in vain to expect human feeling in a hangman. Could the suffering of a young girl touch his heart? To her beseeching he replied rudely, laughing: "If you will not inform us all about your brother and the rest of your friends, the same will be done to you. Then you will find out what became of him and whether he is still alive."

He then ordered her to follow him and she was led back into her former cell, where she was left to pass the night on the bare floor. But she did not close her eyes the whole night. In a dull stupor, thoughtless, motionless, she sat in a corner till morning.

The guard was all the time within, never for a moment leaving her. In the morning some black bread and water were brought to her; no other food through the whole day. But she could

not touch a mouthful. As soon as night came on she was again taken into the room where she had been the previous night, and again she had to live through the same horrors of the past night. She heard almost continuously the screams and sobs of her brother. These sobs rent the poor girl's soul. After her brother's cries she heard others; she heard the sobs of another man and instinctively recognized the voice of a dear friend, a man whom she knew well and who was very near to her. That was the second night.

The third night she was again taken to listen to the sobs of the tortured; but that night she remembers as a horrible nightmare, which she could not distinguish from reality. She did not hear her brother's cries any more; others of her friends were being tortured. She felt that she was losing her reason and she wished for death.

The fourth night she was again taken into this room. The chief executioner, organizer and director of these tortures, Green (a direct translation of the Russian name), came in and proposed that she inform him about her brother and confess all her own crimes.

But what crimes? She has done nothing criminal; she is still so young; she knows nothing criminal either of her brother or her other friends. What could she confess?

Upon getting her negative answer she was led into the adjacent room, from which those screams had come forth the preceding nights. It was a small room with two windows. In the center stood a table; on it were wooden and rubber canes. There was gendarme officer Ivanoff with ten secret police agents. Many held canes in their hands. The young girl was seized and put flat on the table, face down, four of the detectives grabbed hold of her hands and feet, and the others that were armed with canes began to beat her at the command of Officer Ivanoff. The blows fell heavily, striking over the head, back and legs.

The Punishment She Endured.

She was beaten till she nearly lost consciousness, but not a sound escaped her. Getting tired of their monstrous work, the executioners stopped when she became motionless. She looked like a corpse with eyes closed, lips pressed tightly together, not a muscle moving. Nothing betrayed signs of life. She was in a deep faint.

The chief tormentor, Green, ordered some cold water to be sprinkled on her, and she began to come to. She was then given a glass of cold water and told to confess and tell about her brother.

"But, for the sake of Christ, what shall I confess? I have done nothing criminal, I am not guilty of anything," feebly murmured the girl.

And in answer to that came the command of the officer: "Give it to her, boys; give it to her!"

And they resumed their diabolic work.

In moments when the pain was terrible she would scream aloud. At times she would bite the edge of the wooden table, pressing her teeth hard

together in the effort not to cry out. The pains were awful. The executioners had turned into cruel beasts, as if they were wild animals, instead of human beings possessing heart and soul.

That night she was beaten till dawn, with interruptions, as she fainted frequently. Every time she regained consciousness the same question was put to her by the officer—whether she was willing to confess—and every time that he got her negative answer he became more furious.

At dawn she was carried into her cell and dropped on the floor in a semi-conscious condition. During the day she regained consciousness. Every part of her body ached, she could not bend her joints. The bruised parts became pitifully swollen, the red and blue marks began to fester, making the slightest motion very painful.

The next night she was again carried into the torture room and stretched out on the table. The executioners were already at their posts awaiting their victim. The subordinate officer Ivanoff repeated the question, and getting no answer, ordered his men to strike her, exclaiming in his rage that he would make that obstinate girl confess all.

Then Green gave orders to pinch her naked body in the contused spots, which was especially painful because of the festering and swelling.

She could not stand the pain any longer and her wild cries filled the room. The unbearable agony seemed to rob her of her senses. Other executioners were in the meanwhile striking her with canes over her head, her abdomen, the fingers and toes.

The blows caused blood to ooze out through the skin in some places, and her shirt was stained with it. Some of her teeth were knocked out by blows over the face, and tufts of hair were pulled out by blows on the head, causing indescribable pain.

That lasted the whole night long.

The third night she was again taken into the torture room, as she stubbornly refused to calumniate anybody. And she was beaten as on the previous nights. Then Green bethought himself of new ways of torture and ordered the eleven men to surround the prostrate girl and beat her over the abdomen. The blows then rained fast but not very hard on the abdomen exclusively. This immediately caused her to vomit. The vomiting became very frequent and spasmodic. She could not catch her breath because of the retching. She was so weak that she could not turn her head; her body ached and burned like fire; the pain was so keen that death would have been much more welcome. And the vomiting would not stop. It seemed to her that all her inside was on fire and she longed for death.

And the executioners continued beating, exhorting her to confess.

* * *

On the fourth night she was also beaten. She was weak and faint; it seemed to her that she was dying. Had she not been a girl with a splendid constitution she could never have lived through this long-continued torture. The blows

were raining fast; the fiends pinched her and pulled her hair. Suddenly Green ordered his men to stop, and for a few minutes she was left to lie quietly on the table. Then she was dragged on the floor and put on her back. Her executioners began kicking her with their boots. They stamped on her chest, on her abdomen; they trampled on her face. She bled from the mouth. She did not cry out; she had no more strength; she seemed silently dying.

* * *

In this condition she was taken back into her cell and the prison feldsher (nurse and orderly) was called to her. Her face presented a shapeless mass of red and blue bruises. The eyes were closed by an enormous swelling; the cheeks, chin, and mouth were a big bruised mass. The stomach was upset; there was constant vomiting, which frustrated treatment. This vomiting greatly augmented her suffering. Her body was covered with red and blue wheals and wounds and bruises. The wheals were festering. Looking at this enormously swollen body, at this shapelessly disfigured face of the young girl, the nurse felt a horrible shame that a human being could be so inhumanly brutal. For two months she hovered between life and death, but youth conquered, and she slowly began to recover. At the end of two months she began to walk a little. All this time no one was admitted to her, as the government was afraid to let her relatives see her in the condition she was in. That was to be kept a secret, not to escape from the prison walls

into the outer world, so it would not cause any stir, as Spiridnova's case did.

An acquaintance of mine met her after six months had elapsed, in a northern prison, where she had been taken when she began to walk a little. And this acquaintance of mine gave me her impression. At the first moment my friend thought that she was an elderly woman with an enormously large face of indefinitely outlined features. The face was pale and covered with red and bluish spots.

But her eyes—her eyes spoke for themselves. Looking into them, my friend was dumbfounded—there was so much suffering, so much sadness in those eyes! My friend understood that this old woman must have lived through some great calamity in life, something enormous, some disaster that is beyond human endurance. She tried to engage her in conversation.

She learned then what this seemingly elderly woman had gone through. She was aged not by years, but by executioners' tortures. She is not an elderly woman, but a young, beautiful girl who has been maimed and broken by suffering. She told my friend with tears in her eyes that her brother was shot after being tortured, without having gone through any form of trial, but solely on the behest of Governor-General Scallon.

This woful tale of the sufferings of the unfortunate girl, Rottkopf, is not yet known in Russia; it could not be published there, for obvious reasons. But Miss Rottkopf is still in prison.

NO OTHER HOPE.

Railroad Surgeon—"I advise you to stop smoking for a while."

Patient—"I don't smoke."

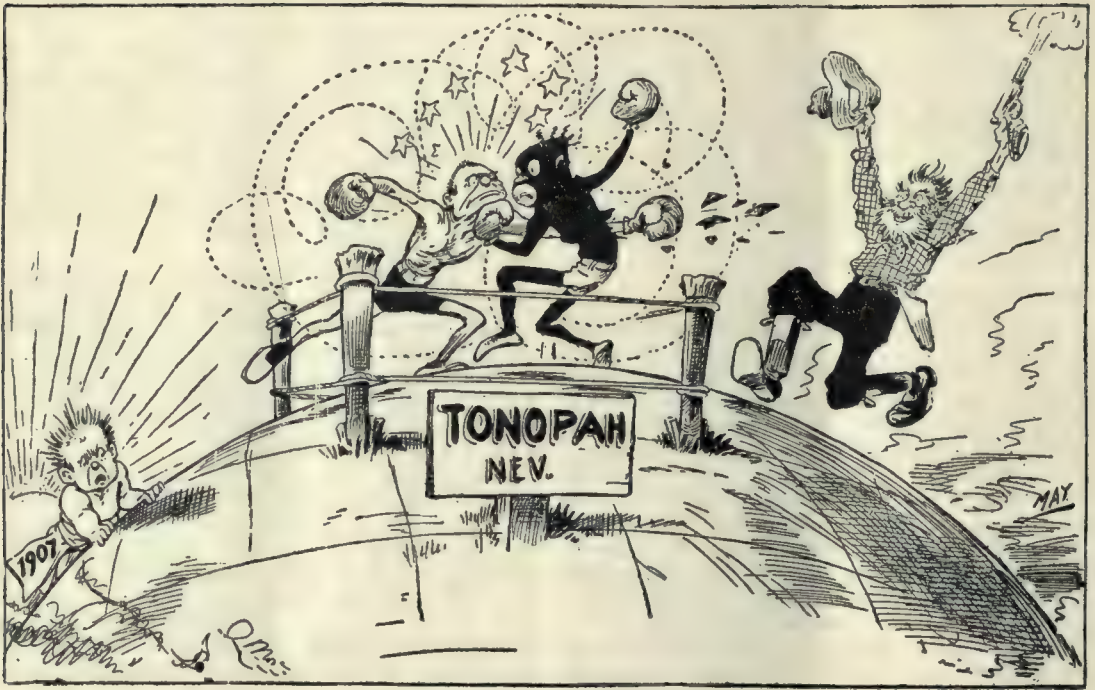
"You must also stop drinking."

"I don't drink."

"You mustn't worry so much about business affairs."

"I don't worry; I am independently wealthy."

"Then I must operate for appendicitis."—
Travel Magazine.



FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF 1907.

Apropos of the Pugilistic Encounter at Tonopah on January 1.

—Detroit Journal.

THE JOY OF LIVING

THE FACTOR OF PHYSICAL HEALTH AS REFLECTED IN THE
INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPORTS OF THE PRESENT DAY.—
IS THE ATHLETIC LIFE WHOLESOME?

QUITE as important, of course, to the general improvement of modern conditions as intellectual education, details of some of the movements of which are given in the preceding symposium, is the strengthening and fortifying of the physique against the strain of business and profession. And this phase of progress has had its share of attention along with the other. But singularly enough, even as in Rome in the halcyon days of the Augustinian empire, the cultivation of the body is one of the most favored pastimes and occupations of the class of young men from whom the Thaws are drawn

and of the opposite class from whom the Whitneys, Perkins, Harrimans, and their associates or their sons are drawn. Frequently the cultivation runs to the excess typified in the adulation of pugilism, but as frequently it finds its devotion in the more wholesome sphere of outdoor sports.

DO NOT ASSURE LONG LIFE

Athletics Likely to Cause Serious Reaction After College Days.

The fact that athletic work, especially in the colleges where it is so frequently carried

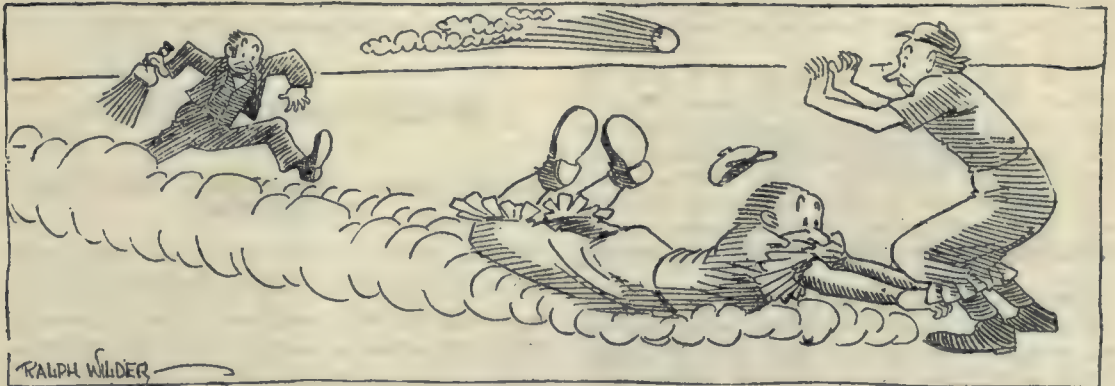
THE MOVEMENT FOR CLEAN BASEBALL.



It is reported that Neatness Will Be a Marked Characteristic this year. Uniforms Are to Be More Ornamented, and each Player Will Have Four Suits for Each Game.



The Umpire Will Declare an Untidy Player Out and Order Him to the Dressing-Room.



Each Man Will Be Accompanied By His Personal Valet, Armed With a Whisk Broom.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

to excess, does not always operate to the advantage contemplated is suggested in the following from the Yale Alumni Weekly:

New York.—The subject of longevity among athletes and other college students has been investigated seriously by William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, and he has come to the conclusion that the advantage is with the athletes. But whether this is due to the man's original strength or to his development as an athlete, he says, there is nothing to prove. Discussing the subject in the Yale Alumni Weekly, he writes:

"Is the college athlete a sounder man in after years and a man of longer life than his non-athletic brother? Statistics prove beyond a doubt that the man in college, or out of it, is better for consistent exercise of some sort. But it is not so certain that the man whose enthusiasm for and proficiency in some sport brings him to the highest recognition in his college is correspondingly benefited.

"A great many people claim that the highly developed athlete has more muscle and more lung power than he can use when he graduates and takes up his long apprenticeship in some sedentary occupation. If he is not careful the very power of lung and heart which made him a force in the long four-mile pull, if he be a crew man, becomes a danger, because there is no call in his everyday life for the abnormal development he acquired in college. If he does not keep up some pretty vigorous exercise outside of office hours the lung tissue developed in his college life falls into disuse and may be the indirect cause of consumption or the heart, forced to do overwork in the strain of the competition in the big sports and overdeveloped, may retaliate in after life by refusing to do its work in some great stress, like pneumonia, for instance.

Conclusions Valueless.

"So claim the opponents of high athletics. But frequently conclusions of this sort are drawn from individual cases and are of no value.

"Records prove that the highly developed athlete, in spite of the many notable exceptions which may be quoted, lives longer than his non-athletic college mate.

"The figures on the longevity of Y men for the last fifty-five years are highly interesting and are a pointer to the value of specialized athletics. The record covers the lives of eight hundred and seven athletes in the four major sports, beginning with the crew in 1855, and taking up football, track, and baseball, as those games came to have a place in the college calendar of outdoor sports.

"The attention is at once arrested by the fact that among the eight hundred and seven athletes who won the distinction of a Y, only fifty-eight deaths have occurred in the last half-century. When the average of years in the life of the sport is struck it is found that the mortality was greater among football men. Crew men were

second, track men were third, and baseball men fourth, with an extremely low average. Yale athletes show remarkable longevity compared with the select mortality tables of the Actuarial Society.

"Judging from the investigations, it is reasonable to say that there is no undue strain put on the athletes while they are in training, and their later history seems to show they were benefited rather than harmed.

Less Tuberculosis.

"Consumption was responsible for twelve of the fifty-eight deaths, but in the case of athletes the percentage of men dying from this cause was not greater than the expected deaths among non-athletes from a similar cause. Mr. Arthur Hunter, of New York, a high actuary authority, says that a comparison of the causes of death among athletes and 'mutuals' insured before 45 years of age does not develop any irregularities in the distribution of deaths. The proportion of deaths among athletes from tuberculosis was found to be twenty-two per cent to the thousand, and 'mutuals' insured below 45 years, twenty-four per cent.

"Deaths from heart disease in the Yale list of fifty-eight men were four at the ages of 35, 57, 68, and 70. The average is very low. Pneumonia carried off six, typhoid five, and typhoid pneumonia two. Those who wish to push their argument that high athletics are bad for the lungs and heart might find some ground for that argument in the fact that twenty-four of the fifty-eight deaths were caused by lung trouble of various kinds and heart failure. The table of deaths further shows that nine of the fifty-eight athletes met violent deaths, of which two were suicides. One died of dissipation, which was not traceable to participation in athletics.

"The inevitable conclusion from the figures gathered is that the Yale man who came to high honors in the major sports in the last half century has more than the ordinary man's share of long life. But whether this is due to his high development as an athlete or to the original strength of the man himself is still unproven and seems likely to remain so unless some more perfect means of comparison can be found."

PENNANT POSSIBILITIES OF 1907

Eastern Baseball Championships Rest Upon a Few Individuals.

From time to time there are manifestations of a revival of popular interest in baseball, this strictly outdoor game appearing never to offer a certain free exhilaration which is missing from other sports. Said the St. Louis Globe-Democrat concerning the outlook for the current season:

Pennant possibilities of three major league teams during the coming season are being figured on one player in each instance, while in a fourth case the rejuvenation of a championship club, which was down and out last season, depends on one individual. Five minutes' conversation with any of the baseball players in St. Louis belonging to the big leagues will convince anyone of this.

"If Chesbro comes back there is nothing to it but a pennant for the Highlanders," says Jack O'Connor, "unless Jim Delehanty turns out right at third base. If he does there is nothing to it but the Browns."

"Christy Mathewson comes pretty near holding the pennant possibilities of the New York Nationals in his grasp," comes back Harry Howell, "and if Lou Criger is in shape you will see Boston quit the joke team squad and get into the American League race again."

All of which shows pretty conclusively the importance of a single star player to a team, even without taking into consideration the fact that other teams could be wrecked by taking away a player. Not only that, but the players are pretty near right in their view of the matter, and this is one of the main explanations why picking pennant winners ahead of time is a risky performance at best. Last season's work of the team shows that the situation then bears out the predictions for next season.

Chesbro Could Have Won.

Take the New York Americans, for instance. Suppose that Chesbro had been pitching in his best form last season. New York would have won the American League pennant beyond a shadow of a doubt, as it was nothing but weakness in the pitching department that defeated that team, and Chesbro is capable of winning thirty out of forty games when he is at his best. Should Chesbro come around during the coming season New York would come pretty near getting the honor Griffith has coveted ever since he was placed in charge of the Highlanders.

Mathewson undoubtedly aided the most in losing the pennant for New York of any player on that team. Had he been in shape to twirl as he did in 1905 Chicago would certainly not have had the walkover it did, even though the Giants had other handicaps to overcome besides the poor condition of the great pitcher. With McGraw cleaning out the bad actors on his team this season and insisting upon more rigid training in the spring and better condition during the season, Mathewson may again have a chance to show the way to a pennant for New York during 1907.

As for the Browns last season, McAleer would have had the chance of his life for a pennant with a really high-class man at third base. Suppose, for instance, that Bradley had been covering the far corner for the Browns. It would have been better than even money that St. Louis would have finished in front. That was the weak point on the team, both on defense and on offense, and it was the one thing which finally stopped the winning streak which developed during July.

With the same conditions this year and Delehanty making good, both in the field and with the bat, it will take some playing on the part of the other clubs to stop the Browns.

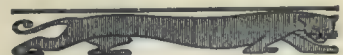
When it comes to Boston, the reversal of form of that team since it held the world's championship was to no small extent due last year to the fact that Lou Criger was not behind the bat. With Criger doing the catching, the club would have made a much better showing, and if he is able to play his old-time game again this year Boston will not show such a slump again. In connection with Boston, it may be pointed out that Philadelphia suffered badly by the loss of Lave Cross, and that this hole in the line-up will probably be filled acceptably by our own Jimmy Burke this year. In fact, Burke has a splendid chance to make Mack's team a winner instead of a loser, if some of the old-timers on the team have not gone back too much.



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All-Around Players Useful.

The 'all-around' baseball player has become a steady fixture on the strenuous game of these days, and the recent publication of records shows that he holds his own among the stars, despite his continual switch of position.

The 'all-around' or utility man, as he is commonly called, is a rare specimen, and many clubs have dropped out of a race because they could not find one. What would Cleveland have done last season had Lajoie had a utility man like Strang, Joe Yeager, or Bresnahan to bolster up the team when misfortune befell the stars?

As a rule, "a jack of all trades is good at none," but there are exceptions to this in every line of business, and the utility man in baseball is a shining example.

Three attainments are absolutely essential to a utility player. He must be able to play the infield, the outfield, and be a good hitter. Without either of these he is no good to a team.

NEW FOOTBALL RULES

Halves Lengthened, Forward Pass Penalty, and Extra Official, Says Committee.

The pressure toward such a revision of football as will eliminate the alleged brutalities continues. Its latest phase is thus described in the New York Times:

The American Interscholastic Football Rules Committee completed its labors recently at the Murray Hill Hotel, when the playing rules for next fall were revised and clarified. While a number of minor alterations and modifications were effected, only three important changes were made. The length of the halves was increased from thirty to thirty-five minutes. This was five minutes shorter than the expected change. The forward pass, which was used extensively last year, was the subject of the principal legislation of the meeting, and in the future instead of a penalty of the loss of the ball on an unsuccessful forward pass a penalty of fifteen yards was inflicted on first or second down, and when a foul has been committed the ball is declared down at the point where the offense occurred. The third of the important changes was the introduction of a new official, which, to all intents and purposes, makes him an assistant referee. The new official will be known as a field umpire, and in addition to his duties as umpire he will relieve the referee of some of his duties in deciding points of play.

The discussion of the forward pass was a lengthy one and consumed more time than all the other changes combined. Heretofore the penalty for an unsuccessful forward pass was the loss of the ball. This rule has been changed so as to make the penalty for an unsuccessful forward pass on first and second downs fifteen yards. This means that a team can now afford to take

chances on the play at critical stages of the game, whereas last year such an attempt might have meant dire disaster for the team attempting it. In addition to this, the following rule has been substituted for Note 2 of the Definition of Terms for the ball being out of bounds:

"If the forward pass before touching the ground, or on a kicked ball, either before or after touching the ground goes out of bounds the ball shall belong to the opponents at the point where it crosses the side line."

Rule 19A was changed so that on a kick out after a touchdown or safety opponents may not come within ten yards of the side having the ball. Last year the opponents could come almost up to the twenty-five-yard line and hamper the player in his kick. This change affords the team a free kick in every sense, as the opponents must be at least ten yards distant from the kicker.

In order to clarify the onside rule, provision was made that a linesman is allowed to carry the ball forward if he does not leave his position in the line until after the ball is actually put in play. This point was brought out in the Pennsylvania-Michigan game last year, in which Coach Yost asserted that Penn was off-side when such a play was made. Another technicality was brought out in connection with the definition of the onside rule, which was made plainer, as follows:

"If a quarter-back pass the ball to a full back and afterward receive the ball from the full back back of the full back he was technically offside," but the rule has now been made to read as follows: "A player may at all times pass the ball to another of his own side who is behind him."

The new official, as provided for by the change, is really an assistant referee. Last year the double-umpire system was optional, but by the introduction of the second official it becomes this year obligatory. The list of officials on the field will in future be a referee, line umpire, field umpire, and linesman. The new official, who will be known as a field umpire, in addition to acting as umpire, relieves the referee of some of his duties in decisions. The duties of the field umpire, as defined by the committee, are as follows:

"In addition to the regular duties of umpire, he will have jurisdiction over the ball, the interference, and the fouls in connection with the catching, securing, or position of a ball that has been kicked or passed down the field. He shall mark the spot of a fair catch, shall rule on points covering the touching of a ball by any player after a kick or forward pass, the touching of the ground by the ball after a kick or forward pass, the possession of the ball when a down has been made, and violation of rules covering a fair catch. He shall mark the point where the ball goes out of bounds on the opposite side of the field from that on which the linesman is stationed. On every attempt at goal from the field or from a touchdown he shall take a position under the goal posts to assist the referee in making a proper decision. By holding up his hand he shall indicate to the referee when to blow his whistle on all decisions under his jurisdiction.

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The Pandex of The Press

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Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1906.

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You can readily see that several good sales from twelve trials to over 200,000 monthly readers are not too much to expect and several such sales will net you enough to make your ad. practically cost you nothing. Try it.

Very sincerely yours,

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Residential, Business and Industrial properties (paying more than) 6 per cent investments, with the moral support of the U. S. Government behind them. Address The Hanlons, Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

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BUY TIMBER LANDS—and buy them in BRITISH COLUMBIA. Here is located the largest area of first growth timber to be found anywhere in the world. The demand for this class of property is keen and prices are advancing. Get in touch immediately with some good buys through the exclusive agent. J. E. GREEN, Box 349, Berkeley, Cal.

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If interested in agriculture or in agricultural investments, you can not afford to overlook the opportunities offered by the largest irrigation system in the world. This is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Calgary, Alberta. Irrigated lands for \$25.00 per acre; non-irrigated lands for \$15.00 per acre, on easy terms. An unlimited supply of water for fifty cents per acre per year. Title to both absolutely perfect. We can also furnish a combination of irrigable and non-irrigable lands at above prices. Write for illustrated literature to Department "H," FERRIER-BROCK CO., General Pacific Coast Agents, Berkeley, Calif.

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BURR-PADDON COMPANY, (Inc.), the Leading Real Estate Agents, Main Offices, 1694 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal. Branch at 950 Broadway, Oakland; near S. P. Depot.

CASH for your real estate or business, no matter what it is worth or where located. If you want your property sold quickly send us description and price, or if you want to buy tell us what you want and where you want it. We can save you money. STERLING REALTY CO., Mack Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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Adorns all it Touches! Saint or Sinner, Young or Old, Rich or Poor—the Whole World—bows to the Beauty generated, developed, enhanced, and perpetuated, by use of **Derma-Clarine** (trade-mark). Imparts, regains, and retains the complexion of Youth. The rosy brilliancy and oval grace of "Sweet and Twenty." By mail, \$1. To be had only of "Siempre Joven," 109 Court St., Newark, N. J. Mention Pandex.

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IF YOU want a business that will pay several thousand dollars annually, start a mail order business; by our easy method anyone anywhere can be successful. Catalogue and particulars free. MILBURN HICKS, 747 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

MORE MONEY, LESS TALKING—Steadier work, bigger field, handling our new inventions, than any other line. Needed in every home. Agents, you can't beat this. Selwell Co., 98 W. Jackson B., Chicago, Ill.

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SONG WRITING! The quickest road to FAME and FORTUNE. Do you know that your poems may be worth THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS? Send them to us today; we will compose the music. Hayes Music Co., 275 Star Bldg., Chicago.

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"The duties of the line umpire will be the ordinary duties heretofore followed by the umpire. The word 'line' designates simply that he shall stand in the neighborhood of the line of scrimmages. The field umpire will stand behind the defensive line down in the field where a kicked ball is likely to go."

The wording of the rule affording a player the opportunity for a fair catch has not been exactly clear and as a result several misunderstandings were the result last season. Under Rule 50, Section 2, the following definition of a fair catch is inserted:

"The player shall be considered as having the opportunity of making a fair catch if he is in such position as would be possible for him to reach the ball before it reaches the ground.

"In case a signal for a fair catch is made by any player who has an opportunity for a fair catch and another player of his side, who has not signalled for a fair catch catches the ball, no run shall be made and a fair catch shall not be allowed, but the ball shall be given the catcher's side for a down at the point where the catch is made."

YANKEES ON FRENCH TURF

Brilliant Triumph of Vanderbilt and His Trainer and Jockeys.

With the increase in the number of wealthy Americans who can afford to withdraw from their businesses long enough to pursue the pleasures of life, the exaltation of the turf to a place where it may soon become the "grand sport" of the aristocrats has been in constant progress. Incidentally, the American turf operators have had peculiar pleasure in such successes as are reflected in the following from the St. Louis Republic:

After nearly ten years' campaigning on the French turf one of William K. Vanderbilt's most laudable ambitions was gratified during the racing season just past, and for the first time since his advent there his name stands at the head of the list of winning owners. That of M. Edmond Blanc, which had for several years past been at the top, has been displaced.

Mr. Vanderbilt's actual winnings total \$245,980, or more than double as much as those of his nearest competitor, M. Lieux, who won \$122,146. M. Caillault won \$107,000 and M. Blanc is the fourth on the list with \$98,000.

It is the first time an American has ever held the place of honor, though in previous years Mr. Vanderbilt has been very near the top of the list. Regrettably enough, the one race of all others which our countryman desired to win, the Grand Prix, the richest stake in the world, but far more desirable because of the sentimental interest attached to it, was not destined

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FORTISSIMO!!

IMPRESSIONS OF THE OPERA AT THE METROPOLITAN—NO. 1.

—Hy Mayer in New York Times.





E. R. MARDEN
President

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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book and full particulars free. Write today. Address nearest office.

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¶ We have handled and edited manuscripts by Jack London and other successful western writers. Every one of these authors now makes his writing pay—and it pays well.

¶ We stand in cordial relations with editors and publishers of the leading magazines and periodicals of America, and some of the best literary reviews of England. We maintain correspondence also with one hundred and twenty leading daily and Sunday newspapers.

¶ We will edit any magazine article or poem and advise you where best to place it, for a fee of one dollar, prepaid. Our fee for considering manuscripts of novels or plays is five dollars.

¶ We will endeavor to obtain within six months the publication of any (typewritten) manuscript for a fee of five dollars, the full publisher's price to be remitted direct to the author by the publisher without any percentage charge on our part. In case of non-acceptance by any publisher within six months we will return the manuscript and refund two dollars, retaining the balance for expenses and trouble incurred.

¶ Address all communications to our Treasurer, 915 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco.

to be his this year, notwithstanding that his representative, the great racer Maintenon, by far the best French colt of the year, was a starter, but was not placed, the race having been won by the English-bred colt, Spearmint, which had won the Epsom Derby a few days before that. To this day the defeat of Maintenon is the greatest mystery of the turf season, because all his subsequent form was far above that he showed in the Grand Prix.

Gradually Mr. Vanderbilt has weeded out of his large collection of mares and stallions those not up to his standard. Today his establishment includes four stallions—Prestige, Alpha, Turanne and Elsmere and forty-one mares. Of the stallions Elsmere is the only one American bred. He is by Hanover, out of Ella Pinkerton, by Longfellow. Of the mares there are still left a number which were purchased in American ten years ago, together with some of their daughters. Upon the sale of the late W. C. Whitney's stud in 1904, Mr. Vanderbilt purchased a few mares in foal, and their produce, foals of 1905, are included in the list of fifty-five racers which will be campaigned in his interest in 1907. Among these are Beach, by Meddler, out of Harmonica II; Schuyler, by Meddler, out of Louis N, half-sister to Artful's dam, Martha II, and Tessie, by Meddler, out of Hessie, by Hanover. Mr. Vanderbilt has also named a filly Virginia. Tessie and Virginia are named after Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

FEDERAL MOTOR LAW

Interstate Reciprocity Sought to Relieve Annoyances of Present System.

There are many persons who look to see automobiling supplant the turf as a pastime of the wealthy. But before this result can transpire the automobile evidently must go thru some of the restraining steps foreshadowed in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Federal automobile legislation is the aim of the American Automobile Association. While it has been definitely determined that a bill shall be introduced at the present session of the national lawmakers, the officers of the association are not clear in their own minds as to the probable efficiency of motoring laws enacted by the general government. This is one of the themes slated for discussion at the good roads and legislative convention to be held by the American Automobile Association during the Chicago show.

Reciprocal touring relations are particularly sought. The fact that licenses issued in one state are not honored in all other states, is one of the evils at which the legislative committee of the A. A. A. will aim its darts.

President Hotchkiss intimated in his inaugural address that such action was probable. While he does not believe that federal legislation is practicable in connection with many phases of automobiling, it is his opinion that some general supervision should be exercised by the national government over the difficulties incidental to touring from state to state.

"Of late there has sprung up in some states a tendency which must be checked," said Judge Hotchkiss, "a tendency to treat the non-resident motorist as 'good picking,' a tendency, in short, to tax. Several states permit the non-resident owner of a motor vehicle to operate it within their boundaries without additional registration, some even without limitation as to time, always provided the motorist observes the police regulations there in force."

Some day there will be no speed laws, according to the head of the A. A. A., but he fears this day may not come until horses are outnumbered on the highways. Said he:

"Activity by state associations will hasten the inevitable day when the only local regulation as to speed will be that a motorist shall not



IMPRESSIONS OF THE OPERA—NO. 2.

Make Your Money EARN MONEY

Fortunes are being made by those who know how, when and where to invest.

It is our business to know a good investment. Those who have followed our advice have made money. Last May we advised the purchase of Mohawk Mining Stock at 50c. It has sold since at \$19.50. An investment then of \$500 in 1,000 shares made a profit of \$19.00 or 3,800 per cent in 6 months. At one time Mohawk sold at 10c. We recommended Silver Pick when it was selling at 27 cents. It sold later at \$2.15. Another stock we recommended advanced 100 per cent in less than 30 days. We now recommend Nevada Star at 12c. Buy it, and buy all you can afford to carry. We have carefully investigated this and we do not believe that you will ever have a better chance to make a large fortune from a small beginning than right now in the stock of the

Nevada Star Mining Co.

At 12 Cents Per Share.

Par Value \$1.00, fully paid and non-assessable.

Nevada is considered the greatest mining state in this country. Greenwater, Maggie Creek, Bullfrog, Goldfield and Tonopah districts are booming. Now is your time to buy for large profits before prices go up on the jump. Buy Nevada Star at once. The allotment offered at 12c. is small, and will no doubt be snapped up quickly, as the prospects seem good to make 100 per cent profit or more within 90 days. **Installment payments if desired.** A few dollars a month may start you on the road to a fortune. Send for free illustrated Nevada prospectus and full information.

F. A. MEIDINGER, President

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Spilman Mixture

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Without a bite or a regret

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Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it, send us his name and a dollar bill (at our risk). We will send you a 75c can of the tobacco and a 50c kid, rubber lined, tobacco pouch. Try the tobacco. Smoke several pipefuls. If it doesn't suit your taste send the rest of it back and we will return your dollar. Send for booklet "How to smoke a pipe."

3 1/3 oz. 75c. 1/2 lb. \$1.65 1 lb. \$3.30
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Thousands cured. Our **Modern Vacuum Cap** when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp and forces the hair into new healthy growth, cures baldness and stops the hair from falling out. Cures Dandruff. Harmless and healthful. We send it to you on trial. We only want pay if you are pleased. Is not this fair?

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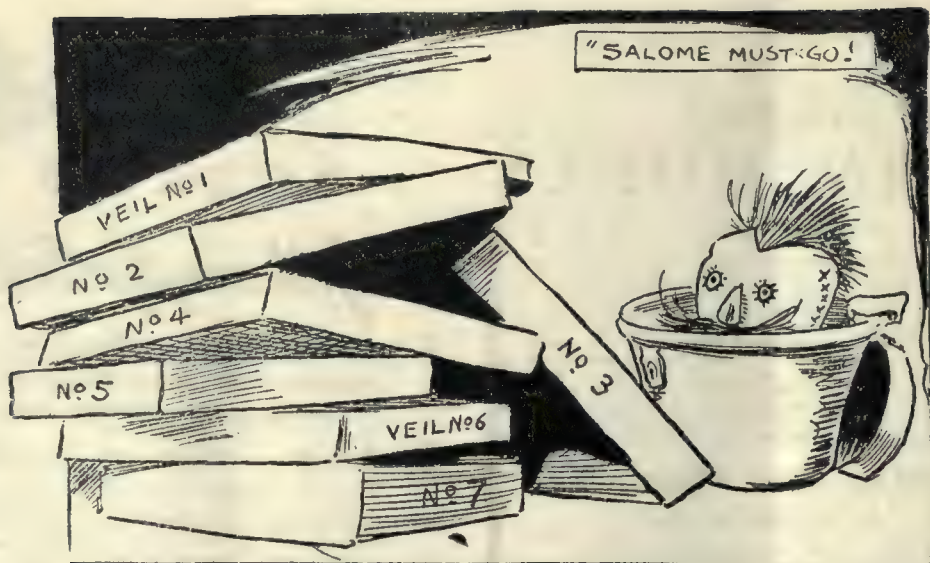
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Jewelers' Wholesale Supply House — 35 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE OPERA—NO. 3.

drive at a greater rate than is reasonable or proper, having regard to the traffic on and the condition of the highway at the time. Whether such consummation shall be reached before motor vehicles become more numerous on the streets and roads than horse-drawn vehicles is a question."

BILLIARD LEAGUE PROPOSED

Captain Anson Plans a National Circuit for Big Players.

The gentle and quiet indoor sport of billiards appears, also, to be having its era of popularity. Said the Chicago Record-Herald concerning its latest development:

"Cap" Anson's scheme to organize a billiard league of national scope has set the cue fans to talking, although as yet they have not been able to learn many of the details of the proposed organization. A meeting is to be held in Pittsburg next month, at which plans for the league will be discussed, and it is expected a definite understanding will be reached in regard to the proposition.

Enough parties have been interested in the six cities to compose the circuit—Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia—practically to assure the formation of the league, and other details will be worked out later.

It is the intention of Captain Anson to secure all the star billiardists, including Sutton, Hoppe, Schaeffer, Slosson and Morningstar, to partici-

pate in the games played. A chain of billiard halls will be formed and the best talent available will be playing continually around the circuit, just as the league ball clubs do.

GOOD PUGILISTS ARE LACKING

Present Heavyweights Far Below Standard and a Pugilistic Slump Ahead.

The following from the New York Sun would lead to the belief that perhaps, after all, the objectors are to have their way in the contention against pugilism:

Looking back through fifteen years of pugilism in America, veteran sporting men are deerying the present crop of glove fighters as far below the standard fixed by the former stars of the ring. This lack of really good fighting material has been demonstrated clearly recently by the attempt of some of the Nevada mining camp promoters to find a suitable opponent for James J. Jeffries, the recognized champion heavyweight of the world.

Sifting it all down, the fight fans do not wonder at the inability of the Nevada promoters to find a suitable opponent for Jeffries. Taking the line of argument used by the promoters, there would be no money in a fight between Jeffries and Jack Johnson for the reason that Johnson was beaten on a decision by Hart, who in turn was a soft mark for Tommy Burns. There would be no chance to reap profits from a match between Jeff and Burns because of the one-sided-

Why Don't You Get a Hold On the Earth

*And Prosper with its Rising Values?
Fortunes have been made in every State
in the Union by the increased values of
lands. There is but one California.*

Every colonist, every birth makes the acreage of California more valuable. Each year migration comes toward the mild climate of the Pacific. The gateway of commercial opportunity is ours.

Do you own any land here? Why not acquire some and MAKE YOUR DOLLARS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP? It is not so difficult to do this as you may suppose. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

Is your loose change giving a good account of itself? Every spare dollar should be put where it will earn good returns. If you believe in California and her fertile acres, if you have faith in her towns and cities, if you believe in her resources and geographical position you must know that every habitable foot of California soil is an asset.

The world's line of march leads to the shores of the Pacific. You should own something before the army of investors is here. How much soil of this Golden State do you own? If none, is it not time that you were **considering the reason for your oversight?** Suppose you had bought some sand dunes in San Francisco twenty years ago! **You'd be rich now, for fire and disaster have not hurt real estate values.**

Look at the increase in assessed values **all over the State.** It is **one unbroken story of prosperity.** No wonder that Henry George's theory that **increase of population adds to land values** is growing in favor with careful investors. There is but one California, and investments here will grow fast.

A. H. Jordan, an expert insurance special agent, is President of the company; A. Mittleman, an expert real estate agent, is secretary, and the directors are Matthew Brady, attorney and notary public, Dr. A. S. Adler, of the Board of Health of San Francisco, and others of undoubted standing in the business world, such as W. H. Miller, of San Bernardino, are stockholders. Attorneys, Berry & Brady, Depository, California Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

We are prepared to show you opportunities in city, town and country properties in all parts of California. Make known your needs and we can supply them.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE OPERA—NO. 4.

ness of such a mill on the face of it. Jeffries, 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall and weighing 230 pounds in condition, with Burns $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches shorter and sixty pounds lighter.

A fight between the tall, thin O'Brien and the boilermaker also would be a farcical affair in view of the fact that O'Brien has all he can do to dispose of Burns. Squires of Australia, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall and weighing 172 pounds, has been "mentioned," but Jeffries probably would knock him out in quick order, if stories of Squire's skill which have reached here from the Antipodes are true.

With such an array of inferior heavyweights as O'Brien, Burns, Hart, Kaufman, Johnson and others of even less quality from which to select a possible champion to succeed Jeffries, who will not agree to take on any of them, as no club would care to offer a purse, old time fight followers are wondering what the boxing game is coming to. There has not been a first-class heavyweight in England since Charley Mitchell was "boxing champion," and it looks as if the same state of affairs was about to exist in this country, that is, as soon as Jeffries makes up his mind that there is nobody to meet him.

The lack of really good fighting material is not confined to the heavyweight class. Fitzsimmons won the middleweight championship at 158 pounds when he knocked out poor Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil, in New Orleans on January 14, 1891. It took him thirteen rounds to do the trick, and he became so invincible after putting it all over Peter Maher in twelve rounds that he went out of his class to get the money. Nobody ever fought Fitz at the middleweight limit and beat him, the Cornishman having gone into retirement after the O'Brien mill, taking the title with him.

Tommy Ryan, the Syracuse boxer, whose real name is Joseph Youngs, has declared for some time, regardless of Fitzsimmons, that he is the real middleweight champion. Ryan, who incidentally is 40 years old, has a long and remarkable record. He is 5 feet 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall and can box at 154 pounds, which, he insists, is the proper middleweight limit. Some of his earlier fights included sensational encounters with Mysterious Billy Smith. He had never tasted defeat until his pupil, Kid McCoy, double crossed him with a knockout in fifteen rounds at Maspeth in 1896. That defeat and another on a foul by George Green are the only ones on his list. He has defeated such men as Shadow Maber, Dick Moore, Bill Payne, Tom Tracey, Paddy Gorman, George Green, Tommy West, Dick O'Brien, the Harlem Coffee Cooler, Kid Carter, Mysterious Billy Smith, Jimmy Handler, John Willie and many others.

Ryan is matched to fight Hugo Kelly in Nevada some time in April. Kelly is highly regarded, but at his best he never would have classed with Ryan ten years ago. Ryan is older

STANDING ROOM ONLY.
(OR "THE HUMAN WARDROBE")



IMPRESSIONS OF THE OPERA—NO. 5.

MENNEN'S

Borated TOILET POWDER

MARCH WINDS

are powerless to harm the skin and complexions of those who acquire the good habit of daily using Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder, the purest and safest of soothing and healing toilet powders. Mennen's is a satisfying finish of a delightful shave, the most essential item on a lady's toilet table, and in the nursery indispensable.

Put up in non-refillable boxes, for your protection. If Mennen's face is on the cover, it's genuine and a guarantee of purity. Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Powder. It has the scent of fresh cut Parma Violets.



Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.
Serial No. 1542.

Don't Wear a Truss



Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips, always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting. I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. Remember I make it to your order—send it to you

—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me and I will refund your money. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square and I am selling thousands of people this way for the past five years. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 3499 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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That weigh less than 6 oz., have no understraps, no elastic bands, do not press the spine or pubic bone and hold at the internal ring, are fitted and sold by

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ON THE BAY

\$100 and Upward
for 30 Days

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than Kelly by thirteen years. The latter was born in Florence, Italy, and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. He did nearly all his fighting in and around Chicago for four years. It was in 1903 that he fought a ten-round draw with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, who beat him in six rounds the following year. He won, lost and boxed a draw with Jack (Twin) Sullivan and got a decision over O'Brien in ten rounds in Indianapolis, in addition to fighting two drawn battles with Tommy Burns, one of ten and the other of twenty rounds. Ryan said recently that Kelly had the right to call himself middleweight champion and then changed his mind. Kelly promptly challenged him to settle the question in the ring and Ryan accepted.

Outside of Joe Thomas, who will fight Kelly in Denver in a few days, there are no really first-class middleweights. Ryan, by the way, never wanted any part of the middleweight game while Fitzsimmons was in action. Tommy stuck to the welterweight class until Old Bob was too heavy to reduce, and even then he feared that the latter might decide to defend the title anyway.

Ryan as a welterweight, always refused to meet Joe Walcott, the champion at 140 pounds for many years and popularly known as the Giant Killer. Walcott, under Tom O'Rourke's management, made Kid McCoy, Jim Corbett and a few other big fellows draw the color line after he had knocked Joe Choynski out in seven rounds. Walcott was only 5 feet 11½ inches tall, yet he was a terror to men a foot taller and in some cases forty pounds heavier. Dan Creedon, the Australian middleweight, was put away with one punch by Walcott, who afterward beat him in sixteen rounds on two occasions and also in six rounds.

Walcott's greatest fight was with Kid Lavigne at Maspeth in December, 1895. Joe had to weigh 133 pounds ringside, the decision to go to Lavigne if he stayed fifteen rounds. Lavigne proved much the stronger, and in spite of the fact that his left ear was nearly knocked off in the early part of the battle he finally had Walcott on the verge of a knockout at the windup.

Walcott shot a finger off not long ago and practically ended his ring career. He was beaten to a standstill at Boston recently by Honey Melody, who immediately proclaimed himself the welterweight champion. Melody is a Boston man, 23 years old. He was beaten decisively by Joe Thomas, but that was before he won the title from Walcott. Mysterious Billy Smith for a long time disputed the championship with Walcott, but Smith faded away when the black man began whipping heavyweights.

Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, is in a class by himself. It is a question whether he could have beaten Jack McAuliffe or Kid Lavigne, both champions in their day. But it took only a round for him to win the title from Frank Erne, who had taken it from Lavigne on a decision at the end of twenty rounds. Gans has admitted taking part in fake fights, but since

he cut away from his former associates he has been going at a great rate. He cleanly bested Battling Nelson in forty-two rounds, the latter losing on an intentional foul, and up to that time Nelson was regarded as a probable world beater. Aside from Gans and Nelson there are no really high class lightweights, as Herman, Britt, Corbett, Hanlon, Herrera, and others have been beaten easily by both stars.

Abe Attell stands far ahead of all other rivals as champion featherweight of the world. He is



IMPRESSIONS OF THE OPERA—NO. 6.



NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK

OF A COMPLETE,
COZY, COMFORT-
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A WELL-PLANNED
FIVE-ACRE POULTRY
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Situated in the Very Heart of Successful

POULTRY CULTURE AND STRONG MARKET?

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A Small Investment and careful attention to the
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BUILDS AND EQUIPS A MODEL MODERN
POULTRY RANCH AT VERY LOW PRICES

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A FIVE ACRE PETALUMA EGG RANCH

PROVES A BETTER INVESTMENT
A MORE PLEASUREABLE PURSUIT
MAKES MORE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER COAST
ATTRACTION

WE DO WHAT WE SAY WE DO AND ARE ON HAND WITH THE GOODS

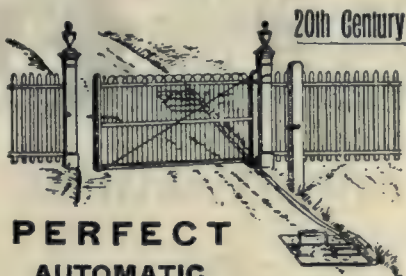
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THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

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The Old Style, A. D. 1777.

The New, A. D. 1907.

—Chicago News.

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

APRIL, 1907

Series II

Vol. V No. 4

Shall It Pass to the Women?

By the Editor

An Elemental Turning Point

Since the Thaw case has turned the moral sense of the nation with the nausea of social shame, and since the Harriman revelations have disclosed the ruthless indifference of big business to the principles of commercial equity, and while, also, in the game of politics so palpably foreign an issue as the restriction of child labor is trumped up to reinforce an old warfare over state rights, the sudden bringing to the front of the cause of woman suffrage marks what may prove to be one of the great elemental turning points in current history.

Early Moralties Forgotten

For underneath all three of these typical incidents lie the fundamental problems with which men wrestle at their mothers' knees, and the primary inculcations of which, derived essentially from the minds of women, men forget only when, in the stress and variations of experience, they grow too far removed from feminine direction. In the White-Thaw tragedy, for instance, and in the causes leading up to it, there is little to be found,

in the final sifting, other than a departure from the rudimentary lessons of personal cleanliness and self-respect, of restraint of anger, and of pure-mindedness toward women; while in all the tremendous machinations of Mr. Harriman, with their infinite consequences of good and evil, there is nothing but the stifling of the most ordinary principles of unselfishness, nothing but the almost complete forgetting of the fairness, justice, and generosity to one's fellows which are taught in the family cir-



That French savant who has written a book advocating polygamy may be honest in his views, but he may as well not think of ever being a candidate for the United States Senate.

—Chicago News.

cles of every home that has a good mother at its head.

Progress into the intricacies of modern living, and especially the development of great fortunes accompanied by a corresponding distribution of the means of pleasure, have led the common mind away from its normal moorings and obscured its traditional standards, until, without these guiding factors, it allows its excesses to culminate in the assassination of one pervert by another or in the "squeezing out" of twelve to twenty millions of dollars from the pockets of his countrymen within forty-eight hours, by one man who, for the moment, has the power and is careless of who suffers by his use of it.

**Wherein
Men Have
Failed**

Converted into the homely phraseology of youth, the first-mentioned incident is only the impassioned pummeling of one boy by another, while the second is merely the pinching, browbeating, and torturing of the 'small fry' by the bully of the school. It is the thing in large which the parents seek to render impossible when it appears on a smaller scale in early life. It is the thing which one would expect that women, least of all, could patiently endure, because it must seem to them like the negation of all that they have taught. And if men, with their multiple centuries of empirical study and their power derived from protracted practice, can produce no better result, it is not to be wondered at that there is a pressure from the female element of the population for a more active and intimate participation in the governing organization and for a greater and more definite agency of rectification.

**The Fight
of the
Women**

To be sure, this explicitness of reason may or may not be the motive of most of the particular steps which women, of late, have been taking toward suffrage and other social and economic privileges; but it is, in effect, the aim, never-

theless. For the women who besieged the British houses of Parliament, and afterward suffered imprisonment for their insistence, must have been led by some impulse much more vitally associated with their mental and spiritual contentment than the mere franchise to vote; while the wonderfully well-organized movements before the legislatures of Illinois, Iowa, California, and other states, could not have commanded the support of some of the most influential men and women which was offered to them, had the only issue been as to whether men's wives, daughters, and sisters should go to the polls and cast their ballots with the males.

**London
As a New
Pioneer**

London, even to a greater degree than any city in America, is beset with its social ills and hindered in the progress of its reforms by the pertinacity of its male legislators. The House of Lords, with its vested rights and its perpetuity in office, has, of late, set its blundering foot in the way of one of the few measures recently proposed for the betterment of educational conditions in the common schools, and Parliament after Parliament has granted but a deaf ear to the open pities of Ireland. The shames of the metropolitan slums in the East End have not been washed by any new waters of reform since the invention of the Salvation Army, and the campaign for an equitable assessment of the rich, as led by John Burns, recently met as disastrous a defeat as the income tax once met in America.

Yet the women of Great Britain by virtue of a long-cherished custom of sharing in the political thoughts and plans of their husbands and families, are as well capable, mentally, of acting with wisdom upon public affairs as are the men; and they must, in corresponding degree, feel the irritation and disgust which the contemplation of uncorrected wrongs naturally instils. They have the example of their enfranchised sisters in Australia to point to, and, further-

more, they face, as mothers of a people, the one fate which, of all fates, most sorely weighs upon the heart of a loyal maternity, namely, the threatened decline of the nation itself. Great in letters, great in trade,

wealth, while the narrow-bound Japan, with her millions of restless, newly awakened denizens, spreads her astute ingenuities over all lands and seas and almost becomes the superior partner in the pact of mutual sup-



WHY NOT TEST THEIR SANITY EARLIER?

Let the Gilded Youths Be Examined Before They Start Out to See the World.

—Chicago News.

great in political scholarship, Britain nevertheless is compelled to witness herself being outstript by countries younger, naturally richer, and less conservatively judicious. America surpasses her in the magnificence of quickly acquired and lavishly expended

port made between England and the Mikado some years ago. Even in art and literature America invades the British sanctuaries, and American women become the brides of many of England's noblest scions.

**Demand
for
New Agencies**

Obviously there is a call to someone or some source to bring new elements of energy and potency into play within the kingdom; and, as there is no element which has not as yet had expression save the vote of women, the movement of the hour becomes the uprising of the women in demand for the franchise. Nor, apparently, is this demand confined to any closely margined class, or any restricted group. Title and labor alike participated in the recent suffrage parades, and the women who were liberated from the imprisonment they underwent for the demonstrations before the House of Commons were banqueted by many of the most influential individuals in London. The premier himself assured the sponsors of the movement of his personal support, and the measure formally granting suffrage was only defeated in Parliament thru being talked to death, much as the ship subsidy bill was filibustered out of existence in the late session of the United States Congress.

**Has Force
of a
Revolution**

Moreover, such is the ardent determination and the confidence of the propagandists that their leaders have been quoted as saying they would sacrifice their hair, and perhaps even change their form of dress, if necessary, to further the campaign. Thus, as the supprest half (or more than half) of the community, their protest against further silence assumes almost the force of peaceable revolution. It brings to the front a mass of conviction and purpose which is resolved that at least a reasonable share of its faith and intentions shall be grafted upon the body of the nation's statutes. And whether its demands be granted or not, the movement becomes a virtual notice to lawmakers and nation-directors that social conditions can no longer be administered without reference to the point of view of woman. If the latter are not yet strongly enough organized to secure their franchise, they are at least so well crys-

tallized that continued opposition to or disregard of them is neither likely nor wise.

**Great Progress
in
United States**

Similarly in the United States. The woman suffragists have gone before one legislature after another with their petition for the electoral privilege, and, tho there have been no such scenes attending the visits, and no such calls upon the fairly fanatic devotion of the movement's adherents, as have been seen and heard in England, there has been the same evidence of a widely spread solidarity of purpose. Individuals have appeared in the movement who, a few years ago, would have scouted and scorned the idea to the utmost degree; and members in the legislatures have taken the lead in furthering the cause who, formerly, would not have dared to face the public obloquy or ridicule which at that time would have been sure to ensue. Indeed so comprehensive and thoro has been the work done in the suffrage behalf that it is impossible for a close observer to believe that any other result than the complete victory of the cause will be the story at the end of a few more legislative periods.

**Women
Have Been
in Training**

And this, no matter whether one approves or abhors the event. Women have been building themselves toward this suffrage qualification, both consciously and unconsciously, ever since they set out upon the era of clubs. Beginning, first, with the more or less social pastimes of literary readings and sewing circles, and graduating thru the charity organizations into such practically constructive undertakings as the making of children's playgrounds, the ornamentation of towns and villages, the preservation of forests, and the protection of institutions of art and learning, they have approached steadily to the point wherein their qualifications for government can not be much less, if any, than those of men. Furthermore, they have ventured into

the fields of business, until within less than a month two young women of Missouri have been able to borrow the large sum of three-quarters of a million dollars for the purchase of 1,600,000 acres of empty land in New Mexico, which are to be led thru the difficult and forbidding process of being made to pay. Teaching trades to girls has

In fact, it can be but a question of time, should the present trend of woman's affairs be maintained, before the feminine life will have become so exactly parallel to that of the male, that the infusion into the political organizations will follow almost without observation or comment. Men, who now alone have the franchise, will find them-



—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

become as much of a feature of education, almost, as has the teaching of trades to boys. And in the field of Momus, where only the shrewd practices of the Jew, with his centuries of training in the keen pursuit of money, have hitherto sufficed to maintain a managerial ascendancy, woman is already giving the public much of the best and most profitable work that is offered upon the stage.

selves turning to the women for advice in those matters in which women have been specially trained. They will find themselves using them in political affairs, as they have used them in the past in business, then consulting with them, and finally, at times, submitting to them as so many able business men submitted to the superior acumen of Mrs. Reader in her phenomenal negotiations in South America, London, and the

Southern States, or as virtually all honorable men submit to them in their homes.

**Can They
Infuse Their
Principles?**

Then, with this stage reached, there can be but one issue to follow, namely, as to whether the principles which are so rudimentary in woman as the co-director of the home will continue to live and apply themselves with equal force in woman as a co-director in the state. The feminine clearness of insight and instantaneity of judgment will be tested against the complexities of a huge machine of trade and commerce, of law and justice, which man has reared almost solely upon the basis of his own inductive reasoning. Her capacity to instil the principles and ideals which regulate the life about the hearthstone, and which, in any event, man acknowledges to be the only true and honorable guides to conduct, will be measured against the extraordinary conditions and difficulties which, in many respects at least, have been too great for the skill of the male. She will be put to it, for instance, to determine how to apply to the onward rush of monetary passion the staying hand of truth and honor and yet retain alive and thriving the spirit which makes for American success. She may have to take upon her shoulders the problem of what to do with the children of the second generation, both of the rich and the poor in order that the former may not run to the wild excesses which terminate in White-Thaw tragedies and that the latter may not decline to the blind prejudices which justify the conduct of a Ruef or encourage the plots and assassinations which carry away a Governor Steunenberg; while at the same time she will have to see to it that neither is allowed to lose the attributes which are born to him from the station and conditions which he inherits, namely, those of culture and refinement in the one case, and of virility and democratic patriotism in the other. Inevitably there will fall upon her the unsolved issue of the immoral, the question of what shall be done not on'y to preserve the race against the

degenerate pursuit of lust but also to prevent the commitment to a coventry which is worse than imprisonment of the woman who violates the canons and who, for the one violation discovered, has no more opportunity to rise to public esteem than has the released convict to evade the pursuing vigilance of the police and the Pinkertons.

**The Test of
Her Own
Selfishness**

Nor will so strictly masculine a topic as the spread of militarism and the offense and defense of nations escape from the field of the new feminine obligations. For loyalty to country has its traditions more deeply rooted in the history of woman, almost, than in that of man, and whether the men of the future are to war with the gun and the explosive or to settle their disputes in the calm courts of The Hague and under the dome of institutions whose inspiration is international law will be determined quite as largely by woman in practical politics as by the maternal inculcations before the fireside. Besides, it is largely in and around the growth of militarism, in America at least, with all its pomp and all its fixity of rank and privilege, that the increasing spirit of class distinction and class pride finds its chief impulses. Women of Society marry their daughters, with growing frequency, to the men who wear the officers' gold and braid, and the "affairs" of the National Capital measure their eclat mainly in accordance with the amount of military, naval, and ambassadorial display which their promoters are able to assemble. Within this sphere, women may be called to the first great test of their own ability to exalt the common interest above the individual love of eminence, wealth and power. And according as they succeed or fail in this vital undertaking are many of the male factors of the community likely to measure the value of women's introduction into actual, voting government.

If woman is to be the arch example of social caste, and if man, in the ardor of his desire that woman shall lack nothing which



1907 VERSION OF A GREAT HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

"Well, well! my son, what does this mean?"

"I don't remember."

"What have you got in your hand there, George? Answer me this instant."

"I don't remember."

"George, did you or did you not chop down that cherry tree?"

"I can not tell."

"What's that! You can't, eh? Well, we'll soon see!"

"Hold on, father, I hadn't finished the sentence. I can not tell—a lie, father. I did it with my little hatchet, but I was temporarily insane at the time."

"You were, eh?"

"Yes, sir. I was suffering from a persecutory delusion."

"What's that got to do with the cherry tree?"

"The cherry tree was a constant menace to my happiness. I thought that the tree would grow up and produce branches that might be productive of great physical discomfort to me. So I decided to do away with it."

"Do you know what I've decided to do, George?"

"No, father, but I hope you won't have a brain storm, father. Think of my youth, father."

"Do you know what you deserve, son?"

"I don't remember, but I hope you won't take any drastic action. It won't do the tree any good, and it will spoil a good story."

—Chicago Tribune.

human effort can give her, must perforce continue the strain for the making of abundant dollars for woman to spend, there is no alteration visible in the prophetic sky of those conditions which have but now led to the operations of Harriman, to the chagrin and disgrace of Evelyn Nesbit, to the subordination of the monumental work at Panama to the quest of dollars and high salaries. But, on the other hand, if the great and average level of woman's purpose and endeavor is rather to be measured by the sincerity of her life in clubs, the foresight and wisdom of her public works so far as the latter have gone, than by the relative pettiness of the Society columns and the fashion pages, the profligacy of New York's cafes, or the spendthriftiness of Newport's drawing rooms, there can be little doubt that economic and politic conditions are face to face with a searching and far-reaching change by reason of the advance of the cause of woman suffrage.

**May Create
New Ethical
Era**

Inured, from the days of the first cradle, to the over-coming of the subterfuges and ingenuities of children, to counteracting the impulses of falsehood, and to enforcing the spirit of reciprocity and chivalry, she should be able to spread new lessons thru every element of the body politic. Thru gifts of persistence and courage, generated in the early circumstances of home and struggle, she should be able to

fight an issue with the tenacity of President Roosevelt, and thereby carry into the government a wide extension of the power which has made Mr. Roosevelt's administration so phenomenal. Thru her quick perceptions of evasion and equivocation, she should be able to demonstrate, as Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. La Follette, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Folk, and others have already begun to do, that it does not pay to exercise these false gifts in the relations between a man's or a corporation's affairs and the interests of the people. By virtue of her gentler qualifications, including those of personal winsomeness and of the attributes which so easily commend themselves to men's gallantry, she should be able to inculcate the lesson that kindly consideration of the welfare of others, in contrast to such exclusive adherence to the interests of oneself as has been maintained by the constituents of The System, admits its disciple, after all, to a greater contentment and a greater self-gratulation than all other success that modern life offers or modern ambition achieves.

And if, thus, she infuses into the modern nations a new recollection of the simple and defensible truths and ideals which are still taught in the home and the school, but which men forget so soon under the strain of competitive self-support, she will have contributed to the starting of the world upon a new course. She will have been the principal factor in the creating of a new ethical and political era.

By Way of Illustration

INCIDENTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD INDICATING THE GROWTH OF WOMAN'S PARTICIPATION IN PRACTICAL GOVERNMENT.

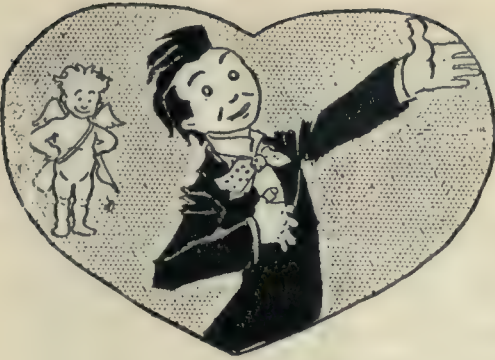
HALF-MILE OF WOMEN

Thousands of Suffragists March Through Rain and Mud.

The scope of the suffrage movement in England is reflected in the following from

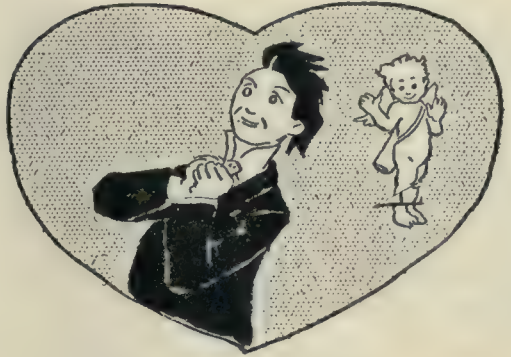
the Associated Press dispatches to the Philadelphia North American:

London.—Titled women, clad in silk and velvet; women with university degrees; girl graduates, in caps and gowns; women artists, members of the Lyceum and other women's clubs, temper-



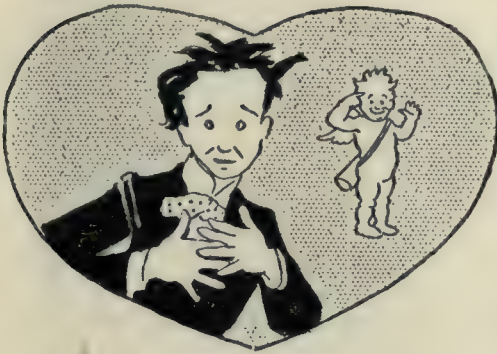
II.

You have occupied my brain
Till I'm perfectly insane;
My exaggerated ego it'll pain you
When I think of you, I faint
With a psychopathic taint
And a fulminating state of mental mania.



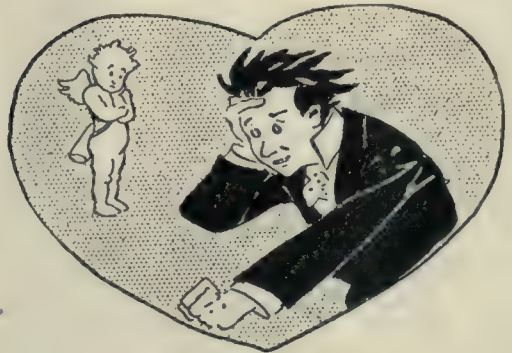
III.

I've the glaring of the eye,
The wild and frenzied sigh
That's peculiar to the multimanias;
My cerebellum curds
With the rapid flow of words
Mentioned by the expert testimanias.



IV.

I have Cupid on the brain,
Adolescently insane,
With a mildly melancholy exaltation.
My thoughts are syncopated,
With aphasia I am freighted,
And my nerves keep up a ragtime agitation.



V.

My reason's on a visit—
If it isn't love—what is it?
My mental symptoms give me such a pain.
But when Valentines have past
I'll recover mighty fast,
For I'm only intermittently insane.

AN UP-TO-DATE BALLAD OF A BRAIN STORMER.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

ance advocates, and women textile workers, gathered from all parts of the country this afternoon and marched in procession through the rain and muddy streets of London in support of the movement in favor of woman suffrage.

The participants in the demonstration were marshaled at Hyde Park and, with bands and banners, marched through Piccadilly, Regent Street, and Pall Mall, to Trafalgar Square and Exeter Hall, where a public meeting was held.

Speakers demanded the early attention of Parliament to the bill providing for the enfranchisement of women.

Among the demonstrators were such well-known persons as Lady Frances Balfour, sister of the ex-premier; Lady Maud Parry, and other titled women; Mrs. Fawcett, widow of the former postmaster-general, and most of the leaders of the more important suffrage societies, who are utterly opposed to the militant methods of the so-called 'suffragettes,' who recently were expelled from the House of Commons by policemen and committed to prison for disturbing the peace.

There were several thousand women in the procession, which was half a mile long.

NEW YORK TO COPY LONDON

Suffragettes in the Empire State Plan to Make a Forceful Campaign.

The contagiousness of the London example is to be inferred, in part, from the following in the New York World:

Whether the example of the English suffragettes, who stormed the House of Parliament and, as a result, have gone to jail, may be the match to kindle a feminine revolution in the United States, is the question now disturbing the minds of the leaders of the movement for the enfranchisement for women here.

All are agreed that the differing political conditions of the two countries must necessitate some change in the tactics of the women desiring the vote on this side of the water, but opinions are divided as to the need of violence in the pressing home of their demands. Many of the radicals cry out that it is only by such determination the men will be convinced of the absolute sincerity of the women, and all concede that, whatever the means used, the end is much nearer in view for the Englishwomen.

Since the agitation of the suffragettes has become so pronounced it is well known that American sympathizers have been approached for the organization of a similar endeavor here, and that tried and proved lieutenants of the British would-be voters have been tirelessly preaching the doctrine of the capture of the ballot by assault.

A mass-meeting to further the cause has been projected, and it is now definitely certain that another year will see a marked difference in the measures employed by the suffragists in New York City.

Plans are already laid for the pioneer work, which has been done in England, and the male voters, if they still pre-empt the privileges of the ballot, will exercise them under the direct inspection of the women.

FEEL HOPE FOR SUFFRAGE

Women End National Convention and Are Elated at Prospects.

Something of the strength of the American suffrage organization was developed in the national convention at Chicago, of which the following report is taken from the Chicago Tribune:

With prophecies that before the delegates meet again in October, 1908, the Society will have a paid membership of 48,000, with 1,800,000 more persons pledged to support its aims, the National Woman Suffrage Association closed its convention in the Fine Arts Building.

The week of meetings was declared by the officials of the Association to have been successful. The Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, president, said it was the most successful convention in the history of the organization.

"I have been asked to express the results of our work," she said, in making the closing remarks before adjournment. "In a word, the result is that we are going home inspired to take up our work we left to come here, the toil toward the goal of our organization, that will continue until it is won. The ballot will be ours, and that is only a means toward the great end. When we have that we can begin anew, and our societies will reorganize as classes for instruction in the use of the ballot. Then our children and our grandchildren can go on with the tool we will leave them as a heritage."

President Shaw administered a severe rebuke to politicians in a humorous discourse in which she asserted that President Eliot, of Harvard, did not understand the meaning of several English words when he stated that "universal suffrage exists in the United States."

"I never had a party," she said, "and I have only made one partisan speech. That was twenty years ago, and if the Lord will forgive me for that I'll never do it again unless I have better reasons than I had then. I am not wise enough to be a Republican, not good enough to be a Democrat, I have not suffered enough to be a Socialist, and I am not sober enough to be a Prohibitionist. Since I couldn't be anything, I decided to be everything."

In the budget of resolutions introduced by Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, at the afternoon session, the one most loudly applauded was that relating to the storming of the House of Commons by the women suffragists of England. It read as follows:

"Be it resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the members of the Woman's Social and Political Union of England in their heroic struggle



THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
The Pitiful Darkness of New York's Great 'White' Way.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

for liberty, and that we glory in the fact that there are women to-day so imbued with the love of liberty that with sublime courage they are willing to suffer stripes and imprisonment that women may be free."

IOWA WOMEN ASK SUFFRAGE

Lobbyists Gain Promise From Many Legislators to Aid Their Cause.

An instance of the methods of approaching the state legislatures is afforded in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Des Moines, Ia.—This was "Woman's Day" at the Capitol. The visitors were the women's suffrage lobby. Their objective point was the house chamber, and the thing most earnestly pleaded for was votes for the minority report from the committee on constitutional amendments and suffrage, which recommended the resolution for a constitutional amendment conferring suffrage on women.

As soon as the House adjourned missionaries were sent to the desks of the members who remained while others were delegated to watch the doors of committee rooms and tackle the legislators as soon as the committees adjourned.

Mrs. Dane, the legislative representative of the Woman Suffrage Association, had the forces in charge and directed their movements with good generalship.

"All we ask is a fair chance for this resolution," they declared. "Give us a vote for the minority report and let the resolution have a show on the floor of the House. Don't kill it, please, by adopting that horrid majority report."

Occasionally some obdurate legislator would bring up the time-worn argument that "the woman's place was at the fireside and her greatest glory the rearing of her children to become good men and women." Whenever this argument was produced the workers were ready for it.

"Yes, we know that's true in a measure," they said, "but just look at Mrs. So and So. She's raised a family of children who would be a credit to any parents and yet she has for years been leader in the suffrage cause in Iowa."

This reply was a settler and the interview usually ended with the member humbly promising to vote for the minority report.

The work of the women was carried on so actively and systematically that before evening but few of the one hundred and eight members of the House had not been given an opportunity to promise to vote for the minority report.

BITTER AGAINST LIQUOR

Strenuous Attitude of New Head of World's Christian Temperance Union.

One of the pioneer movements which served to crystallize the public activities of

women was that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Concerning the latest phase of this organization the Philadelphia North American said:

London.—With the appointment of the Countess of Carlisle to the presidency of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the cause of prohibition has been given new impetus in the British Isles.

From early childhood the Countess has been devoted to the cause of temperance. With her husband's aid she has done much to bring about needed reforms in various parts of the country.

With the Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Henry Somerset, the Countess of Carlisle ranks as one of the most business-like women, the most active in politics, and the most eloquent in platform speaking of Great Britain. She personally superintends all her enterprises. Like Queen Victoria, she goes about in the most unpretentious fashion, and is personally acquainted with every man, woman, and child on her estates.

The laws which the Countess is now seeking are for the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors, and for the elimination of the barmaid system. Lady Dorothy Howard represented her mother in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Boston, when the Countess of Carlisle was chosen world's president.

The only law as yet procured to mitigate the practice of sending children for liquor has been a provision that the liquor must be carried in covered receptacles, thus decreasing the temptation.

WOMEN MARCH THRU THE CAPITOL

Temperance Advocates Spend Two Hours Walking Through Corridors at Washington.

Another phase of the work of the same organization is described in the Chicago Tribune as follows:

Washington, D. C.—Temperance advocates one thousand strong marched through the National Capitol in support of the bill introduced by Representative Webber, of Ohio, to rid the District of Columbia of the liquor traffic.

Men, women, and children, representing a score of total abstinence orders and the leading churches of the District, formed the procession, which moved through the Capitol for more than two hours, while Representative Webber and other prohibition advocates were speaking before the House Committee on the District of Columbia in an effort to secure a favorable report on the bill.

Repeatedly the crusaders moved about the rotunda under the great dome of the capitol, and again and again the leaders of the movement remarked: "We're moving just as around the walls of Jericho, and the barriers of the demon rum will fall."



THE HUMAN SACRIFICE.

—Chicago Tribune.

SEEKS TO UPLIFT FRANCE

Miss Leclere Leaves Fund for Teachers to "Inculcate Morality and Virtue."

The extent to which woman's passion to benefit one's country in a new and vital manner can go is illustrated in the following from the New York Herald:

Miss Louise H. Leclere, who gave French lessons to many well-known New York residents, left the greater part of her fortune to charitable and benevolent institutions, with the announcement that her special object was to raise France "from her present low moral state."

The Academie Francaise de l'Institut de France is to have the income of a trust fund of 100,000 francs to establish a triennial prize. The income is to be allowed to accumulate for three years, and then, and at the end of every three years thenceforward, it shall be paid to such lay school mistress in the territories of France as shall, in the judgment of such Academie, "have most distinguished herself by her moral influence over her pupils and by her zeal and success in inculcating in their minds sound principles of morality and virtue."

She gives 100,000 francs to the Faculte de Theologie Protestante de Montauban, in France, the income to be used for as many free scholarships as it will provide for.

"Such scholarships to be allowed," says the will, "first, to the sons of poor clergymen in France intending to become ministers of the Gospel as may desire same; and, secondly, in the absence of such, to any other poor young man wishing to become a minister of the Gospel or a missionary. This bequest is in memory of my mother and is to be known as the Fonds Guinaud."

All the remainder of the estate is to be divided equally between the French Evangelical Church, in West Sixteenth Street, and the Societe Protestante pour l'Encouragement de l'Instruction Primaire en France.

Miss Leclere made this explanation of her bequests:

"My object in giving institutions in France so large a portion of my means is twofold, namely, to raise her from her present low moral state, and thus prevent her from doing so much harm to this country, in which she exerts so potent an influence."

TO IMPROVE IRISH RACE

Irishwomen, Led by Countess of Aberdeen, Start an Important Movement.

Another illustration of the same thing is afforded in the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Limavady, Ireland.—For some time past Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, has had

under consideration the proposal to form a woman's association in Ireland for the consideration of health problems and, at the request of Her Excellency, the Northern Whig recently published a preliminary notice regarding the movement, prepared by Her Excellency, in which the object, methods, and constitution of the association are set forth. It is proposed to form a woman's national association in Ireland, with the object of arousing public opinion, and especially that of the women of Ireland, to a sense of their responsibility regarding the public health, and of spreading the knowledge of what may be done in every home and by every householder to guard against disease, and to promote the upbringing of a healthy and vigorous race, of enlisting the sympathy and interest of women in the important question of infant mortality. It is proposed to form first a general council for the whole of Ireland, to which all sympathizers with the movement shall be invited to belong, and from which a working central committee can be appointed, with branches in every part of Ireland. Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, has undertaken to act as president of the association, and to preside at inaugural meetings of the society in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork.

SUNDAY 'LID' INCREASES 'JAGS'?

Records of St. Louis Office Show Large Gain in Deaths From Alcoholism.

An aspect of the temperance cause which is not so gratifying to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as most of that organization's members would have it be is reflected in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

St. Louis, Mo.—The death statistics of the mortuary office disclose some startling figures that have interesting bearing upon the discussion of the effect of Governor Folk's rigid enforcement of the Sunday 'lid' in St. Louis. It has been found that the increase in deaths from alcoholic causes during the second year following strict enforcement of the 'lid' has been eighty-nine and one-sixth per cent over the first year of the enforcement, and sixty-five and two-thirds per cent over the year immediately preceding the 'lid.'

The 'lid' went on early in April, 1905. During the twelve months ending on March 31, 1906, the records show the death of twenty-eight alcoholic patients. The records this year already show fifty-three deaths, and March's story remains to be told. From statistics of the cases treated weekly at City Hospital it is thought by the authorities that the year's increase will reach one hundred per cent. There were only thirty-one deaths in 1903, the period of the World's Fair.

MODERN PORTIAS WHO SUCCEED

Twenty-Seven Women Lawyers May Practice in Federal Courts.

The expansion of woman's activities into spheres other than political, but which at the same time encroach upon the field of the

1900, one thousand and ten women lawyers in the United States. The number has increased considerably since, and, as a rule, the country's Portias are doing well financially.

A woman lawyer in Chicago, who at one time earned \$1.25 a week as maid-of-all-work in an Iowa farmhouse, is now credited with an income from her practice of \$10,000 a year.



HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Mr. Rockefeller (if he were really polite)—"Allow me! You must share the bouquets with me. It was mostly your money that I gave away."

—Chicago News.

men, is set forth in the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Are women successful in the role of lawyer? Is the legal profession one of inviting promise to those of the fair sex who wish to take advanced position in the battle of life?

According to the last census there were, in

Every lawyer in the country desires to have it known that he is qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Twenty-seven women now enjoy that distinction. Until recently there were twenty-eight, but one, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, has died since attaining the summit of her ambition.

"I should hesitate, however, to advise the legal

pursuit for women," said one of the twenty-seven the other day. "The necessary confidence sufficient to guarantee commensurate returns for her time and labor is long in coming, and money considerations are the last to respond in such cases."

This is a complete list of the women who are eligible to Supreme Court practice, with the dates of admission:

Kate H. Pier, Milwaukee, Wis., admitted January 31, 1904.

Ellen Spencer Mussey, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1896.

Alice A. Minick, Lincoln, Neb., January 18, 1897.

Caroline H. Pier, Milwaukee, Wis., January 18, 1897.

Ellen Foster, Washington, D. C., December 20, 1897.

Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Chicago, February 21, 1898.

Clara L. Power, Boston, April 3, 1899.

Kate Pier, Milwaukee, April 3, 1899.

Harriet H. Pier, Milwaukee, February 1, 1900.

Mrs. Victoria Conkling Whitney, St. Louis, April 9, 1900.

Florence H. King, Chicago, April 20, 1903.

Belva A. Lockwood, Washington, D. C., March 3, 1879.

Laura De Force Gordon, California, February 2, 1885.

Ada M. Bittenbender, Lincoln, Neb., October 15, 1888.

Carrie Burnham Kilgore, Philadelphia, January 8, 1890.

Clara Shortridge Folz, San Diego, Cal., March 4, 1890.

Lelia Robinson Sawtelle, Boston, April 8, 1890.

Emma M. Gillett, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1890.

Kate Kain, Chicago, May 19, 1890.

Marilla M. Ricker, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1891.

Mrs. Fannie O'Linn, Chadron, Neb., October 17, 1893.

Susan C. Neill, Waterbury, Conn., April 25, 1904.

Sarah Herring Sorin, Tucson, Ariz., April 16, 1906.

Mary L. Trescott, Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 16, 1906.

Ella Knowles Haskell, Butte, Mont., April 23, 1906.

Mary Philbrook, Newark, N. J., November 8, 1906.

PITTSBURG'S SUCCESSFUL WOMEN

Are Near the Top in Chemistry, Physics, Metallurgy, Electrical Engineering, et Cetera.

Still another exhibit of this same expansion is afforded in the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch:

Pittsburg women are succeeding in the professions.

Chemists, Physicists, biologists, metallurgists, electrical engineers, architects, lawyers, and art-

ists number among their most able and brilliant exemplars the fair daughters of Father Pitt. The energy, thrift, and superlative business sense of the inhabitants of the busiest city in America is reflected in the ranks of the women captains and lieutenants of industry who have "made good" or are still doing so. Pittsburg can show an array of these active feminine spirits not excelled by any city in the country—Chicago and Boston, nurseries of the woman pioneer in business—not excepted.

With a chemist holding her own against her male colleagues in the metropolis, a metallurgist of marked skill and ability, an architect who has designed World's Fair buildings and designed and supervised the erection of colleges, seminaries, and blocks of houses, and an expert electrical engineer and mathematician, Pittsburg has contributed a chapter in woman's advance in the professions. These women have attained success in spite of the impediment of prejudice that looks on such activities as outside of the traditional sphere of the fair sex. The story of their struggles and of obstacles surmounted makes intensely interesting reading and should be an encouragement to others of their sex who are about to embark in the professions.

WOMEN BUILD CLUB HOUSE

Erect a Palace in New York After the Manner of Men's Clubs.

Perhaps the most masculine of all recent undertakings of women is the one described in the following from the New York Times:

Women prominent in New York have organized a club unique in the annals of club life in America. Its aim is to coalesce the leaders of all the various activities that occupy women. Its founders are building a million-dollar club house on Madison Avenue above Thirtieth Street, which will offer all the privileges and conveniences that characterize the first-class metropolitan club, and they call their organization the Colony Club, to emphasize the fact that it represents a community of interests banded together for mutual advantage, social, artistic, mental, and physical.

The plan is so ambitious that it will provoke widespread comment. For three years a small coterie of women have been working to perfect it, carefully guarding it from public attention. They have formulated their plans, enlisted the women they desire, secured the ground, builded their house, and are now about to occupy it and enter upon a career of unusual promise. The membership now numbers five hundred and fifty. The limit is placed at six hundred. Within a brief time the remaining available memberships will be allotted, and the project will have been completed.

The originator of the idea is Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, daughter-in-law of Edward H. Harriman. She is the president of the club, and so keenly interested in its success that she is devoting much of her time to its work. Associated



If the Women Suffragists' Scheme to Compel Married Men to Equally Divide All Their Possessions Should Become a Law. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

with her are such prominent women socially as Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. A. S. Alexander, who was Miss Helen Barney; Mrs. Reginald Bishop, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Mary Harri-man, Miss Anne Tracy Morgan, Miss Kate Brice, Miss Mary Parsons, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, and a number of other women who stand in the very forefront of the social life of New York.

Distinguished Women Interested.

But the social feature is only one side of the club. It enlists as well the artistic, the literary, the musical, and even the theatrical world. It includes the business woman—every one, in fact, who can lay claim to distinction, no matter in what line. As an instance of the wide diversity of interests, the names of Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. Riggs), Miss Jeannette Gilder, and other literary women are enrolled on its roster. There is Mrs. Blashfield, well known in artistic centers; Mrs. Hewitt, Miss De Wolfe, Miss Marbury, business women of renown; Mrs. Walter Damrosch, identified with musical circles, and Miss Maude Adams, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and other leading women of the stage. From all the various walks of life that engage serious attention the best known women leaders have been solicited to join in the movement, and it is intended to make the club a center of all these various activities from which shall emanate impulses which will have a wide-reaching influence in moulding the work of woman's world.

In no sense is the club to be a foible, the plaything of the social butterfly.

REFORMING CHICAGO HUSBANDS

Judge Approves Women's Plan for Parole of Fractious Heads of Families.

By way of dealing with that phase of life wherein the domestic and the political cross each other intimately, the following plan, which is attributed in the first instance to a woman's suggestion, is of special interest, as well as humor. The New York Herald says:

Chicago, Ill.—Municipal Court Judge McKenzie Cleland has a plan to reform husbands.

The plan as outlined, and which is subject to modifications, is to arrest, fine, and, with the fine suspended over their heads, parole those husbands who show themselves in need of reform. Husbands thus arrested and paroled are watched closely by the judge and the committee of business men who have volunteered to assist in the scheme, and everything possible is done to encourage them in their effort to live up to the requirements of their parole. The paroled men are visited at least once a week at their homes by one of the committee of business men and notes are taken as to the progress they are making. Every two weeks Judge Cleland holds a night session of his court at which all the paroled husbands are required to report and where evidence

is heard regarding their conduct while on parole. If these reports are satisfactory the case against them is not removed from the books, but is continued two weeks longer, when they are required to report again.

WANT HALF OF MEN'S WAGES

Suffragists Propose a Law in Illinois Enforcing Division With Wives.

Another way of dealing with domestic difficulties by means of law is offered in the following, from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

A law compelling every Illinois husband to turn over half his income and property to his wife, to do with as she pleases, was urged and the suggestion was wildly applauded at the afternoon session of the National Woman's Suffrage Association recently.

Mrs. Alice Henry, a delegate from Melbourne, Australia, in an address on "Woman's Vote and Woman's Purse," outlined the scheme. "It is now," she said, "in practical operation in some states of the Australian Federation and has proven a boon beyond the wildest dreams of the women of the great South Sea republic.

"One-half of the wage of a workman is paid to his wife," said Mrs. Henry, "when he works for the Government, and every man is compelled to allot his wife her equal share of all that he possesses and earns. She is given half of all his property after he dies, whether he wills it to anybody else or not."

MILITARISM VS. WOMAN

Jewish Rabbi Holds the War Feticch Responsible for Feminine Subordination.

The relationship between militarism and woman's freedom is set forth, from one point of view, in the following, from the Chicago Record-Herald:

"The military idea, which among the earliest civilized nations caused war gods and warriors to be so absorbingly worshiped that female children, because of the unfitness of the sex for war services, were destroyed at their birth, is in the last analysis the reason why man has not granted, and still refuses to grant, to woman the right to vote on matters of public policy."

With this arraignment of the system under which woman has been kept in the "outer darkness" of disfranchisement since the dawn of history, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm an audience of two thousand women and a few men at the mass meeting recently in Studebaker Theater, held under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The women applauded Dr. Hirsch's numerous hits at the opponents of woman suffrage.



STILL CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RICH WOMEN MAKE DIRT FLY

Wives and Daughters of Venice, Cal., Men Mend Their Own Boulevard.

An extremely practical participation of women in governmental affairs is described in the Chicago Tribune as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal.—As an object lesson to dilatory highway commissioners the women of Venice recently turned out with picks and shovels and smoothed the wrinkles out of Washington Boulevard. In the army of roadmakers were the wives and daughters of millionaires.

Dirt began to fly early in the day, and holes which have been the bane of travelers along the thoroughfare were filled and given a high finish. At noon lunch was served under the trees at the roadside. Auto parties which passed along the road cheered the women shovelers.

CALLS MEN CAUSE OF VICE

Henry B. Blackwell Says Government Must Have Maternal Qualities to Check Crime.

A point which, doubtless, women will come to study closely as they enter more intimately into political work is brought forward in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

"Men have belligerent instincts, and are responsible for all the vice, misery, and degradation in existence. Their government will have to have the kindly instincts of the mothers of the human race before they will be able to keep the peace," said Henry B. Blackwell, the aged woman-suffrage warrior of Boston, Mass., recently at a dinner of the Public Policy Club in the Washington Restaurant.

Continuing, he said: "While wages appear larger upon the surface than they were ten years ago, they are in reality smaller, because statistics show that it now requires \$1.45 to purchase what \$1 bought then, and the influence of women is needed in Congress to remedy this matter."

ATTACKS RACE-SUICIDE THEORY

English Registrar General Holds President Roosevelt Wrong.

Those who apprehend that woman suffrage will operate to the disadvantage of race growth will find much interest in the following, from the Chicago Record-Herald:

London.—Great Britain's registrar general, Sir William Dunbar, takes issue with President Roosevelt on the birth-rate question. He says in his annual report: "High birth rates are invariably associated with high infantile mortality and moderate or even low birth rates with low infantile mortality. Therefore moderate or even low birth rates may be more effective for the upkeep of the population, especially since where

high infantile mortality is found the survivors usually are below the normal physical standard."

GIRLS TAUGHT TO EARN WAGES

Curtis Tells of the Work of the Manhattan Training School.

Trade teaching for girls has been growing rapidly for a number of years. One institution devoted to this work is described by William E. Curtis as follows, in the Chicago Record-Herald:

New York.—An admirable and a practical institution, which might be imitated in every other city to the good of womankind, is the Manhattan Training School for Girls, at 209 East Twenty-third Street, of which Miss Virginia Potter is president and Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman is superintendent. Its object is to qualify girls who have to earn their own living to earn living wages. It occupies a position between the ordinary manual training schools, which are supported by the Board of Education and do a great deal of good, and the School of Design at Cooper Institute. It offers intelligent young women of taste and ambition an opportunity to learn some of the simpler arts and industries whose products are found upon the notion counters of every department store, of every stationer and perfumer and confectioner, every jeweler and dealer in bric-a-brac.

The hardest and the most critical period in the experience of a girl of the working class is between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. At fourteen, the maximum of compulsory education, she leaves the public schools and looks for employment in the shops and stores and factories where tens of thousands of girls of that age go every year and are paid wages from \$3 to \$5 a week, which is not sufficient to clothe and feed them. It is not necessary to continue the story. Everybody who has had anything to do with the wage-earning class of young girls in large cities knows the temptations they are subjected to, the sufferings they have to endure, and the treatment they usually experience. Few of them rise in the scale, usually because they can not earn any more than the wages that are paid them. They don't know how, and they have no chance to learn. The compulsory-education law keeps them in school until they are fourteen, but it does not qualify them to earn living wages, and employers of that class of labor will tell you that few girls are of much value until they are sixteen.

The Manhattan Training School for Girls was founded four years ago on Fourteenth Street, where it could accommodate one hundred girls from fourteen to twenty years old, and teach them useful trades and arts, so that they can command \$12, \$15, and even \$20 a week in wages. And as soon as the manufacturers of novelties and knick-knacks learned about the school they did everything to encourage it, because there is an unsupplied demand for skilled fingers and cultivated tastes, and that demand is increasing very

rapidly. It is almost impossible for such manufacturers to find competent working girls, and many of those who have been trained at the Manhattan School are now acting as forewomen and teaching others what they learned at the school.

SOCIETY WOMEN CAUSE GIRLS' FALL

"Unholy Lust for Bargains" Sets Wage Level That Precludes Decent Living.

How some of the responsibility for shop-girls' conditions falls upon the well-to-do class is alleged in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Detroit, Mich.—Bishop Charles D. Williams at a noon Lenten service recently attended largely by society women declared that they were to blame for the downfall of girls employed in big department stores.

"A poor girl goes to the city," Bishop Williams said, "and begins work in a department store, managed by a representative Christian man. Her wages are about \$4 a week. She can not support herself on that. Then there comes the suggestion—and I have heard it backed up by the actual words of the so-called Christian employer—that there are other things she can do.

"Who is responsible? You, my sister. The day of judgment will be a day of surprises for you. You will perhaps find yourself wearing the brand of shame on your brow that now seems so fair—not because of wrong that you have done, but that because of your unholy lust for bargains you have made conditions such that your less-fortunate sister is crushed to the mud of the pavements."

THINKS CHILDREN SHOULD TOIL

Chicago Educator Believes Four Hours' Work a Day a Good Thing.

A view of the child labor proposition which is unique, if not altogether to the liking of those who are so strongly opposing the employment of youth, is given as follows in the St. Louis Republic:

Chicago.—Child labor sufficient to make every child self-sustaining at the age of ten and later a source of revenue to its parents was advocated by William E. Watt, principal of the Graham School, in an address before the Rouse Woman's Club at Thirty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

Not only would this system be good for the child, said Mr. Watt, but it would help the parents and be a preventive of race suicide.

"Every child ought to work every day of his life," said Mr. Watt. "He is born into a world which requires work, and he ought not to be permitted to form habits of idleness and shirking.

"It was no curse which God pronounced upon man when he told him he should work for a living. Man must work for what he enjoys, and he is so constituted that he is in misery if he is pre-

vented from working. Child idleness is worse than child labor.

"Coming up in idleness, the child is compelled to seek unnatural means of gratifying the desire to accomplish something. So lying and cheating are carried on in and out of school, cruelty is practiced, depredations are committed against life and property in the streets near home, peddlers are assaulted, helpless animals are tortured.

"Let us restore the environment of American life of half a century ago, as well as conditions will permit. Let us find a way of giving every child who wishes to do a few hours' work each day an opportunity to perform that work in a self-respecting way.

"Let us make that work contribute as directly as possible to the maintenance of the family. One great objection to child labor is that when the child works the parent rests, and the child's life is wasted in providing for the lazy parent. If the work is properly planned this may be obviated. If the man who has a dozen children is given special honor in the community, and if he can feel assured that his nose will not be kept for a quarter of a century upon the grindstone because he has obeyed the divine command, there will be more American-born children."

ONE MILLION DIVORCES

Record for Twenty Years in the United States.—Chicago in the Lead.

Washington.—The divorce statistics collected by the Census Bureau and published in a preliminary report show that while Chicago is still a divorce center, Philadelphia and Boston show a proportionately greater increase in the last twenty years. The figures show that divorces in Cincinnati have increased fifteen-fold, in Kansas City ten-fold, and in Indianapolis four-fold. Chicago still maintains a leading place in the race of the cities for divorce honors. The average in that city for each 100,000 of population was 73 in the first period and 107 in the second period.

Chicago's increase is not nearly so great as that of Philadelphia, where the average number increased from twenty-two to the 100,000 for the first period to sixty-three to the 100,000 for the second period.

The City of Brotherly Love does not seem to be the abiding place of marital love. Educated Boston is passing Chicago in the rate of increase, which has gone up from 40 to 63. The Census office makes no attempt to give an accurate report of the divorce statistics of New York because the records are in such bad condition that it has been impossible to secure the facts. The total number of applications filed in the United States from 1886 to 1906 was 1,400,000. It is estimated that three-fourths of the applications have been granted, so that the statistics when compiled will show that in the period stated more than one million divorces have been allowed. In the twenty-year period from 1867 to 1896 the total number of divorces was 328,000. —Kansas City Times.

ALL CREEDS IN VICE WAR

Chicago Law and Order League Organizes Crusade of One Hundred Thousand Boys.

Chicago.—A city-wide crusade against vice was started by the Law and Order League recently. There will be marching and meetings of armies of one hundred thousand boys and the same number of grown folks to cover the entire city in general and the levee in particular. Noted speakers from all parts of the world are to be engaged, so that all classes of society and all nationalities may be reached. Catholics and Protestants will forget their differences for the occasion. Thousands of dollars are to be raised by private subscription to carry on the fight.

Dr. William Burgess was made chairman of the committee of one hundred to push an aggressive warfare against every form of vice and institute prosecutions, and it was agreed to keep the organization entirely free from politics. The committee promises to bring about a betterment of the general moral and social conditions.

Part of the plan is to have one thousand churches and religious organizations recruit regiments of one hundred boys each to take the pledge against liquor and cigarettes, and similar companies are to be formed in the public and parochial schools wherever possible. Their emblem is to be the Liberty Bell button. Then the grown folks are to be organized and the plans of 'Gypsy' Smith and other leading evangelists and street crusaders are to be followed.—New York World.

GIRL DANCES DOWN A SWINDLER

Visits Hundreds of Resorts to Find Man Who Robbed Her Father.

After dancing all over New York City Sarah Gottlieb at last danced across the man for whom she had been looking and had him arrested. She charges that this man, Samuel Davis, assisted in holding up her father, Simon Gottlieb, a local merchant, and robbed him of \$1000.

New York is ringing with the praises of the girl detective. Such shrewdness and such persistence as hers are rarely met with among professional detectives. In fact, if the professional detectives had it there would have been no need for Miss Gottlieb to exhibit her powers, for she first waited a month to see what the regular police force of New York could do.

About November 1 Samuel Davis, his cousin, Frank Davis, and two other men named Stein and Steinburg, came to Philadelphia from New York and sought to interest Simon Gottlieb in a slot-machine project. Davis readily overcame the merchant's suspicions by handing over \$400 in cash as a guarantee of good faith. He wanted Gottlieb to put up another \$985, provided he found the slot machine to be all that they represented it, and, for the purpose of inspection, the five were to make a trip to New York.

Noticed Missing Fingers.

Sarah Gottlieb, who is only twenty years old

and very pretty, attracted the attention of the promoters, and she learned that they made a habit of frequenting the cheap dancing halls. She also noticed that Davis had only three fingers on his right hand. She didn't like him or his friends and told her father so, but he said that prejudice wasn't good for business, and started for New York with three of the men, Stein being left behind. He scouted about the city with Sarah's young brother, Paul, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then he disappeared.

A few hours later came the information that Simon Gottlieb had been held up and robbed in some Eighth Avenue resort. The newspapers in New York said that "the police are at work on the case," and that was the last heard of it.

After a month had elapsed and there seemed to be no likelihood of her father's getting his \$1000 back, or justice either, Sarah announced one day that she intended to go to New York to look for the promoters.

"How are you going to live?" asked her father.

"I'll get a job at my trade," replied the girl.

She is a skillful cigar roller, and had no difficulty in finding employment in New York. For six days in the week she worked ten hours a day and, at night, tired out as she was, she would start out for the dance hall.

Danced Five Hours a Night.

There was no trouble about finding partners, for Sarah is strikingly handsome and attractive, and all the men she met were anxious to "show her a good time," as they called it.

To Sarah dancing became just as hard work as cigar rolling, but she pretended to be enjoying it immensely. One thing her friends could never understand was that she would never go to the same dance hall twice, and she always seemed to be on the lookout for somebody.

This round of work and pseudo-gayety kept up for months—ten hours' work in the cigar factory and five hours' work in the cheap dance halls. Sometimes she would take in two or three halls in one night.

Last Sunday night, in a Cannon Street hall, she saw her man—or one of them—Davis. She was dancing a waltz, and her partner noticed that all at once she began to do the leading. With a firm hand she steered him directly across the hall and passed the man upon whom her eyes were fixed. She waited until the couple turned around, and then she exclaimed triumphantly:

"Two fingers gone!"

"What of that?" asked her puzzled partner.

"Never mind," said the girl. "Come with me to a telephone."

Telephoned for Police.

A few minutes later a detective was hurrying around from police headquarters. The orchestra was just striking into a two-step and Davis, who had procured another partner, was balancing for the start, when the detective tapped him on the shoulder and told him to "come along."

It is said that Davis confessed to robbing Gottlieb, but said it was \$600, instead of \$1000. The police also say that these four men belong to a

gang of perhaps sixteen swindlers, many of whom, including Davis, have done time.

As a result of Miss Gottlieb's clever detective work, they expect to break up the whole gang.—Philadelphia North American.

WIDOWS DECLINE IN MARKET

Statistics in England Show Decrease in Percentage of Bereaved Women Who Remarry.

London.—If Mr. Weller, Sr., Dickens' famous character who advised his son Samuel to beware of widows, could see the sixty-eighth annual report of the registrar general, which was issued March 1, he would look up the section dealing with the remarriage of widows and find there matter to rejoice his heart.

In the marriage market the demand for widows has been on the decrease for many years, and the analysis for 1905 shows that the rate of decrease is accelerating. And this applies also to the remarriage of widowers, as the following table shows:

MARRIAGE RATE PER 1000.

	Widows.	Widowers.
1870.	16.9	59.4
1880.	15.5	52.9
1890.	14.4	44.6
1900.	14.4	46.6
1905.	12.6	38.3

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

GIVES BIRTH TO QUINTETTE

Wife of Kentucky Miner Becomes Mother of Five.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Mrs. Zabrowski, wife of Pete Zabrowski, a miner at Fork Ridge, gave birth to five children, three girls and two boys. All of the children are alive and doing well.—Exchange.

MOTHER SOLD BABY FOR SHILLING

Being Poor, She Gave Up the Child to a Rich Woman Who Wanted It.

London.—Baby-selling transactions have generally been more or less discreditable, but the story of one instance recorded in a curious document reveals genuine kind-heartedness and a desire to help a neighbor.

About eighteen months ago Mrs. Sarah Ellen Gaunt, of Canonbury Grove, Elland Road, Leeds, learned that a poor widow named Silvers was in great straits and almost unable to provide properly for her baby, Doris. After some talk the two women agreed that the baby should become the property of Mrs. Gaunt, who had no children of her own, for the sum of one shilling.

The whole matter was carried out with what was believed to be strict legal form, at a little public house—the Bull and Butcher, in Water Lane—with Mrs. Gaunt's husband as witness. The document was drawn up, duly witnessed and stamped, and then Mrs. Silvers handed over her child.

Unfortunately, the baby, never very strong, was attacked by broncho-pneumonia and after some weeks of illness, she died a few days ago. The coroner's inquest was the means of bringing to light this curious case of the shilling baby, and also proved that Mrs. Gaunt had been an excellent foster mother to her adopted daughter.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WIFE'S NOTICE MAKES TOWN CHUCKLE

Gets Even With Husband Who Warned People Not to Trust Her.

Stamford, Conn.—Residents of this town have been chuckling over the way in which Mrs. F. J. Knapp got even with her husband, who is a ticket agent for the New Haven Railroad at a local station.

For reasons best known to themselves, Mrs. Knapp recently left her husband. Following her departure there appeared in a local paper the following notice:

"My wife, Grace, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I warn the public in general that I will not be responsible for any bills she may contract.

"F. J. KNAPP."

Many persons wondered, but the next day they smiled when they read the following notice from Mrs. Knapp:

"I would like to inform the people in general that I have done washing, gone out by the day, kept roomers and boarders to help support the house of F. J. Knapp, and I never contracted any bills for him and never intend to.

"GRACE E. KNAPP."

—New York World.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS HELPED HIM

Found His Sister Thru Knowing Her Enthusiasm for Female Suffrage.

Firmly convinced that his sister, whom he had not seen in forty years, would still cling to her belief in woman's rights, Henry F. Miller, of Morocco, Ind., attended the convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association and found her there. Mrs. Mary Rice, the sister, came from Lawrence, Kan., to attend the convention.

Forty years ago Mrs. Rice left Indiana as a bride, and with her husband went to Kansas. For a while a letter occasionally found its way back to the brother in Indiana. Then the correspondence ceased, and the only knowledge of the sister's existence which the brother had was secured in a roundabout way.

Remembering that his sister had from the time that she was a girl been a believer in woman suffrage, Miller came to Chicago to find her, if possible, in the national convention.

"I am getting so old," he told the usher to whom he gave a note, "that if I don't see her now I will never see her again. She must be here."

The usher took the note to the platform and the chairman of the convention called for Mrs.

Rice. She rose in her seat in the back of the room, and then walked to the stage, where she was told her brother wished to see her.

The aged brother was overjoyed to find his sister, and their affectionate greetings attracted more attention among those in the rear seats for a time than did the eloquence of the platform. Both sat together on the last row of seats for the rest of the afternoon and talked over early days.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

16,500,000 MICROBES

All in the Dusty Train on One English Woman's Skirt After a Walk.

London.—Professor W. B. Bottomley, in a lecture on biology, said that a woman who had allowed her skirt to trail for half an hour in West End streets sent it to a laboratory, where it was found to contain 16,500,000 microbes, including many phthisis bacilli.—New York Sun.

End of the Smoot Fight

Mormon Senator From Utah Completely Vindicated of the Charge of Polygamy and Confirmed in his Congressional Seat--- His Dramatic Defense

ONE of the most striking illustrations of the extent to which women have acquired the power of organization was given in the fight against the confirmation of Reed Smoot as United States Senator from Utah. The fight failed of its end, but its strength was impressive, and fully illustrates what might occur on any other issue involving what large numbers of women believe to be a strictly moral issue. Said "Raymond" in the Chicago Tribune, in describing the failure of the anti-Smoot movement:

Washington, D. C.—More than a million American women who have petitioned for his expulsion are destined to be bitterly disappointed when they find that the Senate by a large majority has decided to retain Reed Smoot in his place as representative of the sovereign State of Utah. To expel any Senator requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate, but Mr. Smoot will have back of him a large majority, including practically all the Republican Senators, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, and two or three or more of the Democrats.

In view of this overwhelming vote of the Senate on behalf of their colleague from Utah in the face of a campaign by the women of America which scarcely has been equaled for importance and persistence, it is well worth while going into the question as to what was alleged against the Utah Senator and what actually was proved.

That he has a legal right to his seat in the Senate few people will deny. That there is even

a moral obligation to expel him the Senate will decline to admit by a majority of more than twenty.

Smoot Backed by Roosevelt.

Among his own party associates Mr. Smoot will be sustained in the proportion of more than five to one, and to cap the climax he has behind him President Roosevelt, who would be the last man on earth to extend his sympathy to an impure, dissolute or polygamous member of Congress.

Investigation goes to confirm the belief that a large percentage of women who signed the petition against the Utah Senator believed, and still believe, that he was and is a polygamist and that he had personally defied the law.

It was proved that Roberts, Representative from Utah, who was excluded from the House, had had more than one family before he was elected to Congress. Many good people have assumed the same thing was true of Senator Smoot. They have naturally protested, because they considered it to be a disgrace to the United States Senate to enroll among its number any man who believed in plural marriages, whether under guise of religion or not. It is probable that, except for this belief as to Smoot's polygamy, no organized effort would have been made to unseat him.

Senator Never a Polygamist.

In point of fact, Mr. Smoot is not and never was a polygamist. His record has been examined minutely from his youth up, and he has come out of the ordeal absolutely unscathed. He married one wife, and only one, lived with her faithfully, and had absolutely no other marriage connection. There is not a scrap of evidence to the contrary, so that the Senate is de-



WM. ALDEN—"YOU'RE A PEACH OF A CHAUFFEUR!"

—Detroit Journal.

barred from expelling him on the ground that he had violated the law.

In a remarkable speech delivered by him in the Senate, Senator Smoot put himself on record when he said:

"First, I desire to state, as I have heretofore repeatedly stated to the Senate and to the country, that I am not and never have been a polygamist. I never have had but one wife, and that is my present wife."

Nor was that all. Senator Smoot not only cleared his own skirts of the charge of having violated human and divine law, but he went on to disavow any possible sympathy with the principle of polygamy itself, saying:

"I have no hesitation, Mr. President, in declaring to the Senate that in my opinion any man who has married a polygamous wife since the manifesto should be prosecuted, and, if convicted, should suffer the penalties of the law. And I care not who the man might be or what position he might hold in the church, he should receive the punishment pronounced by law against his crime."

His Apostleship Against Him.

So complete is the acquittal of Senator Smoot of the charge of personal polygamy, now or at any time in the past, that if that question alone were involved he would retain his seat practically by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

It is alleged against him, however—and this has proved to be the great moral issue—that he is one of the apostles, or inner circle, of the Mormon Church. The head of that church and some others of lesser note contracted polygamous marriages long ago, and have since felt it to be their duty or their inclination, or both, to support their multiple families and possibly to share their affections from time to time among their multiple wives.

Many of the people who signed the petition in good faith have insisted all along that whether Senator Smoot was polygamous or not he held a responsible position in a church which was dominated by men who practiced polygamy, although they had not entered into any new marriages since the territory became a State.

Mormon Oath Stirs Many.

It has been insisted by a great many good people who are opposed to Senator Smoot that the ceremonies he passed through and the awful oaths he took in the endowment house, the secret holy of holies of the Mormon Church, incapacitated him for acting as Senator of the United States. Efforts were made by the committee to prove that the endowment house oath required the person making it to pledge himself to give allegiance to the Mormon Church without regard to any oath to country, or State, or any other organization.

It was shown clearly, of course, that the oath taken by Senator Smoot when he became Senator was long subsequent to anything he might

have sworn to in the endowment house. Nevertheless, it was insisted by those who desired to have Smoot expelled that the first oath for some reason took precedence of the second one.

An effort was made in the committee to establish the exact nature of the endowment house proceedings, but it failed entirely. Most of the witnesses declared the ceremony was a religious one; that it was secret and personal to themselves, and that it did not in any way concern or affect their personal, political, social, or commercial relations.

Smoot Places Country First.

In answer to this class of charges Senator Smoot, from his seat, in exceedingly dramatic fashion, protested his complete innocence and pledged himself to give his sole allegiance to his country. He spoke throughout in dignified fashion, and, while it may have converted no one, gained him the respect of even his enemies on the floor and there was a good deal more than the usual thrill when he made his solemn declaration:

"I formally and solemnly aver that in every vote and action as United States Senator I shall be governed in the future, as I have been in the past, only by my convictions of what is best for the people of the United States.

"I have never taken any oath or obligation, religious or otherwise, which conflicts in the slightest degree with my duties as a senator or as a citizen. I owe no allegiance to my church or other organization which in any way interferes with my supreme allegiance in civil affairs to my country—an allegiance which I freely, fully, and gladly give."

Declares Oath Not Traitorous.

In regard to the character of the endowment house oath, about which there has been so much mystery, Senator Smoot said in his speech:

"There does not exist in the endowment ceremonies of the Mormon Church the remotest suggestion of hostility or of antagonism to the United States or to any other nation. They are of a purely religious nature, wholly between the person taking them and his God, and, as with the ritual of various fraternal organizations, are regarded as sacred and secret. There is not a solitary instance where the influence of the endowment ceremonies has been displayed in an act of hostility to the Government."

In view of the prospective vote in the Senate it is evident a great majority of Senators are of the opinion, first of all, that Reed Smoot is not and never has been a polygamist, and, secondly, that he has not taken any oath which would interfere in any way with his allegiance to the United States or with his duty as a Senator.

Practically the only question which remains in doubt, so far as the Senate is concerned, is whether the Mormon Church is really purged of polygamy, and whether as an apostle of that church Reed Smoot is personally responsible

for the partial survival of polygamous practices and hence is unfit to be a Senator of the United States.

Colleague Indignant at Attack.

Mr. Smoot was elected as a Republican, and was voted for both by Gentles and by Mormons. His Gentile colleague in the Senate, George Sutherland, of Salt Lake City, is indignant at the attack on Smoot. Senator Sutherland is an Englishman by birth, and is a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State in March, 1883.

He told me personally that he knew Reed Smoot to be a man of the cleanest character, and that he was opposed personally to polygamy, and had been all his life, in spite of his membership in the Mormon Church.

Mr. Smoot, it must be remembered, is a native of Utah. He was educated at the State Uni-

versity and at Brigham Young Academy. He was born in the church during the Civil War, but since he grew up to manhood polygamy has fallen into disfavor, and has been openly disavowed by the Mormon Church.

Smoot's Enemies Are Few.

If it were not for politics, Mr. Smoot scarcely would have to defend his right to his seat. Practically all those who will vote against him are Democrats from the Southern States, who are politically interested in breaking down the Republican majority in the Senate.

Mr. Smoot's party colleagues have stood by him, with the exception of a handful of Senators who are absolutely insignificant in regard to number, although they include such men as Burrows and Smith of Michigan, Hale of Maine, Hemenway of Indiana, Du Pont of Delaware, and Hansbrough of North Dakota, with Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin more or less undecided.

Da Boy From Rome

To-day ees com' from Eetaly
A boy ees leeve een Rome,
An' he stop an' speak weeth me—
I weesh he stay at home.

He stop an' say "Hello" to me,
An' w'en he standin' dere
I smell da smell of Eetaly
Steel steeekin' een hees hair,
Dat com' weeth heem across da sea,
An' een da clo'es he wear.

Da peopla bump heem een da street,
Da noise ees scare heem, too;
He ees so clumsy een da feet,
He don't know w'at to do,
Dere ees so many theeng he meet
Dat ees so strange, so new.

He sheever an' he ask eef here
Eet ees so always cold.
Den een hees eye ees com' a tear—
He ees no vera old—
An' oh! hees voice ees soun' so queer
I have no heart for scold.

He look up een da sky so gray,
But oh! hees eye ees be
So far away, so far away,
An' w'at he sees I see.
Da sky eet ees no gray to-day
At home een Eetaly.

He see da glada peopla seet
Where warma shine da sky—
Oh! while he eesa look at et
He ees beegen to cry.
Eeef I no growl an' swear a beet
So, too, my frand, would I.

Oh! why he stop an' speak weeth me,
Dees boy dat leeve een Rome,
An' come' to-day from Eetaly?
I weesh he stay at home.

—Catholic Standard and Times.



"BECAUSE (S)HE LOVED HIM SO."

—Adapted from Washington Post.

**QUESTION OF WHO IS TO SUCCEED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
BEGINS TO MONOPOLIZE POLITICAL ATTENTION—FAIR-
BANKS SAID TO HAVE HARRIMAN'S SUPPORT—
GOVERNOR HUGHES OF NEW YORK A
POSSIBILITY—SENATOR KNOX AND
OTHERS MENTIONED.**

WHILE the woman suffrage movement is gaining strength to the astonishing degree above reflected, there is running thru the country a growth of moral sentiment in public affairs quite parallel to that which the women themselves may be expected to enforce. It has its center of impulse, as has so often been acknowledged by observers of current American affairs, in the President, and it extends out into the very important domain whence the candidates are to be drawn, who, presumably, are to succeed Roosevelt. In fact, in the latter sphere it is so insistent as to amount, virtually, to the one great issue of the forth-

coming conventions. Even the most political of politicians acknowledge that nothing less than the sturdy honesty and candor of the present incumbent of the White House will please the voters, and the whole battle for the new nominations promises to wage about the question as to who can measure up to Roosevelt's standard.

FAIRBANKS AND THE CORPORATIONS

Vice-President's Candidacy Supported by Harriman, Dawes, and Leeds.

In point of present position before the public, the Vice-President of course has first consideration, but that his ambitions

are not so formidable as they might once have been is, possibly, to be inferred from the following, from the New York Sun:

The Republican National Committee is to assemble in Washington in December to name a time and place for the National Convention of 1908. Already Seattle has put in a claim for the convention, and St. Louis, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, and Chicago have spoken up. Well-known Republicans who were in town from Washington

contest is expected. For months past friends of different candidates have been at work in their interests, and most of their plans have been arranged in New York City and Chicago.

The efforts to bring about Vice-President Fairbanks' nomination are engineered by Senator Hemenway of Indiana, who took the Vice-President's seat in the United States Senate; Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, Controller of the Currency in President McKinley's first administration; D. G. Reid and W. B. Leeds of the Rock



ONE SKATED INTO AN AIRHOLE AND THEN THERE WERE TWO.

—Duluth News-Tribune.

said that this convention promises to be the most interesting since that of 1888, when Benjamin Harrison of Indiana was nominated only after a bitter struggle. Harrison's renomination in 1892, although opposed by powerful Republicans, was practically a foregone conclusion, and President McKinley's nomination in 1896 and renomination in 1900 were an easy task, as was President Roosevelt's nomination in 1904. But with half a dozen eminent Republicans candidates for the nomination in 1908 the severest sort of a

Island Railroad Company, and Edward H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Dawes is now in Florida, and the story is that in return for his work for Fairbanks there is already practically an understanding that Mr. Dawes, if Fairbanks is nominated and elected, is to be Secretary of the Treasury. Considerable interest was expressed when it became known that Mr. Reid and Mr. Leeds of the Rock Island Railroad Company were working in conjunction with Mr. Harriman of the South-

ern Pacific Railroad Company in behalf of Fairbanks for the reason that the masters of these two railroad companies have not been particularly friendly, but on the contrary have been in direct opposition to each other. This opposition was explained, though, to be a business opposition, and the conjunction of the three railroad masters pertains only to their present political activities.

ROOSEVELT AND A THIRD TERM

Determined to Retire From Presidency, But Will Keep Up His Fight.

The possibility of President Roosevelt succeeding himself seems to have been dismissed from the mind of "inside" politicians. Concerning the consequences of this, the Kansas City Star said:

Washington.—It is beginning to dawn upon a number of politicians that Theodore Roosevelt has laid the foundation for a political policy which can not be eliminated by defeat in one campaign. Whatever the rest of the country may believe, Washington is thoroughly convinced that Mr. Roosevelt could not be induced to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1908. Whether he will succeed in securing the nomination of a Republican candidate who will carry out his policies is a matter of speculation. But whether he does, or whether he doesn't, it is beginning to be clear to all who watch him at close range that he regards the fight which he has undertaken as only a beginning of his career.

The President has no thought of going into retirement when his term of office as President expires. He will be only 50 years old in 1908, and will be only 54 years old in 1912. Public men usually are considered young at this age. The President, in recent conversations, has repeated an intimation which was given some publicity several years ago that he did not regard any service rendered for his Government as a sacrifice of personal dignity. This observation could only have one interpretation and that is he will not hesitate to serve his State or his country in whatever capacity there was an opportunity to do good.

As Senator from the State of New York, Mr. Roosevelt would have the eyes of the country riveted on him whether his successor were a progressive or a reactionary. If a reactionary, the President would not hesitate to oppose his policy and seek to advance his own. He would find the Senate antagonizing him at every turn, but this would be the very opening which would offer him the promises of best results.

TAFT RUNS NEXT TO ROOSEVELT

Straw Vote Taken in Western Legislatures Favors the War Secretary.

Where Secretary Taft stands as a presi-

dential possibility is suggested by the following from the New York Times:

Advices from the West, telling of polls taken of Republican members of legislative bodies, have caused an unusual amount of speculation as showing the strength of Secretary Taft. Everybody has known that the Republicans of the West were demanding the nomination of Roosevelt in 1908, but Washington has believed that the Roosevelt strength could not be diverted to Secretary Taft.

Dispatches say that the poll taken of the South Dakota Legislature, eliminating Roosevelt from the calculation, showed a larger vote for Taft than for all other Republican candidates combined, and La Follette ran an easy second. The straw vote showed Taft 46, La Follette 17, Hughes 10, Root 7, Shaw 7, Fairbanks 3, Dolliver 3, and Moody 4. In Nebraska, Taft received 38 votes, Root 8, Beveridge 7, Fairbanks 6, Cannon 3, La Follette 3, Cummins 2, Dolliver 2, Hughes 2.

In both Legislatures the Republicans declared, by practically unanimous vote, in favor of giving the nomination to Mr. Roosevelt, provided he would accept it. The Democrats in both legislative bodies declared for Bryan.

Despite the juggling and manipulation here, the reports received from all sections of the country show that the great masses of the Republican party are unwilling to take a backward step in the matter of corporation control as indicated in the policies which have been urged by the President. It is also apparent that the great body of the Republican voters have never yet abandoned the idea that the President can not be induced to accept a renomination.

OHIO ANNOYED AT FORAKER

Home State Displeased With Senator's Rebellion Against the Administration.

What has become of the once strong movement in behalf of Senator Foraker is hinted in the following from the Kansas City Times:

Washington, D. C.—Reports which are beginning to come from Ohio seem to cast a doubt on Senator Foraker's having strengthened himself with the party there by his rebellion against the administration. These reports were discounted at first, but they come with almost every visitor from Ohio.

It has been supposed that Ohio would follow Foraker anywhere, and it has also been supposed that Secretary Taft could not possibly break into the delegation, partly because of Foraker's control of the machine and partly because of Taft's Akron speech in 1905. It is beginning to appear that Foraker is alienating his own strength by his attacks on the President, and that Mr. Taft is reaping some benefit because of his identification with the Roosevelt policies.

They Didn't Cheer for Foraker.

A striking instance is reported of a dinner in

the Fourteenth District, an agricultural community in the northern part of the State. Representative-elect Lanning was toastmaster, and he undertook to put the requisite life into the affair by getting the diners to applauding at the start. He intended to achieve this result by the

before had Foraker's name failed to evoke the wildest cheering. There was an awkward silence, in which everybody looked at the toastmaster as if wondering why he did not go on. He pulled himself together, made a fresh start, and told how Ohio also possessed another great states-



FLATTENED OUT.

UNCLE JOE—"Well, it doesn't matter. He never was a very healthy pup, anyway."

—Chicago News.

time honored custom of introducing the names of the party heroes into his speech.

Accordingly he led up in the usual artful manner to the name of hero No. 1. He told how Ohio rejoiced in the possession of that sterling citizen, that eminent statesman, that brilliant orator, and then came out crescendo with the name "Joseph Benson Foraker," with an emphasis on each syllable and an exclamation point at the end. Then he waited for the applause.

There was not a handclap. Lanning was so taken aback that he could not proceed, for never

man, William Howard Taft. This time there was plenty of applause and even cheers. Then he brought in the name of Theodore Roosevelt, and at this name the crowd broke loose and cheered frantically.

Ohio Citizens With the President.

Such a report as this, circulated among the Ohio statesmen at the capital, has given rise to alarm and many head shakings. The sensation has not decreased by similar reports which come from other sections of the State. For example, there arrived recently a number of intelligent

and impartial observers from Tiffin, in the north-western part, who declared that not merely was their section with Roosevelt and against Foraker, but that the proportion was not less than 100 to 1.

SHAW'S HOPES BLASTED

Treasury Chief's Presidential Aspirations Fade With Laying Down of Financial Reins.

The eclipse of Secretary Shaw as a candidate is reflected in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Washington, D. C.—When Leslie M. Shaw leaves the Cabinet, after five years' service as

and he was in great demand as a speaker in all parts of the country. The year 1904 loomed up large and hopeful for him. To him at the time Mr. Roosevelt seemed of minor consequence; in fact, as a Presidential possibility he was rather inclined to view the then Vice-president with contempt. Then came the death of McKinley at Buffalo, changing everything, and the man he thought would go the way of all other Vice-presidents, into political oblivion, landed in the White House.

Hands Tied by Cabinet Post.

Still even then Shaw refused to consider Mr. Roosevelt seriously for the nomination of 1904, and he went ahead with his plans. Then came



—Kansas City Star.

head of the Treasury Department, the account between him and President Roosevelt will be balanced. He will then have been paid in full for abandoning his Presidential ambitions at a time when he threatened to prove a stumbling block in the path of Theodore Roosevelt. But his elimination from the Presidential equation has been more complete than the master political hand of the present occupant of the White House expected, for Mr. Shaw is about as "dead" politically as a man who has enjoyed his prominence can well be. Nor has he the faintest hope of a resurrection, unless something absolutely unlooked for at this time develops.

Before Secretary Shaw finished his second term as Governor of Iowa he believed he would be President. His re-election had been enthusiastic

the offer to enter the Cabinet of Mr. Roosevelt, and the bait was too tempting for the governor of Iowa to refuse. Whether Mr. Shaw realized the stroke that was being tried by President Roosevelt or not is not known, but he came in under the fold of his official family, and was kept there, where he could not cause trouble without appearing as an ingrate or plotter against his chief.

In a sense Mr. Roosevelt has been magnanimous with Mr. Shaw. He has let him stay in the Cabinet more than five years when half that time would have served the original purpose of eliminating him as a Presidential opponent in 1904. At the time of the offer of the treasury portfolio to the former Iowa country banker the President had every reason to know that Shaw was not in sympathy with his policies. He did know, how-

ever, that he was in sympathy with those of President McKinley, and, as he planned to carry out these policies during the time of the uncompleted term of President McKinley, he evidently saw nothing incongruous in selecting Shaw for such an important Cabinet position. But since 1904, and even before that time, Shaw has not been admitted into the inner councils of the present administration.

front ranks on parade days. But the real force behind the fight—the man with money and an ambition—is former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland.

Governor Herrick has never become reconciled to his defeat a year and a half ago. He blames a great many agencies for it, and he will seek exoneration at the hands of the people.

First, the ex-Governor blames the church people



"SHOO!"

—Chicago News.

TO DEFEAT FORAKER

Ex-Governor Herrick of Ohio Planning a Campaign of Retaliation.

Something further of what is happening to Foraker is told in the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch:

Columbus, Ohio.—Recent developments clearly indicate to those who follow the drift of politics that the fight against the two United States Senators next year—a fight which is even now waging—will not be made under the leadership of Congressman Burton. The Cleveland Congressman may be with the hostile forces; he may be in the

of the State. He thinks they were led astray by the Anti-Saloon League and that after a time they will come to his way of thinking and restore him to office. He blames Secretary of War Taft for his Akron speech. He feels that the President had something to do with it and so blames the National Executive. But while blaming all these other agencies for his defeat the ex-Governor also has a grudge against Senator Joseph B. Foraker. He has a personal ill will toward the senior Senator which is closely akin to hatred. And Herrick is a good hater.

After Foraker's Scalp.

Harboring these feelings and a desire to secure exoneration by either re-election as Governor or

by election to the United States Senate, Governor Herrick is now setting about the task of defeating Senator Foraker. His millions of wealth, his business connections and his powers for organization are all being exerted for the defeat of the two United States Senators in the struggle for control of the Ohio delegation to the next national convention.

So determined is the former Governor to again become a power in politics and so anxious is he for "vindication" that he is willing, so he has said very recently, to actually spend millions of real dollars for the accomplishment of his purpose.

HUGHES BOOM SPREADS FAST.

Washington Politicians Talk of New York Governor as Possibility.

The eagerness with which the public welcomes displays of Rooseveltian vigor and honesty on the part of men in public office is illustrated in the talk of Governor Hughes as a presidential possibility. Said the St. Louis Republic:

Washington, D. C.—The possibilities of Governor Hughes as a presidential candidate for 1908 are gradually creeping into the current political gossip here, and there are many evidences that there is "something doing" in this direction. In fact, the talk is not confined to Washington, but extends all the way from Albany. Political Washington is watching Mr. Hughes with close and alert attention. He may have been given cause for an awakening ambition, but he would do well to test its value. The reports which come down to Washington from Albany, through various mouths, have it that Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that in the candidacy of Mr. Hughes for the Republican Presidential nomination is to be found the best means of keeping Mr. Roosevelt from becoming quietly active on behalf of some man of his own personal selection.

It is being told about that twice during the last week, at as many dinners, Mr. Hughes has been hailed as "the next President," and that he appears to like the designation. It is also reported gravely that things entirely aside from any failure of Mr. Hughes to hide his pleasure when he heard flattering references to his possible political future, make it manifest that the Governor is "expanding."

Governor Hughes is as yet an unknown quantity to the people at large. More than a year, however, will elapse before the nominating convention, giving New York's Governor ample time to make himself broadly known by both his acts and his teachings.

President Roosevelt has never talked with any great freedom about the matter of his successor, but that he is alive to everything the Republican leaders who oppose him are doing, and to the activities of the avowed candidates, no one who

knows his political alertness doubts. The President has found in some of Mr. Hughes' acts sufficient proof that along certain lines their convictions run parallel. It would be an entertaining and not unprecedented upset in politics if in 1908 Mr. Roosevelt should be found advocating Mr. Hughes' claims to the nomination.

ALL TALKING ABOUT KNOX

The Pennsylvania Senator Recognized as a Presidential Factor.

A favorite son movement is reflected in the following from the Kansas City Times:

Washington, D. C.—Senator Knox's Presidential candidacy was the uppermost topic in political circles lately. It is apparent that great influences have combined to press the candidacy of the Pennsylvania Senator from now until the national convention is held. Knox is more of a probability to-day than any of the candidates so far mentioned with the exception of Fairbanks and Taft.

The theory of the Knox movement is that the Pennsylvania candidate will be a sort of compromise between Fairbanks and Taft. If the Roosevelt supporters find themselves unable to nominate a candidate like Taft it is the belief of the politicians who are grooming Knox that the administration support will be thrown to him rather than to let Fairbanks walk away with the prize. It is the accepted belief in Washington that Fairbanks is not acceptable to the President. Nobody authorized to speak has said so and there have been no White House pronouncements of any kind on the Presidential situation, but it is accepted that Fairbanks is not in Roosevelt's favor.

HOKE SMITH FOR PRESIDENT

Georgia Congressmen Place Him in the Field as an Alternative Candidate.

Democratic candidates have not yet loomed into the horizon, but the story of one of them is given as follows in the New York Sun:

Washington, D. C.—Hoke Smith, Governor-elect of Georgia, has been placed in the field as an alternative candidate for the Presidency at the hands of the next Democratic convention. The occasion was a banquet given in honor of the former Secretary of the Interior at the Shoreham by Representatives Bartlett, Lee and Hardwick, of Georgia, at which all of the Georgia delegation in Congress and a company of distinguished Georgians were present.

The speech nominating Governor Smith for the Presidency was made by Mr. Bartlett. The nomination had a string tied to it, however, for Mr. Bartlett said that if Mr. Bryan was not a candidate it should be understood henceforth that the



THEY'RE AFTER ME.

—Washington Post.

Empire State of the South had a candidate for the honor, and that his name was Hoke Smith.

Mr. Bartlett paid a high tribute to the Governor-elect, and the suggestion that Mr. Smith be made next year's national standard bearer was received with great enthusiasm. Hereafter, in the opinion of the Georgians, Hoke Smith may be considered in all calculations concerning the next Democratic candidate for President.

TAFT'S SON ASKS A QUESTION

Youthful Offspring "Stings" His Father After a Reprimand.

Washington, D. C.—It is hard for a man to appear as a hero in the eyes of his son, especially if that son be so young that he treats everybody with candor. Secretary Taft has a son, Charlie, nine years old. Ever since his father has held his

present position in the Cabinet, Charlie has been an enthusiastic warrior.

Charlie and Quentin Roosevelt go to the same school, and Quentin also has military aspirations. For the last week or two snow forts and snow battles have engrossed their time—so much, indeed, that Charlie Taft's studies have suffered. At least, his reports showed such a marked falling off that his father thought the time ripe for a few words of parental reproof. Charlie listened with respectful, though plainly unconvinced attention, and was ready with a crushing rejoinder.

"Father," he said in pained surprise, "you talk just like the school teacher. You know that building forts and digging tunnels and things like that are a part of my education, and don't you think that if you had spent more time on such things when you were a little boy, you might not be having such a hard time now, especially digging that big ditch."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

On New Shoulders

FORMER STENOGRAPHER IN THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT BECOMES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AT A TIME WHICH THREATENS TO PROVE EXTREMELY CRITI- CAL TO THE NATIONAL WELFARE

IF in any department of the Federal Government honesty has come to be an essential element, it is in the Treasury. And this is especially true at this time when the country's great prosperity is threatened with a reaction, and when the powers that lie in the hands of the guardian of the national finances can contribute so materially either to the good of the country or the benefit of the men who are at the head of the business world which centers in Wall Street. The remaining years of President Roosevelt's administration give signs of working themselves out very much as did those of President Harrison, and if this promise is realized, the personality which has assumed the reins dropped by Secretary Shaw may prove to be the most important in the country next to that of the President himself. For this reason, the story of Mr. Cortelyou becomes particularly pertinent.

AS A POSSIBLE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Said to Favor Cortelyou as His Successor.

Mr. Cortelyou's successful advance from one responsibility to another has been so uninterrupted, that one need scarcely be surprised by the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Washington, D. C.—George B. Cortelyou's accession to the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury has given rise to persistent reports that President Roosevelt proposes to enter him in the lists at the proper time as the administration candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination next year.

These reports are received with credence in political quarters. Those who ought to know say that Cortelyou has had the Presidential bee buzzing in his ears ever since he entered the Cabinet four years ago, after having been private secretary to both McKinley and Roosevelt.

The fact of his steady advancement in the Cabinet is pointed to as evidence of the regard in which Roosevelt holds him. From Secretary of



HARD TO KEEP DOWN.

—Chicago Tribune.

Commerce and Labor he was elevated to the Postmaster-Generalship, and now he is placed in probably the most important position under the government, barring the Presidency itself, for while the Secretary of State outranks him in the order of Cabinet precedence, acts of the Secretary of the Treasury day in and day out have much more influence upon the material progress and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt has taken Mr. Cortelyou into his confidence along certain lines, and especially political ones, more fully than any other member of his Cabinet. He is the last to leave the council room on Cabinet days at the White House, and never has a political conference of moment been held there in recent years that Mr. Cortelyou has not been a party.

THE PROBLEM AND THE MAN

An Estimate of Secretary Cortelyou's Qualifications for his Difficult Post.

Something of what has made Mr. Cortelyou what he is is told in the following from the New York Evening Post:

Washington, D. C.—George B. Cortelyou is about to become Secretary of the Treasury. Frank H. Hitchcock, at present First Assistant Postmaster-General, will become First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a position now occupied by A. F. Statter, who was Secretary Shaw's private secretary until Charles Hallam Keep gave up the place to become superintendent of banks of New York by appointment of Governor Hughes. James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, will retain his present position under Mr. Cortelyou. J. H. Edwards, the Third Assistant Secretary of the Department, who, like Mr. Statter, was private Secretary to Secretary Shaw before his appointment to his present place, it is expected will retire within a reasonable time after Mr. Cortelyou comes in.

As Mr. Cortelyou becomes more familiar with the personnel of the department there may be other changes. One of the first matters to engage Mr. Cortelyou's personal attention will be probably the condition and management of the customs service at the port of New York. Mr. Cortelyou knows from personal experience a good deal about the workings of two branches of the service in New York. Before he ever came to Washington he was employed both in the appraiser's stores and in the office of the Surveyor of the port. He knows how the two offices have been honeycombed with political appointees, and how unbusinesslike in many particulars the conduct of the office has been in years past. He knows, too, of the many useless special employees and special agents whose chief task it has been to draw their per diem.

The service at New York has been improved recently, and reports have come to the Treasury Department of better conditions and the proper

dispatch of business under some of the customs officers. When Mr. Cortelyou has thoroughly familiarized himself by an investigation of the situation in New York it is not improbable that a general overhauling of the service will follow. If the new Secretary employs the same methods he has in the past, nothing will be known of the reforms he sets out to accomplish until the results begin to appear. While Mr. Cortelyou is putting into execution any plan or design he may have on hand, none of the various stages of accomplishment are ever trumpeted abroad by heralds. In the end a neatly typewritten slip is issued informing the general public that the job is ended and giving the net result. Commonly, that is all that ever becomes known.

No Forecasts of Policies.

No authentic forecast or outline of Mr. Cortelyou's policies as Secretary of the Treasury can be made. He doesn't believe in them. He has no policies to announce nor forecasts to make of what he will or will not do. There is no formulated plan of things to be accomplished. If he finds things that he thinks need to be changed he will change them. The President has given him an absolutely free hand, as he has had in the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Postoffice Department. Whether he stands or falls will depend upon his own abilities and competency to perform the duties and functions laid upon him.

If Mr. Cortelyou's well-ordered mind has one characteristic that is stronger and more explicit than another, it is a passion for efficiency and the economic transaction and dispatch of business. He has, in a high degree, what is called for want of a better term, executive capacity and the power to reduce to orderly routine the control of a mass of details. By nature, he is painstaking, methodical, and careful, with a fine faculty for organization and simplification. In the Treasury Department Mr. Cortelyou will have a luxuriantly overgrown field for the employment of his special talents. The creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor stripped it of several of its bureaus and divisions and a corresponding quality of its patronage. It remains, however, a huge, clumsy, and almost unwieldy governmental machine. The Treasury has been long known to the place-hunters for the number of its 'fat jobs.' It has had an army of 'special' employees and agents of one sort and another.

What Mr. Cortelyou can do in two years to overcome moss-grown traditions, and inaugurate modern methods and system, remains to be seen. Mr. Root, as Secretary of War, practically made over that department, and in a modified way has begun the same task as Secretary of State. Mr. Cortelyou, it is the general testimony, has worked many effective changes and reforms in the Postoffice Department. He created out of hand the Department of Commerce and Labor, and planned the whole fabric, organization, and machinery of the new department. The Treasury, in the common opinion, however, offers a more formidable

problem than any of the four undertaken by Mr. Root and Mr. Cortelyou.

Mr. Cortelyou may be expected confidently to put a stop to what Washington calls the "secretary chain." It has become almost an accepted routine that the private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury shall be made in turn an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and then an officer in a New York financial institution. Frank A. Vanderlip, Milton Ailes, and Robert B. Armstrong are some of the men who have occupied the links in the chain, and Mr. Statter and Mr. Edwards have gone as far as the second link and become assistant secretaries of the department.

Criticisms of the President's Selection.

Perhaps no man who might have been chosen by President Roosevelt would have been subjected to the same close scrutiny and criticism that has met Mr. Cortelyou's appointment. Heretofore it has been the common practice to select men for the portfolio with some previous experience in dealing with large problems of finance. Mr. Shaw's financial experience, it is true, had been confined to small country banks in Iowa and to lending money on farm land, but, perhaps, it is not an unfair criticism to say that the Treasury has reached low tide in the conduct of its affairs during his administration.

The selection of Mr. Cortelyou has been criticised on the ground that he is not a banker, has had no actual experience in banking matters or national finance; that as chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee he solicited campaign contributions from Wall Street (which Mr. Cortelyou denies absolutely as a criticism without basis), and that he is peculiarly a personal appointee of the President's, and a man without a political background in his own State.

Whether these criticisms are just or deserved will have to be determined by Mr. Cortelyou's conduct of the affairs of the Treasury Department. It should be noted in his favor that objections were made by outside interests to the confirming of his appointment by the Senate. It has been printed more than once, and never denied, that the National City Bank and the so-called Rockefeller group, or "Standard Oil crowd," endeavored through Senator Aldrich to prevent the Senate's taking favorable action on Mr. Cortelyou's nomination. These interests have been supposed (as has been openly charged) to enjoy peculiarly close and confidential relations with the Treasury Department through Mr. Shaw's regime.

Politics of the Appointment.

Mr. Cortelyou's nomination was made the occasion in the Senate for playing some sharp Presidential politics, and a hawk-like raid to secure control of the Republican National Committee in behalf of Mr. Fairbanks. This effort to embarrass Mr. Cortelyou ended abruptly when he unexpectedly and without taking the advice of any one, resigned his position on the National Committee. President Roosevelt got his first news of this step from the newspapers. The

effort to make Senator Scott the chairman of the committee came to nothing.

Mr. Cortelyou, if what one hears in well-informed quarters is true, has been not wholly in sympathy with all the President has done. He does, however, strongly and cordially uphold the President in the latter's determination that no large financial or corporate interest shall intermeddle in or dictate any Government policy. Undoubtedly efforts will be made by Wall Street people to establish 'connections' with the new Secretary of the Treasury. Any one of them who really gets 'next' to him will have done more than any one else has been able to accomplish.

Mr. Cortelyou believes in himself; he believes in working alone. Cabinet officers say that in all the time Mr. Cortelyou has been Postmaster-General he has never discussed postoffice matters at the Cabinet table. He never brings any of the problems that come up before him to the Cabinet meetings for discussion and consideration. He did not consult with President Roosevelt about any of the steps in the organization of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He has got as much poise as the Washington Monument. As a finance minister he is absolutely untried, but has his past achievements to recommend him.

In times of prosperity and financial ease the Treasury Department may be said almost to conduct itself. With hard times and squalls in the money market, it is another story. Mr. Cortelyou has before him the biggest job he has ever had. He will not fail of attentive, close observers whether he succeeds or whether he fails.

CORTELYOU EATS MINCE PIE.

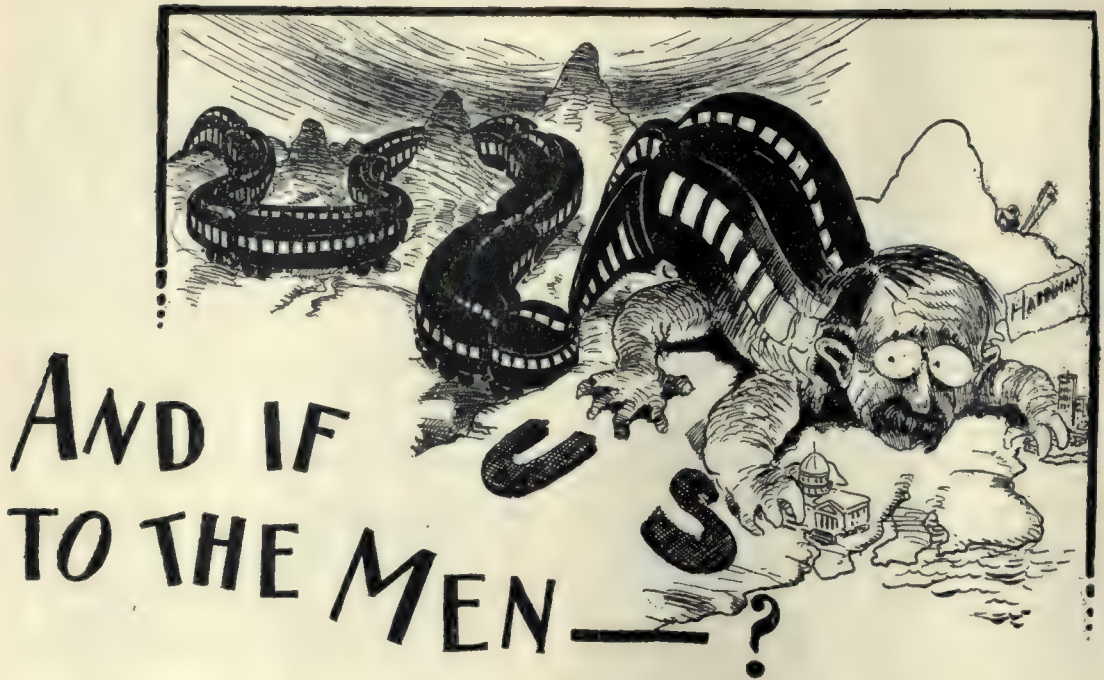
New Secretary of the Treasury Decides to Sit With Clerks in Restaurant.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Cortelyou prepared himself to wrestle with the finances of the country by visiting a lunchroom directly across the street from the Treasury Department and eating a salmon sandwich, a piece of hot mince pie and a mug of half cream and half milk.

He was elbowed and jostled about by scores of the Treasury clerks who did not know that they were bumping against their boss.

Under Secretaries Gage and Shaw luncheon was always served in the offices of the Secretary or one of the assistant secretaries. The negro messengers prepared tea or coffee and the Secretary and all the assistant secretaries would gather at a table for luncheon. Sometimes these were rather elaborate affairs.

Mr. Cortelyou has abolished this custom. When he was a stenographer at the White House under the Cleveland Administration he ate his luncheon in the place opposite the Treasury Department and continued to do so as executive clerk and finally as secretary to McKinley and Roosevelt. While Secretary of Commerce and Labor he occasionally went home to luncheon, but when he did not he went to the dairy lunchroom.



THE UNMASKED DRAGON.

—Adapted from Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

WILL THE MEN CONTINUE TO BE SO DOMINATED BY THE QUEST OF WEALTH THAT PUBLIC WORKS, SUCH AS THE PANAMA CANAL, CAN BE CARRIED OUT ONLY BY THE ARMY UNDER COMMAND FROM THE GOVERNMENT?

WITH an uncommercial chief executive in the White House, and with a cluster of men gathered about him who appear to be far more patriotic than selfish, the question of what motive shall ultimately prevail in the relationship of men to their government becomes both timely and urgent. Its importance is emphasized by the approach of women to the political sphere. If the unselfishness of the federal staff is to be reinforced by the capacity of women for self-sacrifice, especially when the interests of the nation are at stake, such repeated withdrawals from public service as have characterized the Panama Canal administration may become so far a matter of social obloquy as to render them no longer possible.

WHY STEVENS RESIGNED

He Felt That He Was Sacrificing Too Much in His Work on the Canal.

At first it was said that Chief Engineer Stevens resigned from the Canal as a protest against sharing the honor and glory with anyone else, but the following from the New York Sun tends to develop the commercial motive only for Stevens' action:

Washington, D. C.—It is declared by officials here that there is no truth in the reports that Chief Engineer John F. Stevens of the Panama Canal was forced to resign because he had written an impertinent letter to the President in which he attempted to dictate what should and what should not be done. It is asserted that Mr. Stevens did not try to dictate to the President and that he did not threaten to resign if

the contract for the construction of the canal was given to William J. Oliver and his associates. It is true that Mr. Stevens advised against giving the work to Oliver. He believed that the company which the contractor had formed could not do the work and that he could not get along with the men who would necessarily be associated with him.

were then under consideration, and as the investigation of the resources of the bidders progressed Mr. Stevens was kept informed. In the various exchanges of cablegrams Mr. Stevens made no mention of his intention to resign, and when his letter asking to be relieved came the Administration was greatly vexed and embarrassed. The President cabled Mr. Stevens



THOSE DANGEROUS POSTERS.

CHORUS—"Why shouldn't we help ourselves, same as dat guy?"

—Chicago News.

Mr. Stevens's letter of resignation was written on January 30 and was received by the President on February 12. In it there was no mention of the plans for building the canal by contract nor of any phases of the status of the bids which had been submitted. Prior to this time Mr. Stevens had cabled the President about the bids which

on February 14 accepting his resignation. This cable contained no comment, it is understood, the Administration taking the view that if Mr. Stevens wanted to quit there would be no urging him to stay.

In his letter to the President, Mr. Stevens gave his reasons for resigning. He said he felt keenly

the sacrifice he was making in continuing the work on the Isthmus and that the best years of his life were being spent on a work the remuneration for which was much smaller than he could command in some other field of endeavor. The President inferred from Mr. Stevens's letter that the chief engineer was somewhat uneasy in the knowledge that other engineers, working in more congenial climates and under more acceptable conditions, were receiving salaries twice as large as his own, and he plainly intimated this in his letter.

The Stevens letter also said that he resented the criticisms that had been passed upon him by members of the Senate and others, and that he was unwilling to continue under these circumstances. He concluded by asking that his resignation be accepted as soon as his place could be filled.

It was said authoritatively at the White House that Mr. Stevens did not offer his resignation as an alternative to anything, but that it was offered without conditions and with a clear explanation of his reasons for retiring.

ROOSEVELT TIRED OF BICKERING

Decides to Use the Army Engineers to Dig the Panama Canal.

The President's attitude in the Panama matter is probably well reflected in the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt's determination to have the Panama Canal constructed by army engineers, with labor employed by the Government, has aroused unusual interest in the big project.

No secret is made of the fact that the President has got so thoroughly tired of the continual bickerings that he decided to dismiss the whole coterie of high-priced talent and start in anew with men under military discipline. He is not willing to run any risks with private contractors, and believes that construction by army engineers presents many distinct advantages to the Administration.

Army officers can't resign every time somebody offers them a few dollars more in the way of salary. What is more, they can't talk back, and will have to do what they are told. They can't air their grievances in the newspapers without subjecting themselves to court-martial, and they have been in the habit of going to unpleasant places to live in the line of their lifework.

Jealousies and frictions between men who have been prominently identified with the canal have disturbed the country and the Congress at every stage of the work on the Isthmus. Officials who are on the Isthmus have been jealous of those who remained in Washington. Those who were

here have been unwilling that anybody else should get the credit.

Friction on All Sides.

There has been a jar and a mess all along the line. There was friction between Shonts and Taft, between Shonts and Wallace, between Stevens and everybody here, and with it all the President, with the propensity for keeping things moving, has taken a hand in pretty much everything that was going on both here and on the Isthmus.

The army officers who will have charge of the work will receive more pay than American army officers have ever been given before. Major G. W. Goethals, who will be engineer-in-chief, will receive \$2000 more than Admiral Dewey. The President indicated in a conversation that Major Goethals's salary would probably be fixed at \$15,000.

WHO MAJOR GOETHALS IS

A Graduate of West Point, Who Has Done Much Engineering Work.

Major G. W. Goethals, named by the President as chief engineer, was graduated from West Point in 1880 and after two years at the engineers' school at Willett's Point, N. Y., was for two years on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles as engineer officer of the Department of the Columbia. He served under Colonel Merrill at Cincinnati in the construction of dams, dikes and locks; was on duty at West Point in the department of civil and military engineering, after which he was in charge of the Mussle Shoals Canal, Tennessee River. He began the construction of the Colvert Shoals Canal; was chief engineer of the First Army Corps during the war with Spain, and instructor of practical military engineering at West Point. Major Goethals was in charge of the engineer work of the Newport district until selected for the general staff in 1903.

He was appointed to the military academy from New York, and is 50 years of age.

Major D. DuB. Gaillard was graduated from West Point in 1884. He was one of the commissioners on the Mexican boundary survey and was later in charge of the aqueduct work in Washington. He was colonel of the Third Volunteer Engineers and was in charge of the breakwaters and dredging at Duluth until selected for the general staff in 1903.

Major William L. Sibert was graduated from West Point in 1884 and completed a course at the School of Engineering. Most of his experience has been construction of locks on the Kentucky River. For the last four years he has been in charge of the works of the Pittsburg district. He served in the Philippines with the engineer battalion. He is now in charge of the engineering district of Pittsburg.—Kansas City Times.

DENIES BLOCKING CANAL

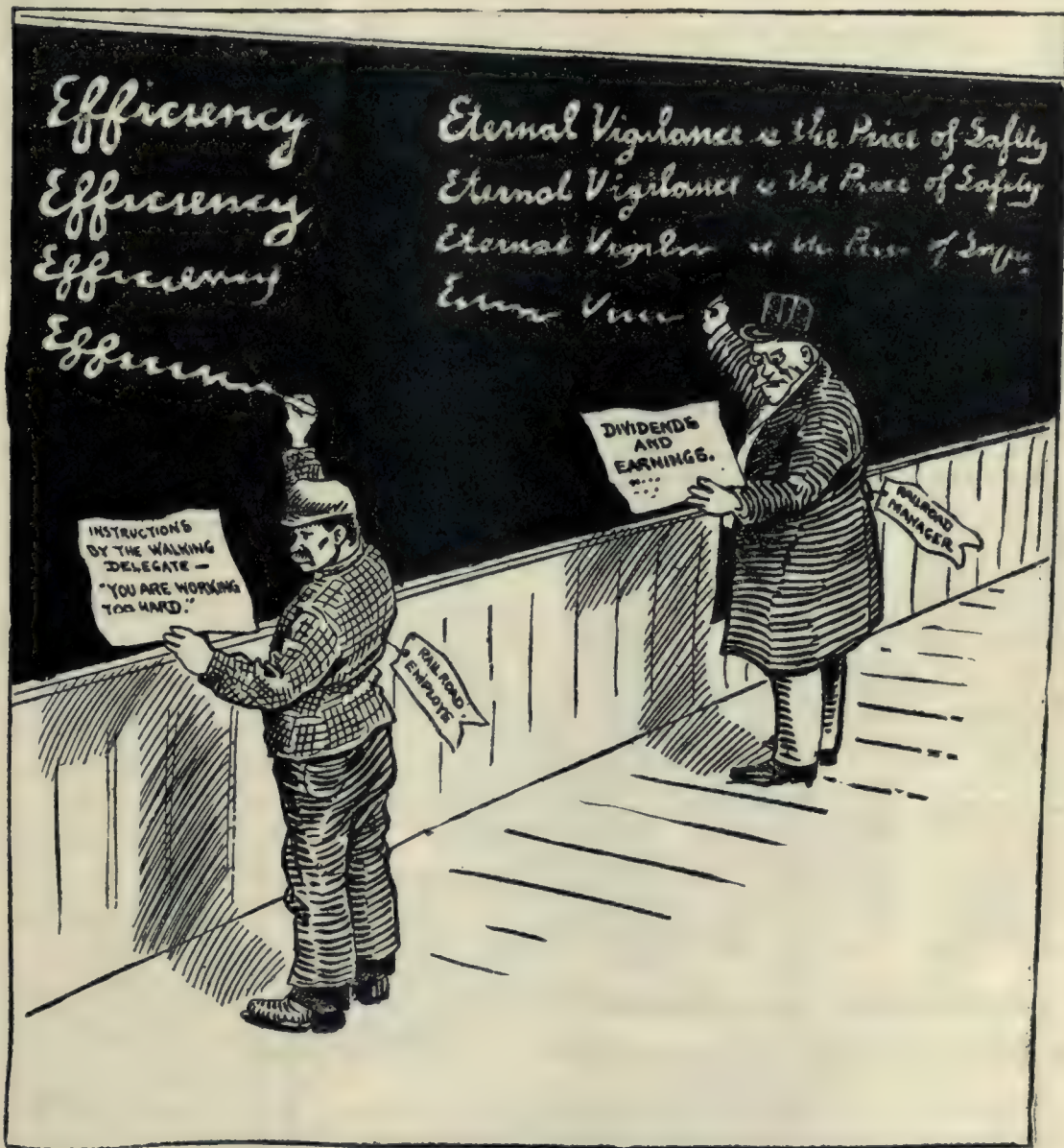
Harriman Declares That the Railways Have Taken No Such Action.

Denial of the oft-repeated statements that railroad interests have been partially responsible for the withdrawal of competent engineers and managers from the Panama

the last five or six years, is made for some ulterior purpose. To my knowledge the trancontinental lines have taken no action in any way to delay legislation or work favorable to the construction of the Panama Canal, nor have they taken any part directly or indirectly in influencing the letting of contracts.

E. H. HARRIMAN.

Mr. Harriman's denial that trancontinental



THEY DON'T SEEM TO LEARN THEIR LESSON.

—Chicago Tribune.

Canal is afforded in the following from the New York Times:

The statement, like others preceding it during

railway influences opposed the prosecution of work on the Panama Canal was brought out in response to a statement made by John B. McDonald, builder of the New York Subway and

president of the Panama Construction Company.

Mr. McDonald, who talked in Augusta, Ga., intimated strongly that the great railroad lines were the influences responsible for the apparent disorganization of the personnel of the Government's canal-building forces. This was but one feature suggested of the comprehensive plan to block the building of the big ditch, which would make easy water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts.

OFFERS TO DIG CANAL

Harriman Says He Would Do It, and Do It Right, If Given a Chance.

Another phase of Harriman's attitude toward the Canal is given in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

New York.—"It is too bad that a man with such an alert mind as President Roosevelt has should not have subjected himself to more discipline," said Edward H. Harriman, during an interval in his own cross-examination before the Interstate Commerce Commission. "Mr. Roosevelt is a very able man. He is capable of doing great things if there was only more fixity of purpose."

It was the day when announcement was made of another kaleidoscopic change in Panama Canal affairs by order of the President.

"Why don't you build the canal?" Mr. Harriman was asked.

"I would if I had a chance," he replied. "Let me tell you this. We spend more money every year on improvements in the Union Pacific system than could be expended in a year on the canal. If we ran railways like Panama affairs are conducted there would be a great crop of receiverships in this country.

"The whole trouble in Panama is lack of executive. How can you expect engineers to carry on work efficiently when it is impossible to get any decision on important points from headquarters under three or four weeks? You must have an executive head to every system, an executive with a fixed purpose in view. You must have such a system as will enable any part of it to have an immediate and firm decision when any question arises. Then things can be done."

ACCOMPLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT

So Much Done at Panama That Workmen Object to Contract System.

What the Government has done under its own management is explicitly told in the following correspondence of the New York Herald, a paper which has never been any too friendly either to the Panama project or to President Roosevelt:

Change or no change, the canal is being dug. This fact is apparent even from car windows of the Panama Railroad. At Gatun a few weeks

ago there was only the beginning of a truly wonderful transformation. Then it was a sleepy, seldom-frequented, rather picturesque village, back of which there were several bare hills. Now there are forty residences and an office completed and occupied, and the face of the hills has been scarred deep and long for the coming locks.

The locks, the foundations of which are now being excavated for, will be worthy of the world's greatest artificial waterway. Division Engineer Maltby expresses indignation at the reports of a poor foundation for these locks, and has recently sent to Washington a big box of cores taken from borings made along their entire length, which show that there is nothing else but a rock base in which to seat the heavy masonry necessary. It may also be stated that the Gatun locks are the biggest single unit or undertaking connected with finishing the canal.

The three locks, which will raise a ship eighty-five feet above sea level, will, with their concrete approaches, be a full mile in length. Putting 125 cars of cement and crushed stone into the masonry work each working day it will take five years to complete them. Dredging is now under way on a canal from Cristobal to the dam site, which the engineers expect to complete in five months, thereby rendering the lock work independent of the Panama Railroad.

Title to a quarry at Portobello, eighteen miles along the coast from Colon, has been obtained and barges loaded with trap rock for concrete will soon be under tow direct to the spot where it is needed. The gates for these locks and the machinery necessary to lift them will not be new in principle, but they will be the heaviest and strongest ever made in the world.

This much talked of cut is beginning to take second rank in importance. While there remains an average depth from Bas Obispo to Cucaracha of 120 feet yet to be excavated, this contains no terrors for the men in charge. The nine miles of this division extending from Bas Obispo to Pedro Miguel shows the impress of the activity following the 'getting ready' period. The work has been laid out and measured, and now it only remains to serve the steam shovels with enough cars to haul away the dirt and rock these marvellous machines bite out of the hillside.

Division Engineer Bollich, in charge of this division, says that the cut can easily be completed in five years, but believes it will be done in a year's less time. From his house, at the summit of Empire Hill, twenty steam shovels can be seen at work, while train after train, either taking away dirt or returning for their loads, are moving like shuttles in a loom. As a matter of odious comparison for the benefit of hostile critics, it is cited that at the top of their activity the French canal diggers took out of the same division in their biggest month 282,000 cubic yards, while for January, with an adequate supply of cars and unloaders, the American record was 556,000 cubic yards, and we are just getting well started.

By the end of this month there will be fifty-

four steam shovels at work in the cut, minus the number that may be in the shop for repairs. There are forty-eight there now. The full complement of steam shovels intended for the canal work is sixty-three, and they are all on the Isthmus. There are a thousand more big dirt cars under order, some of which are en route, with forty more locomotives in sight in the factories of the United States. There are now in use on the canal ninety newly-built American locomotives, to say nothing of the chorus of little Belgian engines inherited with the canal, and all doing their capacity.

If within a year from this date, contract or no contract, Chief Engineer Stevens saw fit to accept one of the positions which persistent rumor has it he is offered—with more than double his present salary—he could do so without endangering the success of the enterprise and without fear of being termed a 'quitter' or a 'traitor.' There are practically no more problems to be solved. The much talked of lack of dumps is laughed at by the engineers. The Sosa dam at Panama will take 6,000,000 yards of excavations, Pedro Miguel and Gatun dams will take a large share and the nearby dumping grounds and tracks leading thereto are sufficient for all the dirt in sight. The matter of trackage no longer worries. In and along the cut the tracks have mostly a solid rock foundation and the new tracks are pretty thoroughly ballasted. The December flood, the heaviest in twenty years, hardly halted the work of either railroad or canal, and the preparedness of the canal forces for almost any sort of a catastrophe was well demonstrated. The labor bugaboo has been downed and the mixed classes of labor used for the different



WHAT IS THE GAME?

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

kinds of work is proving very successful. The Spaniards, Italians, Colombians, and West Indians each seem to fit their special assignments, and there is a better understanding as to how labor should be fed and handled. The question of housing, boarding and amusing the white employees is no longer considered of moment. Constant addition and improvement is being made in these branches, but the general plans have been tried and found good. No severe complaints are ever heard these days about the time of paying or amounts of pay received, formerly one of the vexatious worries of the canal management. The survey for the relocation of the Panama Railroad has been practically completed, and this important shift of most of the line is only a question of men, money and machinery, the first and last of which are on the ground.

There is no longer fear of health conditions. The entire zone and the city of Panama are as free from disease or the danger thereof as it is possible for sanitary skill to make them. In six months more Colon will be a health resort as compared with its former state. There will be needed little more supplies of a permanent character, such as machinery, etc., as there is now assembled along the canal the greatest land-excavating plant in the world, and with the completion of the big sea-going dredges now under order and construction that part of the equipment will be of the same magnitude. All the electric light and compressed air plants necessary

are in operation, under construction, or planned. The Panama Railroad has all the equipment it needs to handle the trancontinental freight and the business of the canal. Some of this will wear out and have to be replaced and the same can be said of the canal machinery; but there will be a reserve provided for that contingency.

There are plenty of good schools, a first-class post-office system, telephone and telegraph systems, a working division of municipalities, courts, police, and up-to-date fire protection, water works, a division for streets, roads, and drains.

If the contractor comes he will naturally assume executive authority to carry out the chief engineer's plans and will relieve Mr. Stevens of a great deal of his work. The canal workers do not look with favor on the coming of the contractor. They hope the contract will not be awarded. They have been here with the problems. They have gone through the worst part of the deal, and they want the credit of carrying to its completion the work which they have now so well in hand. They have every faith in their ability to finish the canal by 1914 at the utmost, as well and at as low a cost, if not lower, than any individual or firm of contractors. The Herald correspondent has met and talked with several of the men in charge of important work, and while they say they will render the same service to a contractor as they do to their present head, they would like to be allowed to go on as they are now going.

THE CHEMISTRY OF WATER

DAZZLING MANIPULATIONS OF THE FINANCIERS WITH INFLATED STOCKS CONTINUE IN SPITE OF TIGHT MONEY, INCIPIENT PANIC, AND SHRINKING VOLUME OF INDUSTRY.

ONE of the greatest problems to which women, in the event of suffrage, may be called upon to apply their native instincts and principles, is the question of the honesty or dishonesty of so-called watered stock. For, in spite of all public protest, the maneuvering of Harriman and his allies and associates with The System continues to be conducted upon this perilous and unstable basis, and the tale of disaster and plunder resulting from it continues uninterrupted.

A CRISIS, IF TRUTH IS TOLD

Wall Street Apprehended Difficulties From Harriman's Testimony.

The delicacy of the situation which constantly rests in the control of such men as

Mr. Harriman was shown in the following item published in the New York Herald late in February:

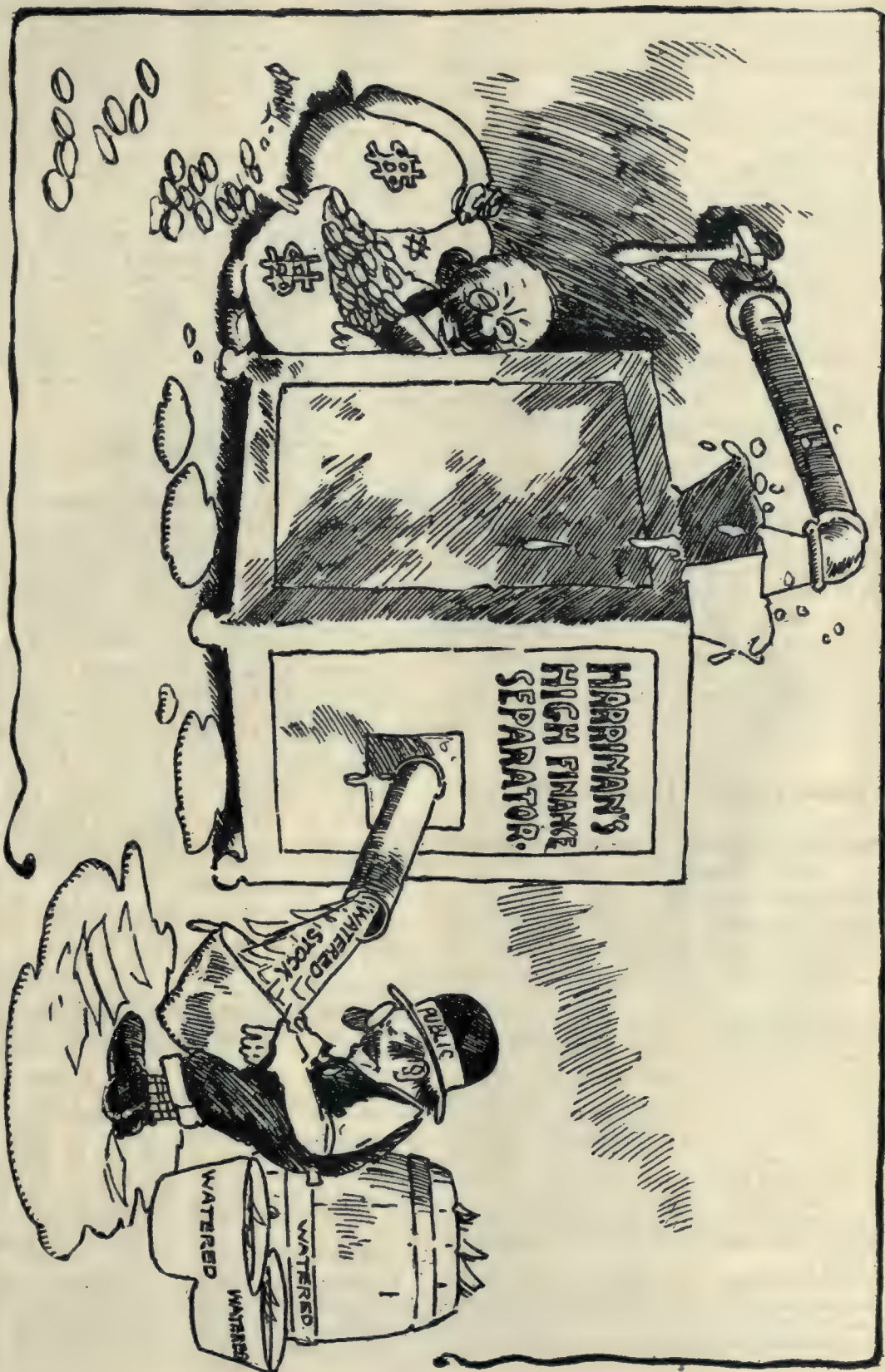
When E. H. Harriman takes the stand tomorrow morning as a witness in the investigation being conducted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission into the affairs of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads, it is believed in financial circles that startling disclosures will be made.

Mr. Harriman will, it is believed, unbend for the first time in his history and fully and frankly disclose the innermost details of the transactions which are under investigation. Defiant of public opinion he is acknowledged to have been, but unless men who consider themselves good judges of the situation are greatly mistaken he is about to take the public into his confidence.

Upon the public's reception of these disclosures, according to general opinion in Wall Street,

THE LATEST THING IN SEPARATORS.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



depends the continuance of existing methods. If a wave of popular disapproval should follow, it is believed that what would amount to a revolution in the methods of high finance must be the result.

Mr. Harriman is expected, for instance, to acknowledge his absolute supremacy in the affairs of the railroads which he dominates, even to the extent of spending millions of dollars of their capital as he sees fit, and bluntly reporting the fact at the next meeting of his Executive Committee.

At the same time Mr. Harriman will probably assert that such methods of carrying on a great business are absolute necessities and that he did no more than the heads of other great corporations are doing every day. He is expected to go into this phase of the matter in great detail, declaring that although he had been given the utmost authority to act as he saw fit in each case as it arose, one or more members of the Executive Committee were, in fact, consulted in all important matters before a final decision was made.

It is not believed, however, that Mr. Harriman will attempt to excuse his methods, but, on the contrary, will insist upon their effectiveness and necessity under conditions as they now exist, and that only by "one-man control" can a great business be carried on successfully.

If this plan of procedure is followed by Mr. Harriman, it is believed in the inner circles of Wall Street that he will precipitate a crisis in American business methods, and that the question will be broadened from a discussion of the Pacific lines to the issue of "one-man control" as opposed to committee arrangement.

PREDICTION OF TRADE REACTION

James J. Hill's Forecast of Recession in Business in 1908 Arouses Much Interest.

The scope of the power possessed by the financial leaders is to be inferred from between the lines of the following, from the New York Times:

Many suggestions have been made recently in one quarter or another that a slackening of business is in sight, but Mr. Hill, who recently sounded a note of warning, is the first man of national prominence who has put himself on record as forecasting relatively hard times in 1908. There is, it is true, nothing alarming in Mr. Hill's predictions, but his views, publicly expressed, have given definite trend to a discussion of the question whether or not reaction is already setting in, and of the further question regarding the extent to which such reaction is likely to go.

Mr. Hill's views as expressed recently in an interview are that in the manufacturing sections of the country there is already some slight falling off and that this movement toward a recession in business is likely to continue until by next year it

will have reached sufficient proportions to throw a great many people out of employment. Mr. Hill adds that what is going on in this direction is by no means disquieting inasmuch as a gradual recession now will probably save the country from a sudden decline in business later on.

Broadly interpreted, Mr. Hill's view of the matter is that prosperity so far as it is reflected in industrial activity and in railroad traffic has about reached its zenith for the time being, and that a gradual lessening of the tension under which the country has been running in the matter of business activity will bring a normal reaction which may be expected to run its course without seriously damaging the business interests of the country. Whereas the reaction which was sure to come sooner or later might prove much more disturbing if it did not make its appearance now and begin quietly, as Mr. Hill believes it has already begun.

A "RICH MAN'S PANIC"

Fortunes Involved in a Slump in Values, but No Failures Reported.

On the other hand, the following indicates that the public at large has been freeing itself rather successfully from the situation into which frenzied finance had driven it.

New York.—After a vigorous effort to maintain prices on the stock exchange, it was thought that the severe liquidation of the previous day had been stemmed. This opinion proved erroneous, however, as the liquidation broke out afresh and continued with great violence until the close.

Enormous blocks of stocks were thrown on the market to be sold, which provided food for the hungry bears, who hammered prices with a vindictiveness that bespoke the knowledge of the weak position of the bulls.

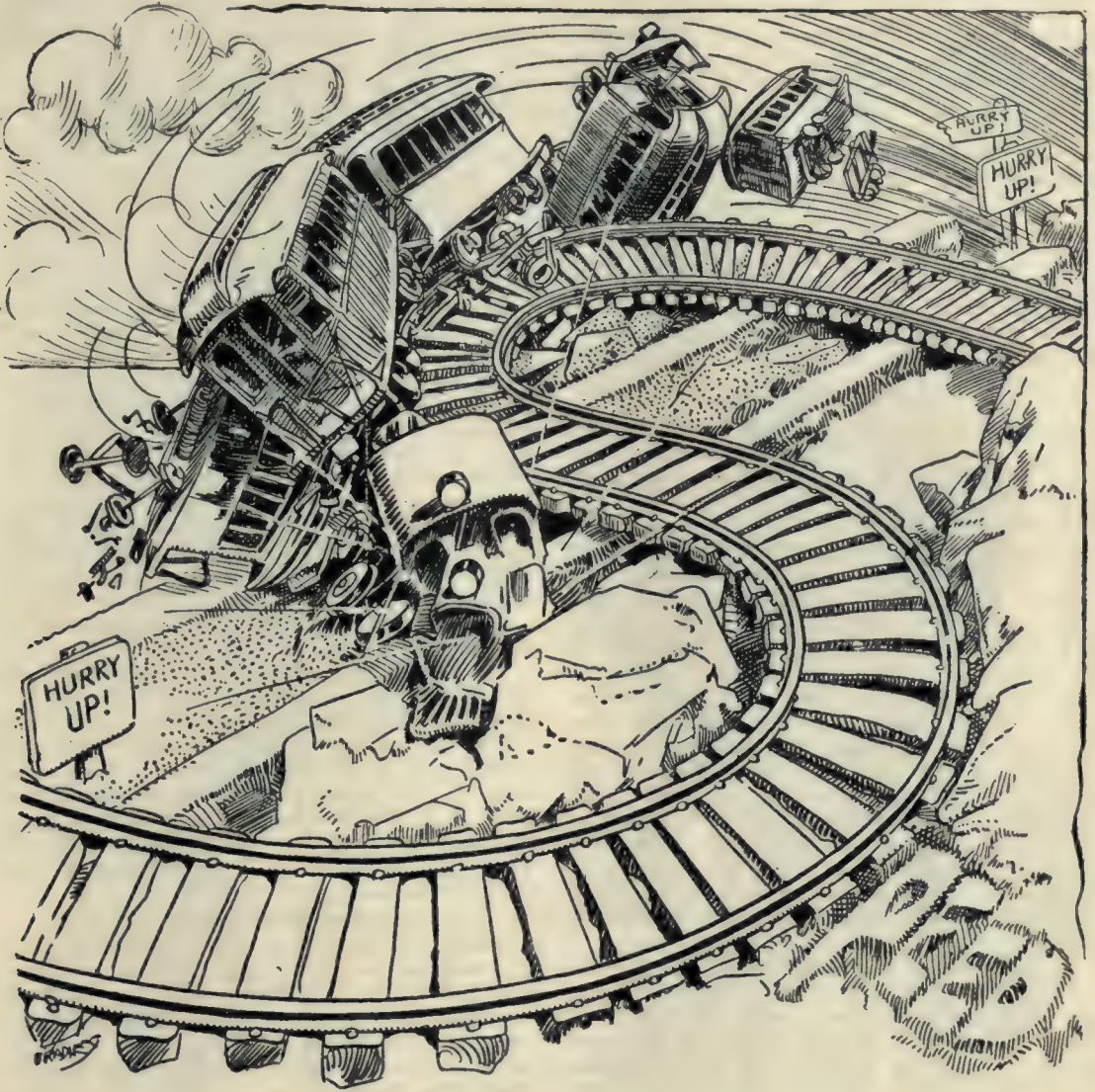
So great has the strain become, and so many bank accounts have been shattered in the last two weeks, that the great marble building of the stock exchange is now called the "white sepulcher."

The outburst of selling and the greatest weakness of the day was in the afternoon when Atehison gave way under a flood of offerings. Great blocks of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock had also been offered, forcing the prices down for declines of 7 points in Atehison and 6½ points in Brooklyn. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were also storm centers, and St. Paul and Louisville hovered on the outer edge of the swirling storm that swept over Wall Street. St. Paul sold below the low point reached in 1904, and Louisville & Nashville lost five points on a limited number of offerings.

From the volume of stock offered it was patent that it was rich men and powerful cliques that were being squeezed this time in Wall Street. In brokerage offices, customers smiled and the habits of commission offices were calm, despite

the shrinkage of millions of dollars as the hours rolled by. The comment was heard everywhere that the steady and persistent lopping off of millions was being carried out without a single failure. The lack of disturbing features has given the present market liquidation the name of a "rich man's panic."

of all the public indignation aroused by the latter, is discernible from the following account of the recent "deal in Reading," which but shortly preceded a similar deal by Harriman in the shares he controlled in



THAT DEADLY CURVE.

The Too Predominant Emblem of Modern Railroading.

—Chicago News.

FRICK MAKES MILLIONS

Closes Suddenly Reading Bear Campaign and Sends Price Shooting Up From 114 to 125.

How easily the men on the inside can still make millions in spite of all the exposures by the Interstate Commerce Commission and

other roads. The story is from the New York World:

After one of the most exciting days Wall Street has passed through in many years it became known that H. C. Frick had executed one of the most daring and successful coups in the history of the Stock Exchange. His speculative medium

has been the stock of the Reading Railroad, which he now controls. Wall Street hears that the road is to be turned over to E. H. Harriman and is to be the final link in the Union Pacific transcontinental system, into which Baltimore and Ohio has recently been welded. This story is emphatically denied by the Harriman bankers, but Mr. Frick is silent on the subject.

The news of Mr. Frick's heavy purchases of Reading came to Wall Street in the early afternoon and caused a tremendous stampede of the shorts to cover. Stocks began to rally with a precipitancy that filled the bears with amazement and the tired bulls with hopefulness and courage. The transactions for the day were 2,357,000 shares, the highest yearly record of any one day on the Stock Exchange, except for several days in the years 1906, 1904, and 1901.

Frick's Operations.

Early in December last the stock of the Reading Railroad was selling around 152. Wall Street looked forward to the usual January rise and was very optimistic. Gradually it became known that despite the bright outlook there was some very heavy outpouring of Reading stock. It was noticed that the brokers for H. C. Frick, William H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid, members of the Rock Island syndicate, were putting out large blocks of the stock on the short side, and that they were heavy borrowers of the stock for their deliveries. It is almost impossible to successfully mask such large operations as they were engaged in, but Wall Street was so impressed with the belief that the usual January rise would take place that it attached little importance to the matter.

A January rise did not take place. There were two or three little spurts which brought some public buying, but each time a powerful group of bears on the Stock Exchange assailed the market, with the result that the gains were lost, and still lower levels were established. This process continued for about two months. There were feeble rallies and violent declines until some stocks were 100 points below the average prices of 1906 and the average losses were about 30 points.

Days of Demoralization.

This was the state of things when there began the most systematic bear campaign that Wall Street has seen in several years. Stocks were hammered down in all directions and enormous liquidation followed. For three days Wall Street was demoralized. There appeared to be no bottom to the market. At every rally the bear forces hurled themselves at the strong spots and prices crumbled before their irresistible attacks. Bankers were wondering where it would all end. The public was oblivious to the bargain prices prevailing. The pools harassed by repeated attacks and seeing no sign of succor sacrificed their holdings, and even Europe, which had been a steady buyer of stock at the low prices, began to send thousands of shares back to New York to add to the local embarrassment.

While nothing like a panic, according to the usual acceptance of the term, had as yet de-

veloped, the outlook had become exceedingly gloomy, and many of the most conservative financiers in the street began to express the opinion that if the bear raids continued much longer ruin would follow in many quarters.

The following day the market opened up with a slight show of strength, and again the bear attacks were followed by tremendous liquidation and enormous declines. It was noticed, however, that about noon Reading was beginning to show some signs of recovery. The transactions in it were enormous, and though it had been repeatedly hammered its resistance showed that there must have been some good buying power behind it.

Reading Turns the Tide.

When the market opened again there was a slight show of strength and again a fierce bear attack. There was no panic, but there was widespread trepidation and there were many predictions that if the attacks continued another day disaster and perhaps widespread ruin would follow.

The darkest hour was between eleven and twelve. Then there came the first gleam of hope. Reading, which had been selling around 114, began to fluctuate, violently, gaining two points and losing one on enormous transactions, until it began to shoot up a point at a time on tremendous buying. Within a half hour it touched 125, broke to 121, rallied to 123, and finally closed at 124½. The transactions in the stock for the three days had been more than 2,000,000 shares, or 600,000 more than the entire common stock of the company.

The news soon leaked out that Mr. Frick and his friends had covered all their outstanding short contracts, and had practically bought every voting share of stock in the market. This news caused a wild scramble to cover and gains of three to five points were made throughout the list. Wall Street was convinced that the great bear movement was over at last and that the men who had been leading it had determined to cease their attacks and turn the tide.

Reported Sale to Harriman.

About this time there came a dispatch from Philadelphia that Frick had acquired the Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Shore holdings of Reading, together with those of the old Wasserman pool, and had turned them over to E. H. Harriman. It then developed that Frick had returned from Palm Beach to New York and had probably been leading the bear attacks in order to buy back the Reading stock he had sold around 140 in December at the low prices which have since prevailed.

When it was found that Mr. Frick was in town his office was besieged by reporters and brokers in an effort to get at the truth of the Philadelphia story. He denied himself to all interviewers and went home without shedding any light on the situation.

At the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Harriman bankers, positive denials were given out of the story that Mr. Harriman had bought the Frick holdings. A representative of the firm



THE GRIM STATISTICIAN.

—New York World.

said that the whole matter was a stock-jobbing scheme pure and simple. Several Wall Street houses telegraphed to Mr. Harriman in Washington asking for information as to the deal. Mr. Harriman said that he would neither deny nor affirm the truth of the story.

Think Frick Made Millions.

There were many reports in Wall Street as to the extent of Frick's winnings on the coup. He is known to have sold about 400,000 shares short, and is supposed to have covered at a low enough price to make his winnings between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Mr. Frick is credited with having made a smaller coup about a year ago when he went short on a large amount of Reading at 160 and covered at 140. He is said to have had the co-operation of James R. Keene in his market venture.

The Baltimore and Ohio holdings of Reading

stock amount to \$6,065,000 first preferred, \$14,265,000 second preferred, and \$10,002,500 common, a total of \$30,332,500, control of which went to the Harriman interests with their purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio. The Lake Shore holds an equal amount, which stock is said to have been purchased by Mr. Harriman and his associates. This would give them \$60,665,000 of the Reading stock out of a total of \$140,000,000 outstanding. The exact amount of H. C. Frick's holdings, which are said to be the largest of any individual in the property, is not exactly known, but inasmuch as he is closely allied with Mr. Harriman in other enterprises, it was assumed that his stock, if not actually sold to the Union Pacific people, would be voted in their interests. Persons closely related with Mr. Frick in a business way denied that he had sold his stock to Mr. Harriman.

MA CAN'T VOTE.

Ma's a graduate of college, and she's read 'most everything;

She can talk in French and German, she can paint and she can sing—

Beautiful? She's like a picture! When she talks she makes you think

Of the sweetest kind of music, and she doesn't smoke or drink;

Oh, I can't begin to tell you all the poems she can quote;

She knows more than half the lawyers do, but ma can't vote.

When my pa is writing letters ma must always linger near

To assist him in his spelling and to make his meaning clear.

If he needs advice her judgment, he admits, is always best;

Every day she gives him pointers, mostly at his own request;

She keeps track of legislation, and is taxed on bonds and stocks,

But she never gets a look-in at the sacred ballot-box.

Ma is wiser than our coachman, for he's not a graduate,

And I doubt if he could tell you who is governing the State;

He has never studied grammar, and I'll bet he doesn't know

Whether Caesar lived a thousand or two thousand years ago;

He could never tell us how to keep the ship of state afloat,

For he doesn't know there's such a thing—but ma can't vote.

Once when Mr. Jones was calling, they got up a short debate

That was on the tariff question; he supposed he had it straight,

But before they'd finished talking, he threw up his hands and said

That he'd not read much about it; nor remembered what he'd read;

He's too badly rushed to study how to better human lives,

Still he looms up like a giant when election time arrives.

Mrs. Gookins does our washing, for she has to help along,

Taking care of her six children, though her husband's big and strong;

When he gets a job he only holds it till he draws his pay,

Then he spends his cash for whisky or else gambles it away;

I suppose his brain's no bigger than the brain of any goat,

And he'd trade his ballot for a drink—but ma can't vote.

—Chicago Record-Herald.



"WHAT BOTHERS ME IS, WHO'S GOING TO DO THE FIGGERIN' NOW!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE CLOSING OF THE SESSION

CONGRESS ENDS ITS FIFTY-NINTH BIENNIAL PERIOD WITH AN UNUSUAL RECORD OF IMPORTANT LEGISLATION--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OUTMANEUVERED HIS OPPONENTS IN ALMOST EVERY FIGHT--USED THE DEMOCRATS AS A CLUB.

WHATEVER may have been the results of men's rule in such important matters as the engineering of the Panama Canal and the manipulating of Wall Street, the highest factor in the legislative phase of the federal government appears to have liberated itself effectively from its long protracted tribute to "vested interests" and to have delivered to the people a roster of enactments and proceedings which current observers are already comparing favorably with the works and plans of President Roosevelt. Thus far, at least, has the progress toward governmental improvement made way, and this much at least of promise is offered for the future.

ROOSEVELT STILL THE LEADER

Executive the Central Influence in Much More Than the Usual Legislation.

Notwithstanding every effort of the "interests" and their allies in Congress, President Roosevelt was generally conceded to have been the triumphant force thruout the fifty-ninth session. Said the unfriendly New York Herald:

Those who have been declaring the influence of President Roosevelt was waning will be disposed to revise their opinion after carefully considering the work of the last three months in the Capitol, which ended with the closing of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

This has been the "short session," at which usually nothing is done except pass appropriation bills. Yet the President has been the central

figure of the session, and his personality has been impressed on many measures.

In the face of considerable opposition the record of Presidential achievement is surprisingly long for a session beginning in December and ending in March. The President, with infinite patience and after great difficulty brought about an adjustment of the Japanese trouble in San Francisco, which threatened the friendly relations between the United States and Japan. He joined issue with those Senators who started out to make him the target for violation of the law and constitution in the Brownsville matter and maneuvered his opponents into a position where they were glad to vote for a resolution declaring the inquiry into the discharge of the negro troops did not involve the legality or justice of the President's action.

Mr. Roosevelt was able to obtain ratification of the revised Santo Domingo treaty, which had been in various shapes before Congress for three sessions. He was fortunate in forcing upon the Senate by the weight of public opinion the confirmation of the Panama Canal Commissioners. He induced a complete change of sentiment in the Senate and House on the subject of great battle ships, and the 20,000-ton ship authorized last year is to have a sister ship. He helped win the fight for shortening the hours of work of railway employees, and the passage of the Philippine Agricultural Bank Bill is a victory for the administration.

Against this are to be set a few disappointments, including the failure of the mail subsidy in the Senate, after it had been put in the shape recommended by the President and Secretary Root.

Mr. Roosevelt recommended strongly amending the land laws, but Congress did nothing. He made a stand for Congressional sanction for his scheme for the leasing of public coal lands, and there was almost unanimous opposition to it in both Houses. No progress whatever was made with the administration Philippine Tariff Reduction Bill.

USED DEMOCRATS AS A CLUB

How the President Beat Refractory Republicans Into Line With Him.

One of the means resorted to by the President to maintain his ascendancy was thus described in the *Kansas City Star*:

Throughout this extraordinary Congress the Democrats have played a highly important and very unusual part. They have served as the club in the hands of the President. At every appearance of resistance on the part of the Republicans to the President's policies the Democrats have sprung to his rescue; then, to avoid appearing to drive their own President into the arms of the Democrats, the Republicans have always yielded. Usually they have managed to make it appear that they yielded gracefully. In fact, however,

they yielded to Democratic force, wielded by the President.

If there had been no Democrats in the Senate the President would never have got anywhere with the reforms. The club has always been ready to his hand, and he has never hesitated to wield it. He used it in the railroad fight and again with much more success in the Brownsville fight. There the club was wielded with such force as to bring the Republican rebels into line in forty-eight hours. These things are always billed as Republican love feasts after they are over and the Republican proposition has gone through by a unanimous vote, but each time it has been the victory of the Democratic club.

RECORD OF THE TWO YEARS

Fifty-ninth Congress Likely to Share With Roosevelt in Credit for Achievements.

In the following by "Raymond" in the *Chicago Tribune* is a comprehensive review of the general work of the session:

Washington, D. C.—Monday noon will mark the end not only of the life of the Fifty-ninth Congress, but of the first half of the individual administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

It has been a strenuous two years from a Governmental point of view. Looking back upon it, now that Congress is about to close its labors, it is easy to see that these two years mark an extraordinary time of mutual achievement.

It may well be doubted if during any other two years of profound peace, so much has been done by Congress, instigated and sanctioned by the Executive, of such vast importance to the interests of the people at large.

President Roosevelt's reputation as a doer of things has been matched by Congress. It is quite possible that the President spurred Congress on to do things it might not otherwise have done, but history in the long run will probably make mention of the period from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1907, as the one most fruitful of beneficent laws, and the credit will probably be shared in the years to come by the President and the Congress in about equal proportions.

Great Record of Big Achievements.

These testaments are not extravagant. They seem to be borne out by the facts. It does not even take a legislative expert to recapitulate the big things which have not merely been talked about, but which have actually been done during the life of this one Congress. The average citizen can run over on the fingers of his two hands the measures of vast importance put through after a hard fight in each case and now actually in operation for the manifest benefit of the country.

It would be natural for most people in checking off the legislative record of the Fifty-ninth Congress to start with the Railroad Rate Bill, run through the pure food law, and continue with the meat inspection law, Japanese exclusion, immigration reform, the increase of the pay of



members of Congress, Cabinet officers, postal clerks and carriers, the remission of the tax upon alcohol used in industry and the arts, the passage of the Aldrich bill providing for a reissue of the greenbacks into lower denominations, reform of the consular service, the appropriation of over \$80,000,000 for river and harbor work, the reorganization of the artillery, the passage of treaties, or resolutions concerning our relations with Santo Domingo, the Congo, and Morocco, the law restricting the hours of labor of railroad employees, and a number of other measures of almost equal importance, many of which are collateral to those already mentioned and intended to strengthen them.

Rate Bill Alone a Record.

In the case of the history of almost any other country, one would be quite satisfied to record such an achievement as the passage of the Rail-

EARNED THEIR INCREASED SALARIES.

way Rate Bill. It involved a reform of wide-spreading proportions, it was fought persistently by some of the greatest financial interests in the country, and there was an honest difference of opinion not only as to how far it was proper to go, but as to the extent to which the Federal Government could assume to control private property.

The principles laid down by Congress in the Railway Rate Bill, although on its surface revolutionary in the extreme, because it involves the right of the Government of the United States to declare whether a given rate on the railroad is fair or unjust, already has proven itself a good law to the extent that it has hurt no railroad properties, has depressed the price of no stocks, and has, thus far, at least, inflicted no open injury on any one.

It is likely in the long run the railroad rate law will confer its greatest benefit, not through the arbitrary action of a government commission armed with extraordinary powers, but by the moral effect of the law itself.

The railroads had begun to consider themselves superior to the law, a system of combination had been adopted which had rendered them almost invulnerable to attacks through the courts. The assumption on the part of the Government that it would exercise the right to regulate rates on interstate commerce was the one thing necessary to bring the railroads to terms.

Means Boon to the People.

It is in every way probable that they will adjust their rates gradually but surely on a fair basis, and the people will be the gainers more because of the stability of the rates and the abolition of unfair discrimination between shippers than by the actual lowering of the charges for transportation. The present indications are that the railroad rate law will prove as notable in its way in regard to commercial affairs as the emancipation proclamation was in its effect upon the civil life of America.

There is some reason for those who view with alarm the apparent concentration of power in the hands of the Federal Government. Some of the best things done by the Fifty-ninth Congress have necessarily involved taking away certain powers indirectly from the states and giving them to the nation.

It is probable there never was a law which began to execute itself so exquisitely and so rapidly as the pure-food measure passed by the Congress just about to expire. It, too, was fought, and there was in this case also an honest difference of opinion. The representatives of great drug houses, of the manufacturers of prepared foods, of distillers, and of the proprietors of supposedly secret patent medicines, bombarded Congress with assertions that their lives, their liberty, and their property were all at stake. Congress listened to none of these people, and the result has demonstrated the wisdom of this legislative deafness.

Curb on Patent-Medicine Men.

The patent-medicine men and the whisky com-

pounders were brought within the range of the pure-food law exactly as the express companies and the sleeping-car concerns were brought under the rate law. No one was injured by it in either case. The patent-medicine men were compelled to give notice to the public as to dangerous ingredients their preparations might contain. Foods, imitation or genuine, were required to be properly labeled and the housewife, when she enters her grocery, as well as the club member when he visits his wine merchant, are both aware of the fact they have benefited by a law which does not ostensibly interfere in any way with the local manufacture or sale of any product, but which does by a limitation on inter-state commerce guarantee to the consumer the purity of the article of food or drink he buys.

Meat-Inspection Law.

Then there is the meat-inspection law. It, too, was fought to a finish. The great packing-house interests had their representatives in Washington for months. Billy Lorimer and Representative Wadsworth made an open fight against the policy of the President and lost their battle. The packing houses were cleaned up as a result of the reports made to Congress. A law was passed requiring a satisfactory inspection of packing-house products, and this, in connection with the pure-food law, has almost instantly raised the grade of American food products the world over, until Germany to-day is discussing the raising of the bars which were put up long ago against American meat.

It is a really remarkable coincidence that in three such cases the Federal Government should have begun to exercise great power of its own, and three such wonderful laws should have begun their new operation within such a brief time, and yet there is to-day scarcely a complaint that any railroad, packing house, drug store, distillery, or patent-medicine establishment has been driven out of business. Apparently it is a case where it has been demonstrated by legislative enactment that it pays to be honest, and that the public can be protected in the most careful way without hurting the railroad proprietor or the manufacturer, and without taking away from the moneyed class any fair proportion of its profits.

Taking the Tax From Alcohol.

Coupled with these three laws, which were distinctly reformatory in their character and which were the outgrowth of complaint against private aggression, there is to be credited up to the Fifty-Ninth Congress some governmental good sense in the remission of revenue for the sake of promoting commerce. When the old internal-revenue laws were created it was the most natural thing in the world to tax alcohol.

It was then almost entirely the basis of a beverage. It was in no sense a necessity of life, but the drinks which were concocted from it on the whole were deleterious, and it was a fair proposition for the Government to raise money by taxing alcohol, on the theory that it was wise to dis-

courage its use and because alcoholic beverages, as most people know, always add to the burden of every government.

Since these early days there has been a remarkable commercial change. Alcohol may now be produced from a great variety of vegetable substances. More than that, it has a use, when produced, entirely apart from the composition of alcoholic beverages. Congress has been urged for many years to remit the tax on alcohol used in the industries or the arts. It failed to do so because the Government authorities were afraid that it would open the door to vast frauds upon the revenue.

social life. Denatured alcohol is almost certain to be a familiar article of daily use, and if it is it will count a lot on the profit side of the ledger of almost every farmer in America.

AS SEEN BY A SENATOR

Beveridge, of Indiana, Outlines the Work of the Closing Session.

An inside view of the results of the session, and one which gives in much greater detail the effect of the enactments, especially



SAFE!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It remained for the Fifty-Ninth Congress to provide means by which alcohol can be 'denatured' or so mixed with poisonous substances that it can not safely be used as a beverage. The tax has been taken off this denatured alcohol, and the price of this burning fluid has already dropped to an extraordinary degree.

Boon to the Farmer.

It was found necessary, in fact, to amend the original law so as to put it within the power of farmers and people of small means to produce the denatured article themselves and thus to take away the practical monopoly of the distillers in regard to a burning fluid which has come to be almost a necessity of modern commercial and

of the last half of the Session, is the following communication written for the New York Times by Senator Beveridge.

It is unfortunate that nearly half of the time of the Senate was taken up in the Brownsville controversy. This made the enactment of laws in the few remaining weeks almost impossible. Nevertheless more important laws have been enacted than is generally believed. Of these the one of greatest immediate practical interest to most people is the amendment to the present law which takes the internal revenue tax off alcohol when denatured.

The law which passed last session proved a disappointment, because it confined the denaturizing



SAVED!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer

of alcohol to the great distilleries having enormous tanks. Therefore the farmer who wanted to make denatured alcohol out of his wood, potatoes, or any other vegetable that has sugar in it, was no better off than he was before. So we passed this session an act amending last year's law, which, briefly speaking, permits any farmer or anybody else who has the materials any place in the country, to make alcohol and have it denatured in any quantity whatever. The benefit of this in giving cheap fuel for heat, power, light, or anything else, can not be measured by money. It is simply incalculable.

Employers' Liability Act.

The next act of greatest practical importance to most people is the law so long and earnestly demanded by the railroad employees of the country which provides that no railroad company shall require or permit any employee to be on continuous service for more than sixteen consecutive hours. This cures the appalling evil of which most of the country is ignorant, the practice of railroad companies in keeping many of their employees, and particularly engineers, on duty for an unbelievable number of hours without rest or sleep. Sometimes engineers were kept on duty forty hours. No man will ever know how many of the railroad wrecks, with their shocking loss of life, have been due to this practice. This law stops it. It also prevents railroads from permitting telegraphers who are train

dispatchers to have longer consecutive service than eight hours.

Criminal Appeal Bill.

What is known as the Federal Appeals Bill is the most radical departure in legal procedure which Congress has made in many years. Never before in our history could the Government take an appeal in criminal cases. This was under the constitutional provision that any man should not be put twice in jeopardy.

So until the passage of this act, if the Government lost in any prosecutions, it could not appeal the case to the higher court, no matter how flagrantly the trial judge had erred. The person or corporation against whom the prosecution was being made could take an appeal if the Government won, but the Government could not if the defendant won. It was an absurd situation, resulting in great practical wrong. This law permits the Government to take an appeal from certain judgments of the trial court, where the construction of the statutes under which the prosecution is brought is involved.

Modifying Immigration Act.

We passed the Immigration Bill also. It is an admirable measure, safeguarding this country from the worst class of immigrants, yet welcoming and encouraging desirable foreigners to come here. I have never had any sympathy with the wholesale outcry against immigrants and for-



END OF ANOTHER ROUGH RIDE FOR TEDDY.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

eigners. I suppose we and our ancestors were all immigrants and foreigners some time or other. It is a fact of vital statistics that but for our immigrant population the United States would stand still and actually decrease. As it is, Senator Bacon stated on the floor of the Senate that it is impossible for the southern manufacturing industries to get enough help. It is a good deal better to have sound, healthy foreigners come here and help run our industries than it is to kill our children in mills, mines, and sweatshops.

Checking Campaign Contributions.

A victory for political purity was achieved in the passage of the law prohibiting corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections. Everybody knows what the situation has been heretofore, but now any director or officer of a national bank or any corporation organized under act of Congress who makes a money contribution in any direction is liable to fine and imprisonment; and any corporation of any kind, or its officers or directors, who makes a contribution in connection with a Federal election, is in danger of the same penalties. That law will work a greater change in our political methods than many people realize.

In Behalf of Women and Children.

A law of the deepest possible human interest was passed providing for the investigation of the labor of women and children throughout the re-

public. Most unfortunately and unwisely, the House made a determined attempt to transfer this inspection from the Bureau of Labor, which was created for that purpose and which is prepared to perform that service, to the Census Bureau, which was not created for that purpose and was not prepared for that service. This was done by the House over the protest of the Census Bureau and the President.

However, in conference the Senate provision, placing it where it belonged, in the hands of the Labor Bureau, was substantially retained by the device of putting the investigation in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. This means, of course, that the investigation will be as it should be, conducted by the Bureau of Labor. By next session we ought to have a fairly good report.

Even without this investigation I have no doubt of the passage of the National Child Labor Bill at the next session of Congress upon the facts which it took me two days to present to the Senate. About the constitutionality of such a law, there is no longer much doubt. Decisions of the Supreme Court presented to the Senate have not been answered, and will not be—can not be, indeed, except by new decisions of the Supreme Court reversing these.

In this connection it is worth while to note that we passed an act incorporating the National Child Labor Committee, of which the eminent

scholar and publicist, Dr. Felix Adler, is the head.

Protecting the Old Soldiers.

The law increasing the Government's already great liberality toward the soldiers of the nation was passed. According to the act any soldier who served ninety days or more and who has reached the age of sixty-two years shall receive \$12 a month; seventy years, \$15 a month; and seventy-five years or over, \$20 a month.

The law which most widely and directly affects the business interests of the country was, of course, the currency law. It provides for three important things: The increase in the issue of \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills and the corresponding decrease of \$10 bills. This puts in the hands of the people more serviceable currency.

The Treasury and the Banks.

In the next place, this law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may deposit money received by the Government from customs receipts. Heretofore, of course, the Treasury could deposit moneys of the Government received from every other source than the customs. It has been for years absurd and anomalous that the customs receipts should be locked up in the Treasury instead of distributed over the country in the banks.

There was no more reason why this money should be locked up in the Treasury than there was that any other money of the Government should be locked up in the Treasury, but the law corrects that rather absurd situation. When this money is distributed among the banks of the

country it releases other money held by the banks for loan purposes; in other words, makes money 'easier.' Also, the law leaves it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury how much of this money he will put out and when. In other words, the elasticity of our currency is greatly increased by this simple provision.

A good many other laws were passed, as, for example, the increase in salaries of members of Congress, the provision for the construction of two additional battleships, the increase of salaries of letter carriers, the reduction of the amounts paid railroads for carrying the mails, et cetera. But the above are those of most general interest.

Philippine Agricultural Bill.

A bill was enacted into law which will have a profound effect for good in the industrial conditions of the Philippines. This is the Philippine Agricultural Bank Act. It authorizes the Philippine Government to guarantee an income of not exceeding four per cent annually on cash capital actually invested in an agricultural bank. This bank grants loans only to those engaged in agriculture and the loans are limited to \$5000 unless the Secretary of Finance of the Philippine Government in writing authorizes a greater loan. The interest and principal on these loans will be collected for the bank by the tax collectors of the Philippine Government.

In other words, this bank is a duplicate of the Egyptian Agricultural Bank, which has had for years such wonderful success and achieved such admirable results. As soon as we abolish, or at

APPROPRIATIONS OF FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS COMPARED WITH FIRST YEAR UNDER M'KINLEY.

Washington, D. C.—The following statement shows the appropriations made at the last session of Congress, the approximate amount of appropriations at this session, and offers, in comparison, the appropriations available in 1898, the first year under the McKinley Administration. As the appropriations made at this session are for the fiscal year 1908 this latter column will show how appropriations have grown in ten years:

Title of Bill.	First Session 59th Congress.	Second Session 59th Congress.	1898, First Year Under McKinley.
Agriculture	\$ 6,882,690	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 3,182,902
Army	70,396,631	81,700,000	23,129,344
Diplomatic and Consular	2,123,047	3,000,000	1,695,368
District of Columbia	9,801,197	10,700,000	6,186,991
Fortifications	6,747,893	7,500,000	9,517,141
Indian	7,923,814	12,800,000	7,674,120
Legislative, etc.	29,136,732	31,000,000	21,690,766
Military Academy	673,713	1,900,000	479,572
Navy	100,336,679	101,000,000	33,003,234
Pensions	138,250,100	145,000,000	141,263,880
Postoffice	181,022,093	212,000,000	95,665,338
Rivers and Harbors	18,181,875	85,000,000	20,832,412
Sundry Civil	66,813,450	115,000,000	34,490,370
Deficiencies	31,683,288	50,000,000	9,096,417
Miscellaneous	3,375,086	5,000,000	749,057
Permanent Annual Appropriations	146,836,320	150,000,000	120,078,220
Total	\$820,184,634	\$1,021,600,000	\$528,735,079



CONGRESS HAS COMPLETED THE ARDUOUS LABOR OF RAISING ITS SALARY.

—Chicago Tribune.

least reduce the tariff, upon products of the Philippines—as we will do next session—the industrial progress of the Philippines will be astonishing. And the comfort and satisfaction of the people will increase accordingly.

Ratifying the Treaties.

To my mind, few things were done at this session of more far-reaching effect than the ratification of the Algeiras Treaty. This established the great principle that the American Republic, as one of the family of nations, will take part in the conferences of her sister nations which are designed to prevent war and promote a better acquaintance and friendship of nation with nation. Of course, the Algeiras Treaty had to do chiefly with the policing and general administration of Morocco; of course, too, the commercial interests of the United States were involved somewhat. But after all its most noticeable phase was the beginning of those conferences between friendly nations to prevent war among them and increase good understanding.

The ratification of the Santo Domingo Treaty was much more than the settlement of a vexed situation at our very doors. The solution of that practical and immediate difficulty was important enough, but it is not the largest result that will flow from this treaty. Of course I take it for granted that everybody knows the situation in Santo Domingo.

The treaty provides for a payment of this great debt reduced to something like an honest basis by the establishment of a receivership, the receiver to be appointed by the President of the United States. He collects all the customs of the republic and applies a fixed portion to the extinguishment of the debt, and the rest, of course,

to the Dominican Government. And the United States is to afford all assistance necessary to carry out this treaty.

President Beat His Opponents.

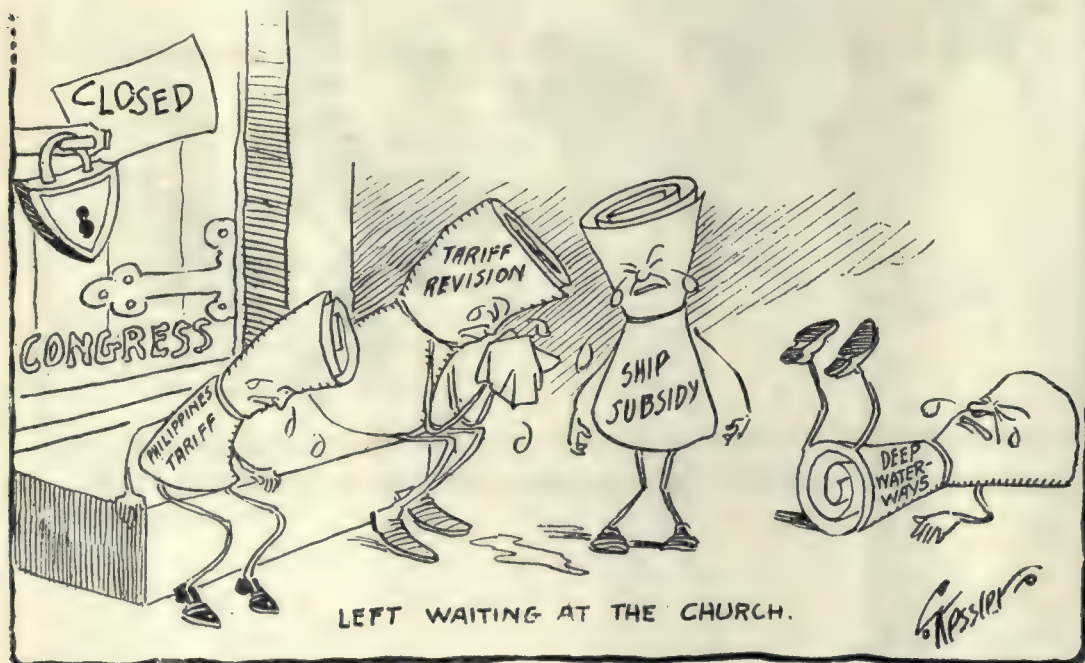
This means that we have destroyed anarchy, which was existing within sight of our flag, and that we have prevented European nations from seizing this invaluable island in satisfaction of debts due their citizens. And it also means the beginning of American administration in that island. The arrangement will be found so beneficial to the poor people of Santo Domingo that they will demand an increase of it as well as a continuance of it.

This may be a disagreeable duty, but surely a duty it is. How can "the most powerful and enlightened people in the world" tolerate savagery at our very doors and within physical sight of our flag? Of course, this is only my own interpretation of the final results of this treaty—others hold different views.

Some rebellion was manifested toward the President, but it conspicuously failed. His strength with the people, which some men thought had reached its climax a year ago and would decline, is increasing all the time, and Congress finally felt this as much as the people themselves.

The most notable attack upon the President was the carefully planned and most ably delivered assault upon the President's forestry policy, upon which the equally great irrigation policy depends. The fight was conducted with the greatest skill, vigor, ability, and determination. But it was defeated.

The President comes out of the session far stronger with Congress than he was at the beginning of the session.





“LEGISLATING” FOR DETROIT.

—Detroit Journal.

LEGISLATIVE ROORBACKS

CORPORATIONS WHICH RECENTLY ANTAGONIZED ALL FEDERAL LEGISLATION NOW TURN TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE SUDDEN WAVE OF UNFAVORABLE LAWS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

WITH Congress passing legislation so fully in accord with the general pressure of the public for regulation of corporations, it seems to have become a source both of grievance and alarm to the financial leaders' interest in these corporations to find not only an echo of the federal legislation but an intensification of it in the majority of state congresses. And where, less than a year ago, these same interests were raising a warning against assumption of state rights by the government, there seems now to prevail a general feeling that there is greater safety in trusting the federal law-making body than in depending upon the impulses and determinations of the various states.

THE RAGE FOR TWO-CENT FARES

Railroad Magnates Beseech the President for Aid to Stop Legislatures.

The most pronounced courses of action taken by the several states have been along lines indicated in the following from the New York Times:

A mighty cry for help has gone up from the railroad companies East and West. In their extremity they have appealed to the President of the United States to help them out. They want something said which will deter sitting legislatures from enacting proposed legislation. The two-cents-a-mile passenger fare propaganda has spread until it would appear that nothing now can be done to prevent that legislation in a majority of states. Not even the railroads in Pennsylvania have successfully opposed the legisla-

tion for reduced passenger rates in that state.

It is the fear that freight schedules will be next considered and that the graft which has been enjoyed by the railroads since 1873 in the mail-carrying contracts will be interfered with that has caused the new alarm.

ACTION BY THE STATES

Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas Limit the Railroad Passenger Rates.

Some typical instances of state action are afforded in the following dispatches to the Chicago Record-Herald:

Des Moines, Feb. 28.—Governor Cummins to-day signed the two-cent-fare bill and it will become effective July 4.

The House to-day passed the Senate resolution demanding that Congress call a convention to revise the Federal constitution, particularly with reference to the election of senators by the people. Passage by the House completes the legislative action, and the resolution now goes to Washington as the demand of Iowa.

Printed reports of the inter-state convention held here in December, at which it was proposed to ask legislatures to demand such a convention, were issued to-day.

Representative Paul to-day offered a bill to limit the expenditures of candidates for state and other offices in Iowa. The highest amount allowed is \$750 for candidates for state offices.

The Legislature adjourned until March 5.

Nebraska for Two-Cent Rate.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 28.—The Senate to-day passed the House two-cent passenger-fare bill and the House agreed to a Senate amendment. The measure, which has the emergency clause and becomes effective as soon as signed, now goes to the governor.

Take Action in Kansas.

Topeka, February 28.—The Senate to-day passed the Noftzger substitute for the Bower Bill. The bill provides that railroads shall sell mileage books of five hundred miles or more at the rate of two cents per mile. The regular passenger fare, where a mileage book is not used, remains at three cents a mile.

The House to-day passed a bill making a twenty per cent reduction in sleeping-car rates.

CALLS RATE LAWS DANGEROUS

President of New Haven Road Sees the Possibility of a Revolution.

How quickly the railroad officials discovered danger in the laws above suggested is shown by the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Hartford, Conn.—In an address to Trinity College undergraduates on rate legislation Presi-

dent Mellen, of the New Haven Road, to-night vigorously attacked the rate law as a revengeful and punitive enactment, capable, if enforced, of developing a revolution. He flayed the present-day political leaders for being responsible for the destructive ideas prevailing. He said in part:

"I always have conceded the need for efficient regulation of the railroads. There should be a tribunal to redress the wrongs—too much power is not to be trusted to even successful and admittedly able men.

"It always has seemed to me that it would be preferable for the corporations and the public that such regulation should be by the general government rather than by the states, because of the necessity of a reasonable degree of uniformity. A commission at Washington is less likely to be affected by local prejudice and more likely to give judicial consideration.

"What was needed, however, was regulation, not restriction; protection, not persecution; but when the rate law was available for examination it was found to be revengeful and punitive, drawn either in ignorance or prejudice, with less thought of fairness to the railroads or the interest of the public than to concentrate tremendous power in the general government not necessary for the regulation or elimination of abuses, and which, if constitutional, gives the power to derange the established markets to an extent that, if exercised, will produce little short of a revolution.

"The discrimination shown by the public crimes against corporate wealth and individual or personal wealth is most discouraging. It is evidence of decadence in public morality that bodes ill for all who have a competence."

WILL FIGHT TWO-CENT FARES.

Railroads Plan to Ask Courts to Restrain Enforcement of Measure.

Another evidence of the feeling of the corporations in the matter of state railroad legislation is afforded in the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

The western railroads have determined to fight in the courts all state laws making two cents a mile the maximum passenger rate. Attorneys of several of the largest roads held a conference here yesterday, with a view to having all roads pursue the same policy as to litigation over the two-cents-a-mile rate.

The plan now generally favored is to ask the courts to restrain the enforcement of the law, on the ground that a rate of two cents a mile would cause the railroads a heavy loss, and in many cases would require them to run trains at less than the actual operating expenses, regardless of the fixed charges, taxes, and other obligations of the railroads, of which they claim the passenger traffic should assume a share.

The fact that the net passenger earnings of the railroads of Ohio have steadily increased

since that state passed a two-cent law does not, so the western lines claim, warrant the conclusion that the same result would follow in the western states. The population to the square mile is much greater in Ohio than in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. The Ohio

way circles here yesterday when telegrams came announcing that Governor Folk had signed the two-cents-a-mile law passed by the Missouri Legislature. It was the belief of some of the big railway men that Governor Folk would stand by the railroads in their fight and veto the law.



THE RUMOR THAT THERE ARE TO BE OTHER RESIGNATIONS IN THE SENATE IS UNFORTUNATELY ONLY FOUNDED ON HOPE.

—Chicago Tribune.

roads have made two cents a mile their minimum, as well as maximum rate, cutting off reduced rates for all occasions. The result is that the people of Ohio are paying more in the long run for traveling on the railroads than they did when the maximum rate was three cents a mile, and the railroads ran numerous low-rate excursions and granted special rates for state and county fairs, conventions, and other events.

There was much disappointment in higher rail-

ANTI-PASS BILLS PREVAIL

Reform Measure Adopted by Vote of Ninety-One to Two—Kansas Senate in Line Also.

The extension of the federal legislation against passes to similar enactments by the states is indicated in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Lincoln, Neb.—The House, by a vote of ninety-

one to two, seven members being absent, acted favorably on the anti-pass bill. All amendments were voted down. It prevents the issuance of free railroad transportation except to bona-fide employees and their immediate families, railroad surgeons, and attorneys actually employed by railroads at a salary of not less than \$1000 a year.

Exceptions are made in the cases of persons permanently injured in the railroad service, to widows, and dependents of those killed in railroad accidents, and caretakers of live stock and perishable freight.

Each month the railroads must publish a list of pass holders. The bill carries the emergency clause.

A bill was introduced in the Senate making the maximum price for telegraph service within the state seventy-five per cent of the rates in force on January 1, 1907.

Kansas Against Passes, Too.

Topeka, Kas.—After twice reversing itself the Senate, by a vote of thirty-nine to one, passed the Getty anti-pass bill. The bill, though less stringent, is in many ways similar to the Stone Bill, already passed by the House.

TRUESDALE DEPLORES WAR

Lackawanna Railroad President Thinks People Are Hurting Themselves.

Another protest on the part of the railroads is the following, from the New York World, quoting a statement by President W. H. Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad:

"I have no desire to enter into a discussion of the causes of the present situation or who is primarily responsible for it, although I have pronounced ideas as to his identity. No doubt there is some justification for the public hostility against railroads. On the other hand, there is little doubt that the conditions complained of are not so bad or so universal as claimed. They have been exaggerated and distorted, resulting in much unreasonable prejudice being aroused and bitterness engendered, which is likely to work great wrong and injustice.

"The tendency is to go to an extreme which will not serve merely to remedy conditions and practices that need attention, but, extending far beyond, will so check and impede the operation of railroads as to affect general business interests. Then all will suffer together.

"Legislation by Congress and by states is now the favorite panacea for all existing and imagined evils of railway management. New laws and pending bills provide a supervision and control by inexperienced officials which would hamper and embarrass the transportation interests of the country beyond measure."

DANGER IN TWO-CENT FARES

Conflict Between Federal and State Authority is Apprehended.

Possible conflict between state and federal authority in railroad legislation was promptly brought forward by opponents of the former. Said Sumner in the Chicago Record-Herald:

Washington.—The epidemic of two-cent passenger-fare legislation that is sweeping the country is regarded with apprehension in Washington. It is recognized to be, in a large measure, the result of reaction from years of railroad and general corporation domination of politics, and weariness on the part of the people of being taxed to pay dividends on scores of millions of richly watered stocks, but still, in circles where Government regulation of the railroads is believed in thoroughly, there is apprehension over the form matters are taking in pretty much every state capital where legislatures are now sitting.

This feeling of apprehension, I can say with authority, extends to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and it has a place as well in the White House. Doubtless the informal views held by members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission reflect the executive opinion to a considerable extent, for the President and the Commission have been in conference a good deal of late discussing the future program for Federal railroad legislation, and probably the activity of state law-making bodies has come in for a good deal of attention.

The agitation for state regulation and reduction of rates that is now in full swing portends in the near future a conflict between Federal and state authority over inter-state commerce, before which one or the other must give way.

FOLK URGES FREIGHT LAWS

Missouri Governor Advises Legislature to Pass Important Bills.

Missouri's governor was but one of the many to urge the state legislation. Said the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Jefferson City, Mo.—Governor Folk sent a special message to the House, urging the enactment of legislation along maximum freight lines. He declares it would be unfortunate if this General Assembly should adjourn without enacting a statute curing the faults in this freight-rate law. He refers to the bill passed two years ago, now tied up in the courts. The message in full follows:

"The Fifty-Third General Assembly enacted a maximum freight law, reducing freight rates on the railroads of the state. There can be no doubt that freight rates in this state are entirely too high, as compared with states similarly situated. No maximum rate law had been enacted for many years, and it is but natural that in the

endeavor to fix the rates upon a reasonable basis, some inaccuracies should have crept in. Taking advantage of the seeming defects of this measure, the railroads have enjoined, through the Federal courts, the railroad commissioners and the state officials from enforcing this law until its validity can be determined. The case is now pending in the United States District Court at Kansas City.

"It would be unfortunate if this General Assembly should adjourn without enacting a statute curing the faults in this freight-rate law. The people of the state are entitled to and should receive the benefit of the reduced freight rates,

joying the reduction of freight rates given by the law, and of which they are now deprived."

IOWA AND FREIGHT RATES

State Commission Plans to Reduce Some Alleged Inequities.

Another state's proceedings in behalf of better freight rates are told in the Chicago Tribune, as follows:

Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa freight rates are to have a thorough revision. This statement was



OUR FRIEND, MR. TRUST—"It seems I have reached a place in my career when, no matter how I turn, every road leads to Indictments or Investigations."

—International Syndicate.

which they have not yet had the advantage of by reason of this statute being made inoperative through the courts. The statute enacted by the last General Assembly is defective in the penalty clause, which applies only to railroads. The penalty should be made to apply to persons, corporations, and partnerships. The cattle clause should be corrected, in the light of the testimony adduced in the freight-rate legislation, so as to fix these rates at an amount that will stand the test of the judicial crucible. With these corrections I believe the people of Missouri will soon be en-

made at the close of the session of the Board of Railroad Commissioners after their hearing in the case of the Beatrice Creamery Company against all the principal lines of railroads in the state, together with the Wells-Fargo, Adams, United States, and American Express Companies.

The hearing was expected to have an effect upon railroad legislation, but it was not supposed that the Railroad Commission would voluntarily order a complete revision of all freight rates in the state.

The Beatrice Creamery Company charged that

the Iowa railroads fixed higher freight rates than were charged in the adjacent states and also that the roads made a less charge for carrying commodities from points inside the state to points outside than they charged for the same distance in Iowa.

The Corn Belt Meat Producers Association also complained that the freight rates on stock are higher in Iowa than in Illinois or Missouri. An array of figures was produced to substantiate these charges. The railroad representatives asked for more time to present their side of the case.

Tells of Commission's Plans.

Mr. Eaton, member of the Commission, addressed the representatives of both the roads and the shippers. He said:

"It is the opinion of the Commission that there ought to be a careful, scientific, and complete investigation and revision of the whole subject of freight rates in Iowa, and, while the Commission dislikes the burden, yet it feels in honor bound to take up that burden."

RAILROADS RAISE THE RATES

Freight on Iron and Steel Products Advanced Ten Per Cent.

The two-cent fare bills and other attacks on transportation companies had hardly got well under way when the following news was forthcoming, as published by the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

An average increase of ten per cent in the freight rates on iron and steel articles has just been decided upon by the railroad companies that are directly engaged in hauling this kind of traffic.

According to estimates based upon last freight charges the advance about to be put in force will mean anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 more revenue for the railroad people annually.

Some of the increases will become effective in March, others between April 1 and April 15 and others between May 15 and June 1. The changes in schedules have been figured out at a joint meeting of the Cleveland, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Wheeling, and Youngstown committees, which are still in session at Pittsburg.

These committees form a sub-committee of the Central Freight Association and were called together by executive officers after a meeting held by them last week in New York.

ATTACKS PULLMAN COMPANY

Illinois Legislature Proposes to Reduce Sleeping-Car Tariffs.

Even the Pullman Palace Car Company was not left undisturbed. Witness the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Springfield, Ill.—Representative Hearn, of Adams County, made a joint attack on the Legislative Voters' League and the Pullman Company. Early in the session Mr. Hearn introduced a bill

reducing sleeping-car fare to \$1.50 for a twelve-hour ride. Recently the Information Bureau of the Legislative Voters' League issued a bulletin in which so-called 'regulators' were discussed. Among the 'regulators' was included the Hearn bill, the inference being that it was introduced for a questionable purpose.

In the House Mr. Hearn arose to a question of personal privilege and accused the Legislative Voters' League of aiding the corporations, instead of helping to regulate them. He branded the Pullman Company as an arrogant monopoly, of which not only the people, but the railroads themselves, were the victims. He called attention to the enormous dividends on watered stock and to the recent division of a surplus of \$36,000,000. The speech was significant, for it was one of the few attacks ever made on the Pullman Company on the floor of either house. Hearn's speech, read from manuscript, was ordered spread upon the journal.

Another Railroad Measure.

Representative Durfee introduced a bill making it unlawful for railroad companies to hold stocks and bonds of mining and other companies doing business on their lines, and making it unlawful for railroad officials to own or control such securities. Heavy penalties are prescribed. An anti-trust bill was introduced also by Mr. Manny.

BUNCHING HITS AT RAILROADS

Indiana Lawmakers and Shippers Join in 'Regulating.'

Indiana's actions were thus described in the New York Sun:

Indianapolis.—Nearly everybody is taking a whack at the railroads these days, but out here the lawmakers and the shippers have bunched their hits. They have lined out a legislative program warranted to 'regulate' the most obstreperous carrier. Here is a list of the things that the Hoosiers contemplate doing to the railroads:

Fix a penalty of \$5 a day to be paid to the consignee for each car of freight not moved at least fifty miles a day.

Fine railroads \$1 a day for every day's failure to furnish cars for loading.

Give the shipper or consignee \$1 "reciprocal demurrage" for every car loaded or unloaded in twenty-four hours less than the free time of two days.

Empower the Railroad Commission to obtain an "operating receiver" for any railroad that does not obey the law.

Fix the passenger-fare rate at two cents a mile, with no provision for an additional charge on cash fares paid on trains.

Compel the railroads to carry commercial travelers' samples at a fixed excess-baggage rate which is about one-third of the regular freight rates.

Pass a new grade-crossing law that would enable towns to force the removal of all grade crossings at the railroads' expense.

Appoint a board to examine and license railroad telegraphers.

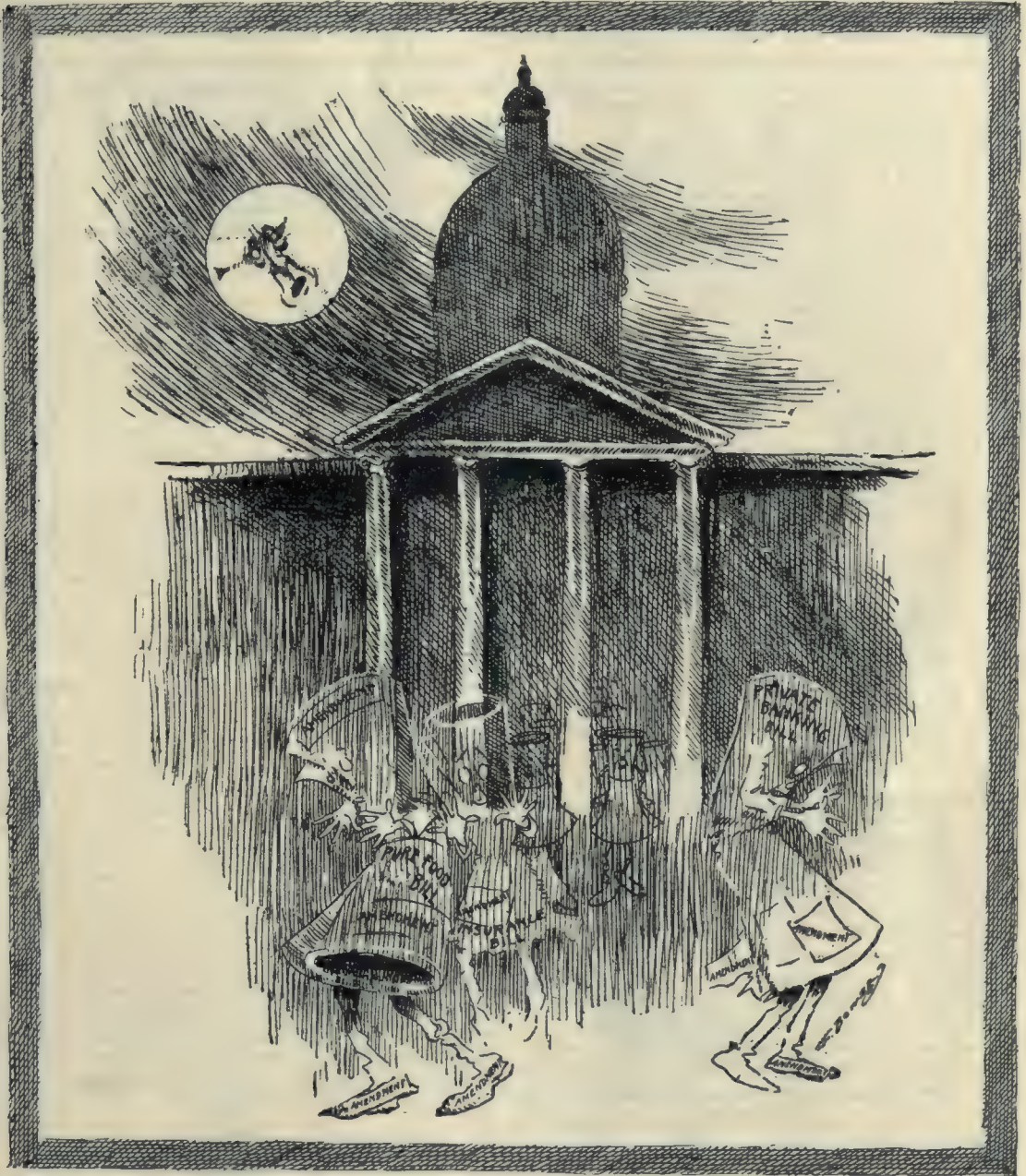
NEW YORK GOVERNOR STRIKES

Recommends a Public Utilities Bill, Which Causes Consternation.

New York itself, the center of corpora-

commission, and the measure is said to be so drastic in its provisions that agents of the corporations affected have sent word to their employers that "the worst has happened."

There will be two commissions, one with authority in the state and one to have control of the



MERE SHADOWS OF THEIR FORMER SELVES.

—Indianapolis News.

tionism, yielded the following, as described in the New York Herald:

Albany.—Governor Hughes has put the finishing touches to the bill creating a public utilities

public utilities in New York City. This last will supplant the Rapid Transit Commission, and in addition control gas, electric, telephone, and telegraph companies.

The bill will provide for commissions of three

members each. That is the decision of the drafters of the measure. They possibly may make a change in that feature later, when the bill is to be gone over for the last time and the copy handed to the printer. The present expectation is that the bill will be introduced on Wednesday morning.

Corporations were much wrought up over the mandatory powers that the bill will give to two proposed commissions, and one corporation agent said it looked to him as if the bill was going to give all the powers of the Legislature to two small commissions.

It is promised that the enforcement machinery will provide a quick and summary way to make the corporations obey the mandate of the state. This machinery will be the same for both the State Utilities Commission and for the commission for New York City. It will apply with equal force to the transit companies, the gas companies, and the electric companies.

It is said this machinery is a marvel of legal ingenuity, and yet is wonderfully simple in its application. It will compel the public-service corporations to do what the state ordains.

That there will be a tremendous fight against the bill by the corporations is sure. The Assembly is inclined to pass the bill just as it has been drafted, but it is in the Senate that the big battle will be fought. Every means known to the trained campaigners will be brought into play there to delay the measure.

ILLINOIS ATTACKS HARRIMAN

Starts Investigation Into Reorganization of Chicago and Alton Road.

A by-play of the Harriman investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission was the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—Official steps have been taken by the state of Illinois to attack the validity of \$32,000,000 in Alton Railroad bonds issued by E. H. Harriman and his associates when they 'reorganized' the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has received an application from William H. Stead, attorney general of the state of Illinois, asking for a complete transcript of all testimony taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in its hearing at New York regarding the Chicago and Alton Railroad. As was shown the latter part of last week, the testimony tended to show that bonds had been issued direct to the syndicate and not in return for money, property, or labor.

At least two-thirds of the total issue of \$32,000,000 by the Harriman people seems to have been in violation of the constitutional prohibition of the state of Illinois. Just how far the Illinois statutes follow out the paragraph in the constitution, and just how far persons who issued the fraudulent securities are personally or criminally liable, is a matter for the Illinois authorities to determine. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, however, will furnish abundant evidence of

the deal, which seems fraudulent on its face and so much in defiance of law that the validity of the securities apparently can be attacked with ease.

FRANCHISES MAY BE SOLD

New York Attorney-General Advises Such Action Against Delinquent Corporations.

The penetration of the regulative program to other things than traffic rates was exemplified in the following in the New York Times:

Albany.—Attorney-General Jackson sent a letter to Corporation Counsel Ellison, of New York City, in which he suggests and advises that action be begun for the sale of franchises of corporations which are in heavy arrears of franchise taxes. Mr. Jackson says he knows no reason why this should not be done, and he adds: "I submit to you that the authorities should offer for sale in the usual way the franchises and tangible property connected therewith of all corporations which have made default in paying their special franchise taxes. No better or quicker method can be devised of bringing to a head the pending litigation."

Most of the great transit and lighting companies and the telegraph corporations are hundreds of thousands of dollars behind in their payment of taxes under the Special Franchise Tax Act of 1899.

ROAD HIT FOR \$6,000,000 TAX

Southern Pacific Asked to Pay on Kentucky Charter.

Frankfort, Ky.—State Attorney General Hays has filed a petition in the name of the sheriff of Franklin County against the Southern Pacific Railway Company, seeking to have the Kentucky Board of Valuation and Assessment fix a valuation for the purposes of taxation, upon the Company. The Company is asked to pay into the state treasury \$1,000,000 in taxes each year for holding a Kentucky charter, and an additional million dollars penalties for failure to pay for five years, making a total of \$6,000,000. For many years the Southern Pacific has paid taxes upon an assessment of \$1,000,000, netting the state annually \$5,000,000. The Company has not a foot of railroad property in the state.

The case will be heard at the April term of court.—Chicago Record-Herald.

PHONE TRUST STRIKES SNAG

Small Investors in Independent Company Are Making Fight Against Merger.

Wherein, further, the anti-corporation sentiment pinches the promoters of syndicates and trusts, is illustrated in the following from the New York World:

Rochester.—A big battle is being waged over



OUR INFANT INDUSTRIES AT PLAY AT "BUTTON, BUTTON, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?"
The anti-trust bill, as passed by the Indiana lower house, applies only to "harmful and unreasonable trusts."

—Indianapolis News.

the United States Independent Telephone Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation, which started out with much trumpeting in October, 1905. A coterie of wealthy investors, who have figured in Rochester's 'four hundred,' seek to turn the big Independent Company over to the Bell Telephone

quence is friction, which has grown so bitter as to divide households and business firms and cause no little scandal among the women of society, who, tempted by the brilliant prospects of the Independent Company promoted by Thomas W. Finucane, invested in it.

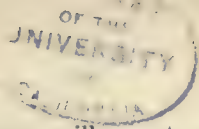


BEWARE OF THE MAN WHO SAYS PLEDGES ARE MADE TO BE BROKEN.

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Company without giving other independent telephone interests a chance to even bid on the property. They acted without consultation with the smaller bond and stockholders and the conse-

A large number of the Independent investors have formed a protective committee, provided with funds, to fight the merger and probe the management of Finucane's company.



FOR THE TAXING OF CORPORATIONS

Sweeping Nature of Measures Before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Another phase of the redistribution of taxation is illustrated in the following from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times:

Harrisburg.—Bills imposing heavy taxes on corporations are being prepared and will go into the House next week. They are aimed at the United States Steel Corporation, Standard Oil Company, and express companies. The measures are to keep company with the tax on coal and manufactured gas. They have the backing of the men who are powerful in the House.

To get at the United States Steel Corporation, the act of 1893 protecting manufacturing corporations from taxation, is to be wiped out. This will mean that every manufacturing concern must pay according to the amount of the capital actually employed. The law of 1893 was passed to foster the manufacturing industries of the State and encourage capital to invest in Pennsylvania. The enactment of the legislation might cause some of the great plants in the Pittsburgh district to seek new locations.

The tax is to be graded as follows: Less than \$10,000 capital employed, one mill on the dollar; from that to \$100,000, two mills; not ex-

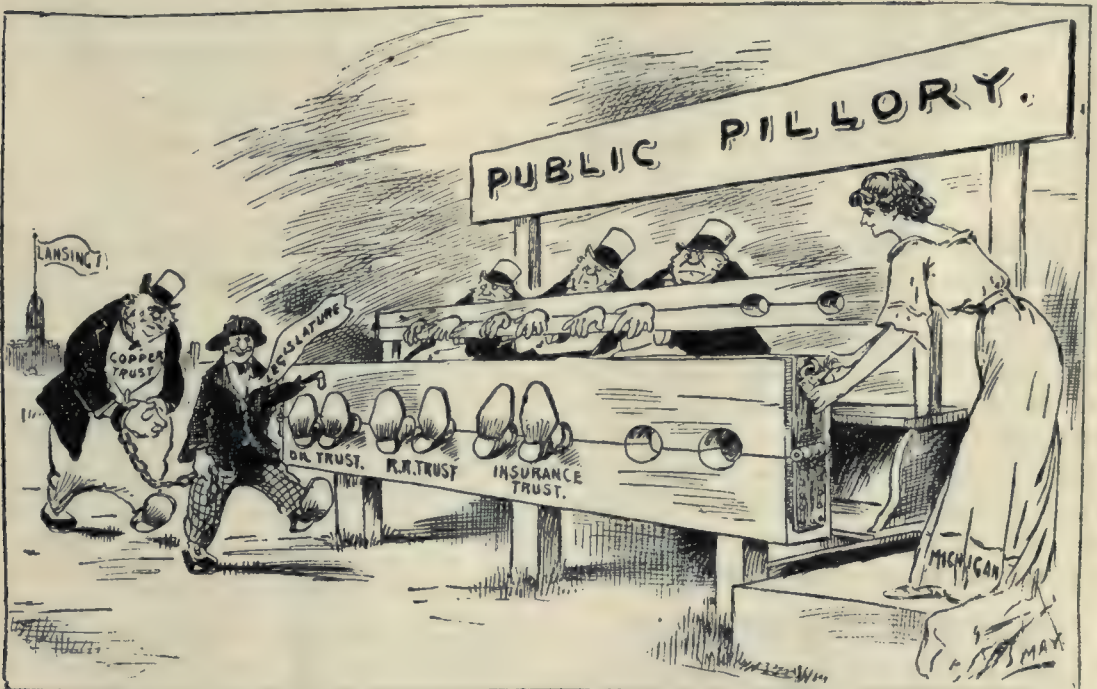
ceeding \$500,000, three mills; not more than \$1,000,000, four mills; more than \$1,000,000, five mills.

Mr. Creasy introduced another bill taxing manufacturing gas companies. Like the one presented by Mr. Hall of Luzerne it fixes a rate of five mills on the capital stock and eight mills on the gross receipts. This tax is now paid by the electric lighting corporations, and of all the tax measures proposed, there is more reason for its presentation than the others. In an authorized interview the other day Speaker McClain advocated measures of the kind which are in or will be introduced next week.—Philadelphia North American.

MINNEAPOLIS CUTS CAR FARE

Mayor Signs Ordinance Calling for Six Rides for 25 Cents.

Minneapolis.—Minneapolis has won the first round of the fight with the street railway company, for Mayor Haynes has signed the ordinance providing for the sale of six rides for 25 cents. The first step in what may be a long and tedious litigation has been taken. It is now up to the street railway company to accept the terms of the ordinance as it stands or to take the matter into the courts.—Chicago Record-Herald.



MISS MICHIGAN—"Let's put him where we can watch him, anyhow."

—Detroit Journal.



HARRIMAN—"Hold on there, Theodore, let's talk this thing over!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN THE SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION

RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS DISCOVER THAT THE PRESIDENT IS NOT THEIR ENEMY, AND BEGIN A COURSE OF COMPROMISE AND CO-OPERATION WITH HIS POLICIES—
PUBLIC TO BE TAKEN INTO CONFIDENCE

PARTIALLY driven to it, doubtless, by the failure of their organization to check the anti-corporation legislation in the various states, and partially moved, doubtless, by the wave of public sentiment which has recently worked so far away from selfishness toward the higher motives which lie in community interest, the financial leaders of the country have lately veered their own conduct out of its former course and have opened an era of conciliation.

RYAN TALKS WITH ROOSEVELT

Financier Visits at the White House for More Than an Hour.

For instance, early in February, Thos. F. Ryan, the man who deprived the Government of Paul Morton and Chairman Shonts,

visited the President on a mission of which the Chicago Tribune dispatches had the following to say:

Washington, D. C.—Thomas F. Ryan, the New York capitalist, set industrial and financial circles agog by a call he made on President Roosevelt. Ryan was at the White House more than an hour.

Neither he nor the President would say what was the object of his visit, but there is reason to believe some discussion took place as to the effect of the continuance of the administration's policy with respect to the investigation of railroads and the regulation of corporations.

The President has been hearing for weeks from financial interests on this subject. He has been warned that his policy was leading to a condition which might prove disastrous to the country. This same kind of talk was uttered by big railroad magnates and financiers when President Roosevelt began his campaign a couple of years ago for better regulation of railroad rates

and the prevention of rebates and discriminations.

Whatever Ryan may have said, it may be stated positively it will have no effect on the President's determination to compel railroads and corporations to obey the laws.

QUEER IDEA OF PRESIDENT

Captains of Industry Who Do Not Understand Mr. Roosevelt's Policy Fancy He Has Veered.

The spirit which Mr. Ryan and others of his class encountered in the White House was thus described in the *Kansas City Star*:

Washington, D. C.—Every time a man belonging to the financial circles comes here to see the President there is a report directly afterward of Mr. Roosevelt having backed down or changed his attitude toward corporations. This report does not necessarily get into print, but circulates to a greater or less extent among the financier's friends. There is more or less excitement for a while, usually about a week, and then things revert to their original status.

This situation has been presented of late with rather more than the usual commotion, because rather more than the usual number of financial persons have seen the President within a short period. None of them, however, has received the slightest indication that the President has changed his attitude, and so far from having changed it, he is at the present time beginning the preliminary studies on some recommendations he will submit to Congress at its long session for additional legislation.

What They Really Find.

The visiting financier has only himself to blame for his disillusion. He usually comes here with an insufficient knowledge of what the President's views are, and with a gloomy mental picture of an imaginary Roosevelt. Sometimes they come here apparently under the idea that they must deal with a man who is a cross between Emma Goldman and a dangerous lunatic.

When the President tells them his real views they are usually surprised, and some such conversation as this ensues:

"Mr. President, why don't you put out a public statement of these views, just as you have outlined them to me in this conversation?"

"But I have put out such a statement."

"When? Where?"

"In my messages."

"Oh!"

A conversation considerably like this has taken place with tiresome regularity at such visits, and it has characterized most of the visits paid him recently.

The fact is that the President always has regarded himself as the truest friend the corporations have, in that he is undertaking to secure urgently demanded but moderate and conserva-

tive reforms in obedience to a great public demand which exists everywhere in this country, except Wall Street, and that if it were not for the public confidence that he would secure these reforms, the Republican party would be swept from power and some one vastly more radical than he would be entrusted with the carrying out of the popular behest.

As a rule the average financier who comes here is impressed by this view of it, but usually goes away with the idea that he has heard something new, despite the fact that the President has been talking that way to everybody, high and low, big and little, for the last three years. He usually goes back home and says that this man Roosevelt is not as black as he is painted. Then the report gets around that the President has modified his views.

A New Gospel to Them.

The President has not modified them one iota, he has not said so, nor said anything that would give that impression to anybody who is really familiar with his utterances, public and private. The reason such impressions get around is not anything that the President has said; it is because the people who come to visit him have a totally imaginary Roosevelt in their minds when they come, and think they are hearing a new gospel when he tells them the same old things.

After such a visitor has got back home he sometimes stays in a reassured frame of mind for as much as a week. By that time conversations with skeptical friends, publications and reports about the President's purposes and the constant manifestation that the President is going ahead with his crusade, affect his opinion, and in a fortnight at latest he is back at the old stand with his old opinion of the President in full blast.

This is a history that has repeated itself over and over again for two or three years, and is repeating itself month by month, and probably will continue to repeat itself as long as Roosevelt remains in the White House. These avoidable misunderstandings contribute largely to the impression of an unstable, unbalanced Roosevelt, shooting off at a tangent; for whenever a report that the President has changed his intention toward capital is followed by a report that he has not, the average man who hears both sets it down to the President's instability instead of to the errors of those who spread the first report.

If Wall Street Would Learn.

Many of the President's friends here think that Wall Street would save itself a lot of mental excitement if it would disabuse its mind of two recurring ideas; first, that the President is a lunatic, and second, that there is ever going to be any change or modification whatever in what these friends consider the salutary and moderate reforms he is urging.

LEANING THE PRESIDENT'S WAY

Railroad Men and Financiers Believed to Be Heeding His Warning of Radicalism.

A more intimate view of the approaching reconciliation was afforded in the middle of February by the following from the New York Herald:

Washington, D. C.—Far broader significance is attached here to the speech before the Iowa Society in New York of Theodore P. Shonts, the new president of the Metropolitan-Interborough Company, than to the assurance of better transit conditions and apprehension of radical anti-railroad legislation by the States which it conveyed. It is regarded as showing the purpose of great business interests of which Thomas F. Ryan is the center to co-operate with President Roosevelt in his policy toward corporations.

While one year ago most corporations were alarmed at President Roosevelt's demand for legislation strengthening control of the Federal Government over trusts and railroads, the more radical legislation enacted and proposed by various State Legislatures now makes the White House policy look mild.

President Roosevelt has publicly extended to men of wealth an invitation to co-operate with him. The recent visit of Mr. Ryan to the White House showed that one of the five great figures in the financial world has accepted the offer, or, at least, has forsworn hostility. Messrs. Rogers, Morgan, Hill, and Harriman seem as far as ever, if not farther, from the President.

Mr. Shonts is the second important man Mr. Ryan has drawn from the Government service to engage in his varied enterprises. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, was the first. Mr. Morton and Mr. Shonts believe in the President's policy, but they believe railroads and corporations which are willing to submit to the law should be protected as well as the public. Publicly and privately both have pointed out that the legitimate rights of such interests can not be satisfactorily guarded if railroad and corporation presidents are hostile to any legislation at all.

One passage in Mr. Shonts's speech which attracts much attention here is this:

"Let us compromise on the best available and most practicable. Let the railroad managers lay aside all subterfuge and come out into the open. Let there be a maximum of publicity and a minimum of legislation. Let eminent financiers and captains of industry co-operate with the President to bring about better corporate practice."

SEES ONLY GOOD IN INQUIRIES

Gary Welcomes Investigation of Steel Trust and Says the Quicker the Better.

The change of attitude on the part of the corporation men was further reflected in the

latter part of February by the following from the New York Herald:

In the protest which Wall Street and the capitalists of the country are raising against the "investigating" of railroads and industrial corporations, it is interesting to note that E. H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Trust, believes that so far as industrial corporations are concerned, and his own company in particular, nothing but good can come from the investigations and researches now in progress. "Let us have the work done by conservative and intelligent people, and if there are vicious conditions discovered in the investigations the sooner we know about it the better," is the keynote of the sentiments which Judge Gary holds toward the present era of investigations by the Federal Government.

PRESIDENTS APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Heads of Big Roads Ask the People to Show a More Fair Disposition.

Discovery by the railroad men in general that the real game of the time, the play with public sentiment, was slipping away from them, was reflected in the following from the same paper:

One of the most significant results of the so-called "corporation baiting" movement and the wave of legislation aimed against the great railway systems of the country is the desire that is being shown by railroad presidents to inform the public of the great problems confronting their companies and the efforts that are being made to overcome them.

Among the heads of corporations who have only within the last few weeks taken the public into their confidence are George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading; E. B. Thomas, president of the Lehigh Valley; William H. Truesdale, of the Lackawanna; W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway; Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific; Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville, and J. B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania.

Aside from James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and A. B. Stickney, of the Great Western, who for years have never hesitated to address the public on the great questions of the day, the late Samuel Spencer was probably the first to inaugurate the recent movement to stem the tide of public resentment against corporations which is now evidenced by men who have not been conspicuous heretofore in appealing to the people at large for greater fairness in their judgment of railroad management.

PLANS TO CURB HARRIMAN

Interstate Commerce Commission Has Under Consideration a Variety of Remedies.

Much of the sudden alteration of the financial attitude was undoubtedly due to



GIT OUT O' THAT!

—St. Louis Republic.

the causes suggested in the following from the New York World:

The inquiry into the Harriman roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which resulted in such sensational developments of high finance during the past weeks, has caused a variety of suggestions for remedies. Among those now under consideration by the Commission are the following:

1. Prohibition of ownership of any stocks and bonds by one railroad company in a competing line.

2. Consent of some Federal authority before any new securities could be issued.

3. Action by the Attorney-General in the courts to dissolve control by the Union Pacific over the Southern Pacific as a parallel and competing line.

4. Similar action in the case of the Chicago and Alton, which is a parallel and competing line to the Illinois Central, which is controlled by the Union Pacific, and to the Rock Island, which has a joint agreement with the Union Pacific to control the Alton.

5. Legal action to dissolve the joint traffic agreement between the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison and San Pedro lines which arbitrarily fix rates of the West and Southwest.

For two months the commission has been taking testimony in various cities regarding the Harriman roads. The chief object, so far as interstate commerce is concerned, was to ascertain whether the rates charged on freight business were proper. To determine this it was necessary to go into the question of capitalization and expenditures. That was the reason for the exposure of Mr. Harriman's amazing stock transactions.

What the Commission Proved.

It may be asked how these deals could affect the public that does not invest in stocks and bonds. Some of the facts elicited by the Commission's inquiry show plainly their direct relation to the everyday life of a great part of the people. These results may be summed up as follows:

1. It was proved by inquiry that the Union Pacific controls the Southern Pacific, a parallel and competing line. Although owning directly only 45 per cent of the stock, that amount was as good as a majority.

2. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific have combined for Pacific Coast business and divide it arbitrarily between themselves, thus abolishing all competition.

3. These two transcontinental lines now have common operating and traffic officials.

4. They dictate which way freight shipments shall go, both east and west, sending it over the route most advantageous to themselves. No real competition exists.

5. The substantial control by the Union Pacific of the San Pedro line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles was proved. Senator W. A. Clark

built this line to be independent, but has entered into a ninety-nine-year agreement with the Union Pacific to maintain rates.

6. Mr. Harriman and Senator Clark drew an imaginary line through Ogden, Utah, dividing their respective territory. They agreed that Senator Clark should build no roads north of that line and Mr. Harriman should not invade the San Pedro territory to the south of it.

7. No competition exists between the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the San Pedro lines in the shipment of California fruits. They have an agreement whereby last year the first two each carried 45 per cent of the traffic and the latter 10 per cent. They maintain rates and regulate the fruit trains so that the shippers are helpless.

8. Formerly there were competitive steamship lines across the Pacific from Portland, San Francisco, and San Diego. They now have been combined, and all shipments are at the mercy of the Union Pacific officials.

9. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe have entered into an agreement regarding roads in Northern California which puts that entire region into the hands of the combination.

Harriman's Crushing Competition.

10. The recently obtained control of the Illinois Central completes a huge parallelogram embracing nearly one-third of the United States which is completely inclosed by Harriman roads. On the north it is hemmed in by the Union Pacific Road, extending from Chicago to the Pacific. Along the southern border there is the Southern Pacific from New Orleans to the Western coast and also running the length of California, forming the western boundary. The Illinois Central from Chicago to New Orleans is the eastern side of this huge area. Within it, slowly but surely, all competition is being crushed by the increasing power of Mr. Harriman.

HARRIMAN CHANGES FRONT.

Declares He Will Hereafter Pay More Attention to the Public Interest.

The dramatic moment in the entire situation came when Mr. Harriman himself, the present leader of the corporation group, announced his own change of front. Said the Philadelphia North American:

E. H. Harriman, in an interview with the correspondent of the North American, told of his ideas and plans for the railroads of the future.

The recent disclosures and hostile attitude of the people throughout the nation have caused at least one radical change in the railroad king's ideas.

"I've made up my mind," he said, "to give more attention to the interests of the public in these affairs in the future.

"It has never been my plan," he continued, "to concern myself much about the relations of the public to the railroads, but I propose here-

after to give the public information; to take it into my confidence as to matters it is entitled to know about.

"I think I shall give the newspapers more of the information they want about the business of the railroads with which I am concerned."

Mr. Harriman went on to say that in this great work of rebuilding the railroads are hampered and embarrassed by the antagonism of the pub-

will result in economies in transportation under proper Government supervision.

Mr. Harriman thought the Interstate Commerce Commission would be more useful to the community if it would co-operate with the railroad managers, and with the public, in all these questions. It could be most useful as a medium to secure smooth and satisfactory relations among railroads, he said.



HARRIMAN MAY BE GOOD.

A Washington Dispatch Says the Railroad Owner Has Decided to Abandon His
"Public Be D—d" Policy. —Indianapolis News.

lic, and the suspicion with which railroads are now regarded. He deprecated this and attributed it to needless and unjust criticism and agitation.

Asked if he did not believe that the railroads were responsible for the state of public feeling, he admitted that probably they are.

Continuing on this line, Mr. Harriman is hopeful. He said he believed the President is coming around to his view of the railroad situation to the extent of advocating such combinations as

SCHIFF ON NEW YORK PANIC

Says People and Railroads Will Be Brought Together More Closely.

Confirmation of the change of sentiment in Wall Street was given in the following from the San Francisco Chronicle's dispatches:

Augusta, Ga.—Jacob Schiff, of New York, who is at a hotel near Aikon, S. C., said concerning the recent Wall Street panic: "The prompt and

clear action of Secretary Cortelyou saved the day. I have strong hopes that much good will result."

In reference to the present railroad situation he said: "The railroads and the people will be brought nearer together. The welfare of one is indissoluble with the other. President Roosevelt did not bring about the muddle; he simply recognized earlier than most others whither we were drifting. By the wise course he has taken he has rendered a great service to the people and the corporations themselves. The lesson will be valuable to the corporation managers in the future."

THOMAS F. RYAN'S VIEWS.

Street Railway and Insurance Magnate Believes in Co-operation With Roosevelt.

Also in the following from the same paper was the same confirmation, together with a final revelation of the probable attitude of Mr. Ryan after meeting the President in Washington.

New York.—Thomas F. Ryan, when asked his opinion about the proposed meeting of the President and the heads of the great railroads, said: "I believe that if Mr. Morgan's visit to the President is followed up, as it should be, by all of our great business interests, it will do much good. I also believe that the President's attitude toward corporations is much misunderstood by the general public. It is unfair to assume that it is his desire to hamper the business interests of the country. I am, however, convinced that he purposes to enforce the laws as he finds them upon the statute books, and I think the sooner the business interests of the country conclude to go to work to aid the President in solving the different problems that confront him every day the sooner confidence will be restored and the business of the country move on the better."

HARRIMAN, THE MAN

As Seen Aboard Ship, in Contrast With Two United States Senators.

My first glimpse of the real man was on a voyage. When the ocean is the Pacific, and there are few people aboard, you learn your fellow-passengers pretty well; so you did on this occasion, including two United States Senators. Harriman spent more time with the engineer than with them.

We started from Yokohama with the idea of beating the record to San Francisco. A smooth sea all the way meant an even chance of success. This disappeared for everybody except Harriman when the first three days were entirely unpropitious. I think that he thought we must succeed because he himself was aboard. When some one offered him a bet of \$2000 to \$1000

that he would fail he took it. Then he started out to win the bet with all the zest that he has shown in obtaining control over a new railroad. Fair weather broke the next day and continued. We began to feel that the quiet little man was putting demoniacal energy into the stokers and into the very engines. By the dramatic space of a few minutes he won. Harriman never advertised the fact that he gave the \$2000 to the engine room crew. Winning was the point in mind.

On the whole, he was the least obtrusive of any great millionaire with whom I have ever come in contact. Whether he is doing a kindness or doing business, he never uses words where thought or action will take their place. I noticed that when he told a steward to move a lady's chair to a better position it was in an undertone of brevity. The lady did not know of his thoughtfulness. She would if James J. Hill had been in Harriman's place. Pierpont Morgan's politeness would have had the aplomb of a Jove.

The two Senators were always ready to pick up Harriman's handkerchief, although they are on record as trust busters. When you cut away their egoism and glad-handism the skeleton that remained consisted merely of a rubber backbone and floating ribs. On one occasion Senator N., looking around for an audience, engaged Harriman in a discussion of the rate problem. It was the encounter of a rapier and a pillow full of words. Besides, Harriman was not arguing; he was telling us.

Senator W. said that he hoped to avoid the importunate interviewers in San Francisco, because he did not want any "newspaper glory." When he arrived he graciously distributed a long typewritten statement, and called the reporters 'boys.' He said that he would wait over a day instead of taking the next morning's Overland Limited. I found afterward that he had gone on the Pacific Express, because passes are not honored on the Overland.

Meanwhile the king—no fat, overfed, smug, vulgar, easy-going king, but a self-made, intense, Argus-eyed, little, efficient king—had gone aboard the tug waiting for him, and was being shot across the country by the mighty organization he controlled, and controlled so absolutely, perhaps, because Senators are cheap. So cheap were these two that you could not withhold your admiration from Harriman as a thoroughbred fighting man. The contrast made me understand the point of view of the Japanese, who, being foreigners, can see us in the large. They look on Harriman as one of the really great men of America, a commander, who is the counterpart of Togo, an Oyama, or a Kuroki; a type of creative organizer, who has brought to America the industrial power which they so desire to emulate, and in the country where the civilian is supposed to be of a lower breed than the official they gave the man who had never held office at home more honors than they had ever paid to any visiting American since Grant.—New York Times.

Conciliation Among the Nations.

IMPENDING HAGUE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT--
JAPANESE CONTROVERSY PEACEABLY ADJUSTED--RUSSIA
AND ENGLAND AGREE OVER PERSIA--GERMAN EM-
PEROR PLACATES THE REICHSTAG--CZAR
TREATS WITH THE DUMA

INTERESTINGLY enough, the spirit of conciliation in the financial circles with the United States began to manifest itself at a time when the same spirit was more or less prevalent thruout the world, as the following dispatches will indicate:

BRITAIN TAKES THE LEAD

Premier Openly Advocates Disarmament Discussion at The Hague.

First in the public interest as evidence of international conciliation is The Hague Conference, of one of the most important phases of which the New York Times said the following:

London.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, has written for The Nation, a new publication, an article in which he indicates his reasons for holding as baseless those objections brought up at home and abroad against raising the question of the limitation of armaments at the approaching Peace Conference at The Hague.

The Premier contends that the original Hague meeting was convened for the very purpose of discussing the question, and says that although, as was to be expected in dealing with such a delicate and complex matter, the conference failed to reach an agreement, he never heard it suggested that this discussion had left behind any injurious consequences. He submits that it is the business of those opposing the renewal of the attempts to bring up this question to show that some especial and essential change in the circumstances has arisen to render rediscussion inopportune or mischievous.

Sir Henry argues that if it were desirable to attempt to limit the burden of armaments in 1898, it is still more desirable to do so to-day, when the weight of this burden has increased enormously. He says that the suspicion held in 1898 has grown to something like a certainty to-day—that no limits can be set to the competitive struggle for sea power save by the process of economic exhaustion.

In his concluding remarks about the position

of Great Britain, the Premier says:

“We already have given an earnest of our sincerity by considerable reductions in our naval and military expenditures, and we are prepared to go further if we find a disposition in other quarters. Our delegates, therefore, will not go to the conference empty-handed.”

The Premier does not believe that Great Britain's example will count for nothing, as has been suggested, because her naval preponderance is unimpaired. He is persuaded that throughout the world Great Britain's sea power is recognized as non-aggressive and innocent of designs against the independence or legitimate development of other states. The Premier says:

“Our known adhesion to two dominant principles, the independence of nationalities and the freedom of trade, entitles us to claim that if our fleets are invulnerable they carry with them no menace across the waters of the world, but a message of the most cordial good will based on belief in the community of interests between nations.”

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that Germany had not offered any objection to the purpose of Great Britain to propose that the question of the limitation of armaments should be placed on the program of the Peace Conference at The Hague.

As a result of the exchanges of opinion which have taken place among the cabinets on the subject, it is further understood that no power will oppose the intention of the British Government in this matter, but it can not be forecast how the several powers will treat the matter in the conference, and it is not yet officially disclosed in what form Great Britain will make her proposal.

NEW WORK FOR THE HAGUE

Ambassador McCormick Thinks It Should Discuss Wars of Tariff.

Suggestions looking to the broadening of the work of The Hague are afforded in the following from the New York Herald:

Paris.—The American Club in Paris gave a farewell banquet for Ambassador McCormick in the Hotel Palais d'Orsay. After expressions

of gratitude for the honor done him, Ambassador McCormick said:

"The Emperor of Russia has not received the credit which is his due for taking the initiative in the establishment of The Hague Conference, as he has not received his due for his honest purpose and endeavor to bring about needed reforms in his own empire, 'dealing out good to his people as they are prepared to receive it and to hold it fast,' as wrote Thomas Jefferson of Alexander.

"From causes inherent in all absolute monarchical or bureaucratic governments progress in this direction unhappily has been stayed, but to-day the whole world has an interest in the peaceful development of the constitutional government foundation which is being prepared in that empire, especially as in the present widespread condition of unrest no neighbor can call himself safe from the sparks thrown off by the revolutionary conflagration in that empire.

"To return to The Hague Conference, why should it not deal with the causes of war, one of the principal of which is international commercial competition, as well as with the laws which govern its conduct when once declared—rights, neutrals, contraband, etc.—instead of reciprocity treaties between two nations? Why should there not be an international trade convention or zollverein defining the terms and conditions under which products of the various nations or the whole world should be interchanged?

"How much further would this zollverein carry us than the most favored nation clause of the commercial treaties of to-day, especially after England takes her place in the protectionist ranks!

"Commerce is war, and, conducted without regard to the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, may be as depleting and ruinous as a more bloody conflict. In fact, on more than one occasion commercial competition has been the cause of war, especially in the case of England.

"The weapon employed in the time of peace is the tariff. 'Tariff war' is an accepted term in our language. Commercial competition, and the commercial wars to which it leads, and race prejudice are ever present as possible causes of war. No better agency for the crushing out of race prejudice can be found than The Hague Conference, where representatives of all civilized peoples may assemble, as they will this summer."

STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Prominent Men to Awaken Public Interest in World Politics.

The development of The Hague into an international congress, with fixed statutes and governing principles, is one of the results which many expect from the incidents

described in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Washington.—In the spring of 1905 Professor James B. Scott, of Columbia University, New York, formerly of the University of Illinois, and now solicitor for the Department of State at Washington, proposed to Professor George W. Kirchwey, dean of the Law School of Columbia University, that they should start a society for the promotion of the study of international law in the United States. They agreed on the fundamental importance of educating the public to a correct understanding of those principles in international law and practice which our country is called upon to observe in its relations with other nations, especially because of the influence public sentiment exercises upon the administrative and diplomatic policy of the Government. A few weeks later the matter was brought before the Arbitration Conference at Lake Mohonk and was discussed with great favor. Accordingly, a call was issued to those interested, and twenty-one gentlemen appeared at the meeting. Oscar S. Straus, now Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was asked to act as chairman and Professor Scott as secretary. The meeting decided to organize a permanent society, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and report a plan of organization.

On the 9th of December, 1906, Mr. Straus gave a dinner at his residence in New York, at which the committee and other distinguished persons were present. The form of constitution was submitted and approved, and it was decided to call a public meeting of those interested in international law who approve of popular education on that subject at the rooms of the Bar Association in New York City. That meeting was held, an organization was effected, a constitution was adopted, rules of membership were decided upon, and the following officers were elected:

President—Elihu Root.

Vice-presidents—Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Justice Day, Secretary Taft, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Choate, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Judge Gray, of Delaware, ex-Attorney-general Griggs, ex-Secretary Olney, Secretary Straus, and Judge Morrow, of California.

Recording secretary—James B. Scott, Department of States, Washington.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles Henry Butler, United States Supreme Court, Washington.

Treasurer—Chandler B. Anderson, Department of State, Washington.

Chairman executive committee—Oscar S. Straus.

The purpose of the society is threefold:

1. To develop a public interest in the study of international law and to promote the establishment of international relations on the basis of law and justice, because, as Secretary Root points out in a recent article, the great body of the people of the United States and other self-governing nations are gaining more and more control over legislation, administration, and diplomacy, and thus render it more and more imperative that

they should have a just conception of international rights and duties. This was never so apparent as at the present moment during the agitation and discussion of the Japanese school question in California. It was also painfully apparent in 1898, when popular sympathy and indignation forced the United States Government

together people from all parts of the country who are interested in the study and development of international law, to exchange ideas, to stimulate each other and promote the agitation and discussion of international questions.

The first annual meeting will be held on the 19th and 20th of April next at Washington.



"HERE, EAT THIS OR I'LL BLOW YER 'EAD OF!"

Great Britain has made it known that unless The Hague Peace Conference agrees to some definite naval plan for the various countries concerned it will build three more battleships of the Dreadnaught type.—Cable dispatch.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

into war because of the cruelties of General Weyler and the blowing up of the Maine.

2. To publish a journal, as the organ of the society, by means of which pending questions of international importance may be brought to the personal notice of the people and the public may be kept informed as to the progress of events and receive correct information concerning diplomatic controversies.

3. The third purpose of the American society is to hold annual meetings in order to bring

Secretary Root will preside, and some of the most eminent lawyers and diplomats in the United States will be present and make addresses.

JAPANESE MUDDLE ENDS.

Compromise Arranged Between Japan, California, and the Administration.

Perhaps as strong an evidence as could be afforded of the spirit of conciliation

among the nations was the settlement of the Japanese school controversy, of which the Chicago Tribune and Record-Herald said the following:

Washington, D. C.—A final settlement has been reached of the vexatious Japanese question. It is entirely satisfactory to the President, to the Japanese, and to the California representatives here. Action already has been taken by Congress, an amendment has been made to the Immigration Bill and the Japanese representatives in Washington have notified the President that it is entirely satisfactory to them.

It provides for the exclusion of Japanese coolies from the mainland of the United States, but allows them to be admitted as at present to the Hawaiian Islands. This is all the Californians have ever asked. In return for the actual exclusion of Orientals they will rescind their resolution segregating the Japanese school children.

In settling the difficulties which have required the consent and advice of the President, Congress, and the municipal authorities of San Francisco, the rarest and most delicate diplomacy has been manifested. The wording of the amendment, which was drafted by Secretary Root, was remarkably clever, because it exactly meets the peculiar situation created by the natural distrust which existed between the California people and the Japanese.

All Left to President.

It leaves the execution of the decree of exclusion in the hands of the President exclusively. In this way, if the California people fail to carry out their part of the agreement, the President will allow the Japanese to come into the United States until Congress takes positive action.

The amendment as adopted makes it possible for the President to wait for the school board of San Francisco to admit the Japanese pupils to the schools on equal terms with other children once more before barring out adult pupils, of whom the people of California are particularly afraid. Mayor Schmitz and his colleagues from San Francisco would not agree to restore the children until they had some guarantee that Japan would agree to a treaty of exclusion.

This amendment, which is a curious combination of executive, diplomatic, and legislative functions, is as follows:

"That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States, to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other countries, or from such insular possessions, or from the Canal Zone."

COMMON PEOPLE OF JAPAN

See No Reason for Bringing Coolie Question Into the School Controversy.

That there is still some danger lurking, however, in the Japanese controversy is indicated by the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Tokio.—The projected amendments to the American immigration law involving restriction upon Japanese labor immigration to the United States from the Hawaiian Islands are naturally received here with great displeasure, but the well-informed fail, under existing circumstances, to find grounds for complaint at this action of the American Government.

The council of elder statesmen and cabinet ministers showed no concern whatever over the diplomatic situation.

Public opinion, however, is decidedly opposed to a solution of the San Francisco school problem on the basis of their restriction to the admission of Japanese laborers into the United States.

It is generally admitted, however, that a solution on the basis mentioned will arouse strong opposition throughout the Japanese empire.

GERMAN AFRICAN BUDGET SAFE

Opposition in the Reichstag Falls Short of Expectations.

Within Germany, too, there has been recently a strife, the adjustment of which signifies conciliation. Said the Chicago News:

Berlin.—The introduction of bills providing for military expenses in southwest Africa was attended by scenes of unexpected tranquility in the Reichstag. It was the belief that this issue, whereupon the Reichstag was dissolved in December last, would provoke a demonstration and bring a large attendance of spectators to the galleries, but the newly organized government majority through the leaders of its component factions spoke unanimously in support of the measure. Even the central leaders made known that while they were opposed to the amount of the original appropriation they were ready to approve the estimates in their present form.

The only opposition came from the depleted ranks of the Socialists, whose spokesman, George Ledebour, renewed his contention that the colonial possessions were a menace to German domestic interests and repeated the embarrassing charge that the Government was acquiring African territory merely as a vantage ground from which to attack neighboring countries.

The speaker did not receive the support of his colleagues and subsided after being called to order for using the American word 'bluff,' which the presiding officer declared to be unparliamentary. The session undoubtedly furnishes corroborative evidence in support of the Government's

claim that it can control Parliament on all distinctively national questions.

CORDIAL TO HEAD OF DUMA

Czar Tells President He is Satisfied With Opening Proceedings.

In Russia, where, for nearly three years,

cordial manner, declaring himself "thoroughly satisfied" with the proceedings of the first session of the House, and assuring the president that he and the ministers were inspired by the best feelings toward Parliament, and hoped that its work, with the assistance of the legislative projects which the ministers had prepared, would be fruitful and beneficial to the country.

Recalling his previous meetings with M. Golovin, the Emperor spoke of the visit of the Zem-



THE FIRE BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

there has been little but contention and unrest, the note of compromise and reconciliation has been faintly sounded. Said the Associated Press dispatches:

St. Petersburg, March 6.—Parliament did not meet to-day, pending the reception of M. Golovin, president of the Lower House, by Emperor Nicholas, which took place to-day instead of to-morrow, as at first proposed.

His Majesty received M. Golovin in the most

stivo deputation, headed by the late Prince Eugene Troubetskoy and M. Golovin, which was received by the Emperor on June 19, 1905, and voiced the demand of the country for a legislative assembly. The Emperor also referred to the deep loss which the country had sustained in the death of Prince Troubetskoy, who died suddenly at St. Petersburg on October 12, 1905.

After the audience M. Golovin was presented to the Empress, with whom he chatted for several minutes. The manner in which M. Golovin

was received by both the Emperor and Empress showed that he is persona grata at court.

It is evident that the Emperor is not vexed by the refusal of the Radical deputies to honor his name by rising in the opening ceremonies of the Duma.

FRENCH CRISIS PASSED

Clemenceau's Loyalty to His Colleague Prevents Collapse of Ministry.

Clerical differences within the state—and these usually constitute the gravest of all internal difficulties—have also had their time of adjustment. Said the New York Evening Post concerning a situation which for a time threatened to unseat even the powerful Clemenceau ministry in France:

London.—Earlier in the week there seemed to be some danger of a split in the French cabinet. Influential pressure was put upon M. Clemenceau by extremists representing that M. Briand was carrying the principle of lenity to the Church to impossible lengths. All this has been blown to the winds, firstly, by M. Clemenceau's loyalty to his colleague; secondly, by the remarkable speech of M. Briand on Tuesday, which has not only thoroughly quelled the anti-Catholic party and secured an enormous majority in the Chamber, but has elicited unqualified praise from the clerical press.

The Gaulois writes: "The minister of public worship has shown courage and good sense in resisting those who would fain have let loose civil war in this country." The Echo de Paris announces: "We are not among his friends, but we owe it to M. Briand to declare that he has not spoken as a politician concerned exclusively with his office, but as a real statesman. The minister of public worship is inspired with a sense of sincerity and loyalty which has won over the most refractory."

TARIFF TROUBLE WITH FRANCE

Hope of Averting Maximum Rates is Abandoned by the Administration.

Something of the controversial troubles which Ambassador McCormick hopes to see transferred to an international court are reflected in the following two items, the first from the New York Times, the second from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington.—The Executive branch of the Government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions which it can offer the French Government to prevent the application of the maximum tariff rates on American products not specifically exempted therefrom by existing arrangements.

Officially, it stated that the situation as to

France is, therefore, similar to that as to Germany; in neither case can this Government at present meet the demand for a reciprocity treaty as the price of minimum tariff rates for American goods and products. Through their embassies at Washington the governments of the two countries named have been made aware of this fact, and also that it remains for Congress to decide whether it cares to divert these blows at the American export trade by approving reciprocity treaties with France and Germany.

In the case of France the State Department is concentrating its efforts upon the live-cattle and dressed-meats trade. The French Government has declined to accept as sufficient the rigorous precautions against the shipment of unfit cattle and meats provided for in the Pure Food Act and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture. Instead, it persists in demanding the certificate of microscopical examination provided for by the old law.

IN LINE FOR TRADE PEACE

Germany Ready to Sign Treaty With United States for Minimum Tariffs.

Washington, D. C.—Just at a time when France is talking about imposing restrictions on American commerce, Germany, with the wise diplomacy which has been so characteristic of the Kaiser's government since Baron Sternburg came to the United States, practically has concluded an agreement extending the *modus vivendi* between the two countries for at least another year. This means that the United States will continue to have the benefit of the lowest German tariff rates on all of our products for another year from next June.

A conference was held between Baron Sternburg and Secretary Root as a conclusion of the series of similar conferences, several of which have been participated in by the President. As a result of this, Baron Sternburg has received assurances that the agreement will be put in shape for signature so that he can carry it back to Germany himself when he sails for home April 9.

This will be the termination of the threatening condition of affairs between the two countries, so far as commerce is concerned, and it is a peculiar personal triumph for Secretary Root and Baron Sternburg. They have, between them, avoided a commercial war which could not fail to be disastrous to both countries.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

Liberal Government Purposes to Establish an Irish Council to Administer Affairs.

"Down-trodden" Ireland also benefits by the spirit of the hour, as witness the following from the New York Herald:

London.—Following closely upon his announcement of the intention of the Government to intro-



GENERAL CASTILLO OF CUBA DECLARES WAR ON UNCLE SAMUEL.

—Chicago Tribune.

duce a measure to improve the government of Ireland, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave formal notice that a bill "to establish an Irish Council and for other purposes connected therewith" would be introduced. Thus the liberal government is keeping its promise to the Nationalists to place Irish legislation to the forefront of the present session of Parliament.

The wording of this formal notice caused no surprise, as it had been understood for some time past that the establishment of an Irish Council was contemplated, but the announcement was the first official confirmation thereof.

The bill of which Mr. Birrell has now given notice, although all the details have not yet been made public, will provide for a council in which the elective element will predominate. A number of nominative members are retained in order to placate the liberals, who are opposed to an entirely representative body. It is understood also that this council will have extensive admin-

istrative powers, but its rights to legislate will be limited.

This feature has been accepted by the Irish leaders. Nothing definite is known as to the amount of financial control to be intrusted to the Council, but to satisfy Irishmen this will have to be large. There is no doubt that the powers now centered in numerous boards controlling the administration of Ireland will be handed over to the Council.

Speaking in the House, Mr. Birrell said the question of the restoration of evicted tenants to their homes was one of primary importance and brooked of no delay. He referred to the action of Lord Clanricarde in refusing to reinstate the tenants on his estates and hinted that it would be quite justifiable to take over the administration of these estates. In conclusion, the Chief Secretary for Ireland pledged the Government to take effective measures to obtain the reinstatement of evicted tenants.

WEAKNESS IN PERSIA

NEW SHAH DECLARED BY A FRENCH DIPLOMAT TO BE A WEAKLING—IS IN HANDS OF PRIESTS—PRESS AGENTS OF THE MINISTRY PAINTED HIM IN GLOWING BUT UNTRUTHFUL COLORS.

EARLY in March the spirit of conciliation spread over into the complicated region of Asia Minor, Russia and Great Britain, reaching an agreement as to protection of mutual interests in the kingdom of the Czar. Something of the reason for foreign concern over affairs in the latter country may be gathered from the following article in the Chicago Tribune:

London.—On the marvelous peacock throne of Persia is seated a new ruler—Mohammed Ali Mizra, eldest son of the late shah, who has inherited the grandiloquent title which means "king of kings." In all the big English newspapers have appeared eulogistic notices, inspired by Persian officialdom, of the successor of Muzaffer ed Din. He has been extolled as the embodiment of all the virtues that should make him an ideal autocrat—brainy, well educated, martial, devoted to his people, and so on.

All the more interesting, therefore, is a true

account of the personality of this new sovereign of a once mighty people, whose armies subdued the wealth of Croesus, the pride of Babylon, and the civilization of Egypt. Such an account has been obtained by an interview with M. Eustache de Lorey, for three years an attache of the French legation at Teheran, who is now resident in London. M. de Lorey, since his return to Europe, has become a recognized authority on all that relates to Persia. He is now engaged on an important book dealing with the country.

He is one of the few men in England who have met and conversed with the new shah.

Appearance Belies High Titles.

"While at Teheran with the French legation," said M. de Lorey, "I was once sent on a mission to Tabriz, the capital of the province of Azerbaidjan, of which the crown prince is always appointed governor. During my stay there of three months I had several audiences with him.

"Nature has not bestowed on him either a figure or a physiognomy to match the imposing titles—the 'shadow of God on earth' is one of them—which he has now assumed. He is a fat,



ANOTHER THAW CASE!

—St. Louis Republic.

pudgy faced, double-chinned little man, about thirty-three years of age, with a close-cropped mustache. He looks more like a Turk than a Persian.

"In European attire he would pass muster for a prosperous tradesman in whom sedentary habits had produced premature obesity. No amount of gorgeous raiment and glittering jewelry could confer an air of dignity upon him. His features show no indications of strong qualities of any sort, good or bad. Outwardly he bears no resemblance to his father, who was a distinguished-looking man.

"In my conversation with him he appeared awkward and constrained. As crown prince he had little chance to show what is in him.

"He is fond of hunting, and frequently went after bears in the mountains of Azerbaidjan. In the gardens of his palace at Tabriz he could be seen frequently practicing marksmanship on small birds or shooting with some of his courtiers at apples and pears on the palace roof.

Just a Few Wives—Only Six.

"In the matter of wives he has been extremely conservative, judged by the standard of his ancestors and his faith. When I was at Tabriz he had only about a half dozen. Perhaps the fact that he was in a chronic state of impecuniosity may have accounted for his harem being scantily stocked.

"He was often in sore straits to raise money. His favorite method was to promise titles to be conferred when he ascended the throne.

"He has never been outside of Persia. He speaks no European language. Of education in the European sense he has had none.

"It was unfortunate that his lot was cast so long in Azerbaidjan and that he was so much under the influence of its priesthood. The priests are the bane of Persia, but those of Azerbaidjan are fanatical, narrow-minded, bigoted, and opposed to everything in the nature of modern reforms.

Younger Brother More Capable.

"Shoa-es-Saltaneh, the second son of the late shah, is apparently a much abler man than his brother. He is really a clever young fellow and well educated. There is little doubt that he would make a most capable sovereign. But the fact that he has a slave mother and that Mohammed Ali Mizra's was a princess of the Kadjar tribe constituted an obstacle to his succession.

"If the truth were known it probably would be found that Russian influence had not a little to do with the selection of Mohammed Ali Mizra as the shah's successor. It is Russian policy to accelerate national decay and disintegration in Persia that a plausible pretext may be provided for stepping in and taking possession of the land.

"But the defeat of Russia by Japan has greatly impaired its prestige in Persia. Its impoverishment by the war has damaged it still worse. It can no longer afford to spend money there to promote its own aims. The Oriental is always on the side that pays best, and as Russia

no longer pays its influence in Persia is rapidly waning.

Heir Immured From Mischief.

"Tabriz is about three hundred miles from Teheran, but because of the wretched roads—mere camel tracks—and the mountains it takes fully two weeks to make the journey between the two cities. And that is the reason why the crown prince is always required to reside at Tabriz. It makes it more difficult for him to seize the crown before he is entitled to it.

"If the new shah possesses the characteristics of a capable ruler he has most carefully concealed them thus far. But whether he turns out a puppet or develops unsuspected ability will really make little difference, for unless he be one of those rare master spirits who, with high moral aims combines a powerful intellect, an inflexible will, and tireless energy, he can accomplish really little. And such a man, by his efforts at reforms, would arouse such a swarm of unscrupulous enemies that he most likely would be assassinated before he had more than made a beginning.

"The priests, or mullahs, as they are called, exercise vastly greater power than the throne. The administration of justice is in their hands. It is supposed to be based on the Koran and a fantastic book called Shara, which is more like a collection of proverbs than a code of laws.

"In reality it is a matter of buying and selling. The verdict generally goes to him who can pay the highest price. To such an extent is this system carried that in some districts the people have established courts of arbitration of their own.

"The head of the church in Persia is the moujtehid of Kerbela, a town near Bagdad, in Turkey. This man's orders meet with prompt obedience from the faithful, where those of the shah would command scant respect. And as he lives in Turkish territory the shah can not get hold of him to exercise any of those 'persuasive arts' in which Orientals are adepts.

"Much has been heard of the reforms that are to be accomplished by means of the Persian Duma. The new shah has declared himself favorable to its aims, and has announced that he would not dismiss it for two years. But I have little faith that anything of real benefit to Persia will come from it as long as it is in the hands of the mullahs.

"There is scant prospect of spreading Christianity. Missionaries are tolerated only on the understanding that they seek to make no converts among the Musselmans. Their religious activities are restricted to Armenians and Nestorians.

"The career of the late shah afforded a striking illustration of the limitations which conditions in Persia impose on despotic power. He hated his father's grand vizier, but he dared not depose him immediately. After some time he ventured to ask for his insignia, which signified that he was dismissed. The dismissal of a grand vizier in Persia is usually accompanied by an invitation to drink. The drink contains poison.



AS TO JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

Perhaps, If They Come in Kimonas, the REAL Undesirables Might Also Be Kept Out.

—Redrawn by Moran from Puck.

This the prime minister is expected to swallow gracefully.

Grand Vizier Defies Master.

"But the grand vizier had no desire to exchange the solid joys of earth for the shadowy delights of paradise. Protected by the Russian legation and aided by its Cossacks, he fled to Kum, several miles from Teheran, where he possessed an estate, and there he remained for two years, practically defying the shah.

"Owing largely to his influence the grand vizier who succeeded him could accomplish nothing and the shah had to endure the humiliation of recalling him. He returned more powerful than ever and bestowed snug billets on all his friends.

"The personal favorite of the shah was Hakim el Moulk, his physician, whom he made minister

of the court. The restored grand vizier, regarding him as a rival, succeeded in getting him exiled from Teheran. One day Hakim el Moulk received the 'golden cup,' which the shah is accustomed to send to those whom he desires to be rid of. Imagining that it had come from the shah, Hakim obediently swallowed the fatal draught.

Premier Escapes Shah Again.

"The evidence indicated pretty clearly that it was the grand vizier who had usurped the royal prerogative. But again he was able to make his escape. Having in the interval well feathered his own nest, he fled to Europe.

"The present grand vizier, Mouehir ed Dowleh, was for some years minister of foreign affairs, a position he owed to the grand vizier who ran away."

KAISER BALKED BY ROOSEVELT

GERMAN EMPEROR ALLEGED TO HAVE ASKED IN VAIN FOR CONCESSIONS AT THE ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE---HELD TO HIS PROMISE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

A STORY which is interesting, whether true or not, is the following from the New York Times, which discloses a hitherto unknown phase of the intimate relationship maintained between the German Emperor and President Roosevelt:

Paris.—Some surprising statements in regard to the recent Moroccan crisis and the course taken with respect to it by President Roosevelt and others were made in the issue of March 1 of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by Andre Jardieu, foreign editor of the *Temps*.

M. Jardieu began by recalling that between January 26 and February 19, 1906, the representatives of France and Germany at Algeciras found it more and more impossible to come to terms. Finally, on February 20, Count Witte, at the request of France, appealed to Emperor William, who had told him to write if ever he (the Emperor) could do him a service.

Count Witte appealed to the Emperor to give France proof of his conciliatory spirit by accepting the solution proposed by her. The Emperor positively refused, and reviewed, in the form of a regular indictment, his grievances against France. He advised St. Petersburg that if it

really wanted to avoid a rupture it should address its counsels of moderation to Paris rather than Berlin.

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt's energetic insistence was equally unavailing. Between February 17 and February 23, M. Jardieu says, President Roosevelt telegraphed twice to Emperor William reminding him of his promise in June, 1905, to accept the solution regarded by the United States as equitable and recommending a certain scheme for policing Morocco.

The Emperor rejected Mr. Roosevelt's proposal and made contradictory proposals which in no way resembled those he had just made to Count Witte. Thus, at the critical moment of the conference, it was clear that Germany either did not know her own mind or did not intend to reveal it.

From this point M. Jardieu follows the course of the conference closely. His review of Germany's press and diplomatic campaign by which she sought to win the support of the powers is an impressive indictment of German methods. In the course of this review he gives his version of what passed between Emperor William and Mr. Roosevelt.

He says the Emperor himself telegraphed to the President to assure him that the Austrian



CROWNED AGAIN.

—New York World.

scheme was regarded as excellent at Algeciras, that it was approved by England, Russia, and Japan, and that it was the duty of the United States to urge France to accept it. In a second telegram Emperor William denounced French colonial ambitions and appetites. Finally he sent a third telegram affirming explicitly that Italy, Russia, England, and Spain had abandoned France, and that the United States alone supported her. The Emperor said that the interests of peace required that the United States accept the Austrian scheme and force French consent.

According to M. Jardieu's story, President Roosevelt in reply to the Emperor's three telegrams sent three categorical refusals to accept his views. The President not only declared the Austrian scheme unacceptable, but affirmed that if the Monroe Doctrine had not prevented his intervention he would have actively combatted the scheme as being the beginning of the division of Morocco by means of spheres of influence.

Mr. Roosevelt, moreover, reminded the Emperor that he stuck to his own project. He added that France had made a great concession in accepting the inspection, and that it now behooved Germany to recognize it by renouncing her pretensions to Swiss police at Casablanca, which were in all respects unjustifiable.

The final compromise agreement reached at Algeciras was proposed by Austria. It was a very different proposition from the first plan suggested by the Austrian delegates, and, though it was introduced by them, it was generally understood that it originated with Ambassador White, one of the American delegates. It is the first Austrian plan that is referred to in the Paris dispatch.

The plan agreed to was that Spaniards should police Tetuan and Laraiche, French should police Mogador, Saffi, Mazagan, and Rabat, and mixed French and Spanish police should keep order in Casablanca and Tangier.

GRAFT IN RUSSIAN FAMINE

OFFICIALS STEAL RELIEF SUPPLIES WHILE THOUSANDS OF PEASANTS ARE STARVING OR DYING FROM TERRIBLE DISEASES.

THE continuing gravity of conditions in Russia and the abundant reasons they afford for both Czar and Duma to bury mutual animosities are to be gathered from the following, published in the Chicago Record-Herald:

Kazan, Russia.—That hundreds of thousands of Russian peasants are dying of starvation and terrible diseases due to the famine, while government officials are becoming rich by grafting from the funds set aside for relief work, was made known by a correspondent of the Associated Press, who returned from a trip lasting twenty-five days through Kazan, Samara, and Ufa, three representative provinces of the twenty affected by the famine.

The correspondent found that in many places salaried officials and prosperous residents were receiving the rations sent by the Government, while the peasants starved all around them. In several instances the local prefects used the Gov-

ernment's rations as bribes to influence the elections. The governor of one province poured food intended for the peasants on the ground because he objected to relief being furnished by private persons.

The correspondent investigated the situation in all directions, traveling five hundred miles by sleigh in districts remote from the railroads, where the distress is most acute. The population everywhere was found to be absolutely dependent on outside relief.

The present state of affairs is characterized by slow starvation and extreme misery. The relief machinery organized by the Government, the Red Cross, the zemstvos, and private societies, is working with some smoothness, and few localities are utterly neglected. But the Government's allowance of thirty-six pounds of rye per person per month is most inadequate, and this amount is cut by eighteen or twenty pounds by the cost of transportation and milling.

Men and even women between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are excluded from receiving the Government ration. In the province of

Ufa there is scarcely half the quantity of grain necessary for the ordinary subsistence of the people, and the peasants are in such a weakened physical condition as a result of a succession of bad harvests that supplementary assistance will be necessary for thousands to make it possible for them to survive until the spring and have strength enough to plant the new crop. Non-property holders are excluded entirely from the Government allowance of relief and are dependent upon outside charity.

The so-called 'famine bread,' an unwholesome mixture of acorns and pigweed, which was eaten extensively in the autumn, still appears every month when the rations, in spite of the closest pinching, are exhausted.

The correspondent found sporadic cases of scurvy in all three provinces. Cases of ergotism are localized. In Kazan Province there is a terrible malady of the eyes, due to the general and chronic mal-nutrition, but the reports of widespread outbreaks of hunger typhus are untrue.

On the steppes the misery has been sharpened by lack of fuel, and great apprehension has been caused by the slaughter and sale of live stock. Half of the cattle are gone, and some of the villages have to-day not more than two or three horses or cows.

In the province of Samara alone one million head of cattle have been sold and the farmers have no means of restocking. The short-sighted denial of Government rations to farmers who possess two horses has encouraged the sale of stock. Agriculture will be handicapped for ten years to come.

The worst sufferers are the Bashgirs, a tribe of mixed Finnish and Tartar race, who cling to their nomadic habits and are dependent upon their wages as field hands. This source of revenue was cut off this year, and the Bashkirs began early to slaughter and eat their horses, and as a result entire villages became affected by scurvy.

Aside from the distribution of government rations the famine fighting is carried on by the free kitchens originated by Count Tolstoi in 1891 and maintained privately by the Red Cross and the Zemstvos. These kitchens are unequally distributed, and in many localities they are lacking or are only now being organized. In Ufa they feed a total of 210,000 persons, in Kazan 230,000, and in Samara 100,000, many of whom are children.

The peasants complain repeatedly of the unfair and indiscriminate distribution of rye, saying the Government was giving to those who had plenty and withholding relief from the hungry. They also resented the haphazard opening and closing of kitchens by the Red Cross Society, the full efficiency of which is destroyed by red-tapeism.

The relief work in Kazan Province is hampered by quarrels between Governor Strijevski and the Liberals. The Governor interfered in the distribution of non-official relief for fear of political agitation by over-zealous agents, and in one village he poured soup into the street and in others confiscated bread from the hands of the peasants. Doctors and nurses who were fighting typhus were arrested and some of them placed in jail. The correspondent personally witnessed the arrest of the superintendent of the kitchens at Tchistopol on the charge of feeding persons capable of working.

A trip by sleigh into the northern part of Kazan Province took the correspondent of the Associated Press into one of the worst sections of the famine region. As the party approached the hamlet of Alanishpshack, which can be taken as typical of many others, every chimney in the village was cold and there was no sign of life about. The thermometer at that time registered twenty-five degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

Hut after hut was entered and everywhere there was cold, dampness, and a foul atmosphere. The houses in this hamlet were banked in snow as a protection against the cold, and the windows were covered with rough hides.

Persons suffering from ergotism were found in seventy-four out of seventy-eight houses visited. The symptoms of this malady are a burning sensation in the liver, followed by chills, spasms, and a permanent contraction of the limbs, and finally blindness and idiocy.

The breasts of nursing mothers had dried up by this disease, and it has cost the lives of many unborn children. A total of one-tenth of the population has been permanently disabled by ergotism. The family of a man named Kakhmatuli may be taken as a fair sample of many others. The mother's hands, neck, and face were horribly contorted, and the pupils of her eyes were permanently expanded. One son was dead, another had become an idiot, and the two daughters were voiceless. The father, who alone was not affected, begged the doctor for medicine to stop the idiot boy from eating.



—Adapted from St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TITLED ABBESS OF A GERMAN CONVENT IMPRISONED IN SOLITARY DUNGEON ON FALSE CHARGE OF MURDER, DUE TO PERJURED TESTIMONY OF JEALOUS SISTER NUNS

ENTIRELY without direct relationship to the trend of the times, either in America or Europe, is the following tragical human story; but there is food in the incident, nevertheless, for wonderment as to whether dealing with crime in courts of law might not profit by application of the principles of conciliation. The story, as given, is from the Pittsburg Gazette-Times:

As the whole world was laughing at the time over the Koepenick comedy, scant attention was paid to another drama in real life—a tragedy—which revealed the lady superior of a German convent, a woman of title, as the victim of one of the most extraordinary miscarriages of justice in criminal annals. Notice has just been directed to the case afresh by the announcement that Baroness von Heusler has brought suit for

\$100,000 as compensation for the terrible suffering she endured while serving three years and six months of a life sentence for a murder of which she was entirely innocent.

When convicted on her first trial she was a handsome, vigorous young woman. When acquitted on her second trial she was a gray-haired, wrinkled, prematurely aged woman, broken in health and spirit.

She regained her freedom, the presiding judge said, with her character cleared of all stains, but nothing can ever efface the record which her martyrdom has stamped on her own person. One of the strangest features of the case is that her conviction in the first instance was largely due to a conspiracy against her among the nuns in the convent over which she presided. Despite their vows and devotions, the devil had got among them somehow and filled their hearts with envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, which found vent in false and perjured testimony.

Baroness von Heusler belongs to one of the most prominent and at the same time most respected houses of the south German nobility. The family possesses a proud record, the members having made it a rule of life to live uprightly and to hand on to the family name to their successors unblemished by the follies and iniquities perpetrated by so many aristocratic scions. Some of the Heuslers have been brave and doughty warriors, others have devoted their talents to statesmanship, others to scientific research, and others again to exploration, while women of the family have either been good wives to their husbands or have devoted themselves to the church. The Heuslers have been devout Roman Catholics through all the centuries and it has been customary for at least one daughter of every successive baron to enter a convent and devote her life to the cause of religion.

Wrapped Up in Charity.

Baroness Elizabeth von Heusler took the veil at the age of twenty-two and thereafter her income was devoted to the relief of the poor and to all sorts and varieties of charitable undertakings. Dressed in the habit of her order, she could be seen in Munich carrying succor to the needy, inspiring cheerfulness in the broken-hearted wrecks of a great city and imparting the consolation of religion to the outcast and the fallen. Her gentle upbringing and her aristocratic instincts did not for one moment prevent her from plunging into the depths of misery and despair in order to bring aid to those who stood urgently in need of it.

As the years went by she grew in the esteem of her ecclesiastical superiors until at an unusually early age she was appointed lady superior in the convent of Maximilian in the vicinity of Munich. Under her supervision and guidance it became more than ever a center of charitable works and true religious zeal. It is difficult to conceive of a life more free from blame and approaching more closely the Christian ideal than that of this good woman. Nevertheless, a terrible misfortune overtook her and plunged her into the depths of misery and humiliation. When the awful charge of murder was brought against her she was practically dragged to prison from the distribution of alms.

There were two domestic servants at the convent of Saint Maximilian who were employed in order that the inmates of the institution should be as free as possible to devote themselves to work among the poor. One of these servants died suddenly and a post-mortem examination of her body showed that she died from the effects of poison taken in her afternoon coffee. No sooner was this discovered than the other domestic servant, Minna Wagner by name, accused Baroness von Heusler of having committed this foul murder. She told how, acting under the orders of the lady superior, she had purchased poison from a neighboring chemist. The chemist's evidence supported her own story so far, inasmuch as this girl had bought a certain quantity of poison on a given day. She said

she had given this poison to the lady superior, and related how, on the day of the tragedy, she had seen the baroness creep downstairs to the servants' quarters and pour a powder into a cup of coffee which the dead servant had prepared for herself. Minna Wagner was unable to explain why she had failed to raise the alarm immediately and thereby avert the death of her fellow servant, but she stuck obstinately to her story.

Pictured as Jekyll and Hyde.

That a woman of Baroness von Heusler's reputation and antecedents should have been guilty of such an act seemed at first incredible to those who conducted the preliminary examination. But after listening to the various stories which several of the nuns voluntarily told about the lady superior, it no longer appeared so outrageously inconsistent with her character. For these nuns depicted her as a species of feminine Jekyll and Hyde, who appeared to the outer world as a saint, but revealed herself within the convent walls as a treacherous, tyrannical woman who would scruple at nothing to attain her ends. The result of these disclosures was that on one memorable day an officer of police with six uniformed men under his command drove up to the convent of St. Maximilian, and, demanding admittance in the name of the law, arrested the lady superior, Baroness von Heusler, on a charge of murder.

The public prosecutor took up the case with great vigor. When the trial took place, the conspiracy against Baroness von Heusler was carried out with terrific success. The principal witness for the crown gave her evidence under oath and her testimony could not be shaken in any one detail by the cross-examining lawyers. The evidence given by the malcontented nuns from the convent deprived her of the support of the strong presumption of innocence in her favor which would have had great weight with the jury had her character not been thus assailed. She was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

When the verdict was made known and sentence passed, Baroness von Heusler, with one wild shriek of despair, fell fainting in the dock of the court of justice and was carried out insensible to doff her nun's attire and to don the coarse uniform of a convict for all time. She did not regain consciousness until she was in the prison, in which she had to serve her sentence, and then she came back to life to find herself in a small, bare cell, with stone walls and a stone floor and a rough block bed in the corner and nothing but straw to soften its hardness.

According to the custom in Germany, in the case of prisoners convicted for extremely serious crimes, Baroness von Heusler spent the first year of her term in solitary confinement. Her cell was twenty feet in length by twelve feet in width and contained nothing but the plank bed, a small wooden table and one wooden chair. The window, heavily barred, was so high up that the unfortunate prisoner could scarcely look through it, even when standing on her single chair. And then all that met her gaze was a

bare wall. She saw human beings twice a day only—when she was taken out for her exercise, lasting one hour, and when her cell was inspected, to make sure everything was in order. Apart from this, Baroness von Heusler spent all the long, weary hours of day and night in awful solitude. The merely physical sufferings of a woman of her class, gently nurtured and brought up in refinement, were terrible enough, yet they were insignificant compared with the mental sufferings caused by the unmerited disgrace which had fallen upon her name.

Looking back on this period of solitary confinement, it seems surprising that the unfortunate woman was not driven mad by her experience. Days and weeks and months passed by, and still she was suffering indescribable agonies in the appalling solitude of her miserable cell. At times she broke out into wild fits of impotent fury and threw herself against the stone walls of her prison, with the idea of terminating her unhappiness by suicide. When these temporary frenzies had passed by, leaving her humble and penitent and ashamed of her inclination to destroy herself, she used to fall into the uttermost depths of despair and spend days and sometimes weeks in a kind of mental stupor—the result of entire lack of hope.

At the expiration of one year of solitary confinement, Baroness von Heusler was removed from her lonely cell and set to work. This was an improvement in her lot, for she was employed occasionally in the company of other prisoners for six or seven hours in the day, and consequently was relieved of the torture of permanent solitude. But in the tasks assigned to her no regard was shown for her former position. She was treated just like the rest of the convicts. Sometimes she worked at basket making, sometimes at making sacks of coarse material, at other times at the humblest of menial labor.

Her Innocence Is Shown.

Meanwhile, some friends who had never lost

faith in her innocence, worked diligently in her behalf. By dint of strenuous efforts they collected a mass of evidence in Baroness von Heusler's favor. Unfortunately, Minna Wagner, the witness who, more than any other, had brought about her conviction, died at a critical moment of her investigations, thereby placing fresh obstacles in the way of the Baroness von Heusler's supporters. But they ascertained that Wagner always had been hysterical and mentally deficient and that her evidence ought never to have been accepted in a court of law. After considering the new evidence the court of appeal ordered a new trial. The case was tried before a judge and jury at Munich and resulted in the triumphant acquittal of Baroness von Heusler, who thus gained her liberty after three and one-half years of undeserved imprisonment.

Perhaps the most amazing feature of the new trial was the complete retraction of their former statements by the various members of the Sisterhood of St. Maximilian whose testimony to the discredit of Baroness von Heusler had appeared so damning when given at the first hearing of the case. One and all of them declared that they had been "mistaken" in giving their former evidence, and thus, at the close of the trial, not one of the imputations originally made against the former abbess remained undemolished. The judge, in discharging her, said it was incomprehensible how she could have been convicted in 1903.

Baroness von Heusler is thus once more an honored member of society. This fact has been officially recognized by her presentation at the Bavarian Court. At the time she was convicted of murder, she was formally expelled from the holy order to which she belonged, and since her release she has not resumed the veil and she is now living quietly not far from Munich.

The Banqueting Board.

The earth is a banqueting board
Which all of us well can afford;
Each moment life gives us of breath
We quaff of a liquor called "Death,"
And then, when we've taken too much,
We stammer, we reel and we clutch,
Sit up just as long as we're able
And fall down to sleep 'neath the table!

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A TALE OF PANAMA



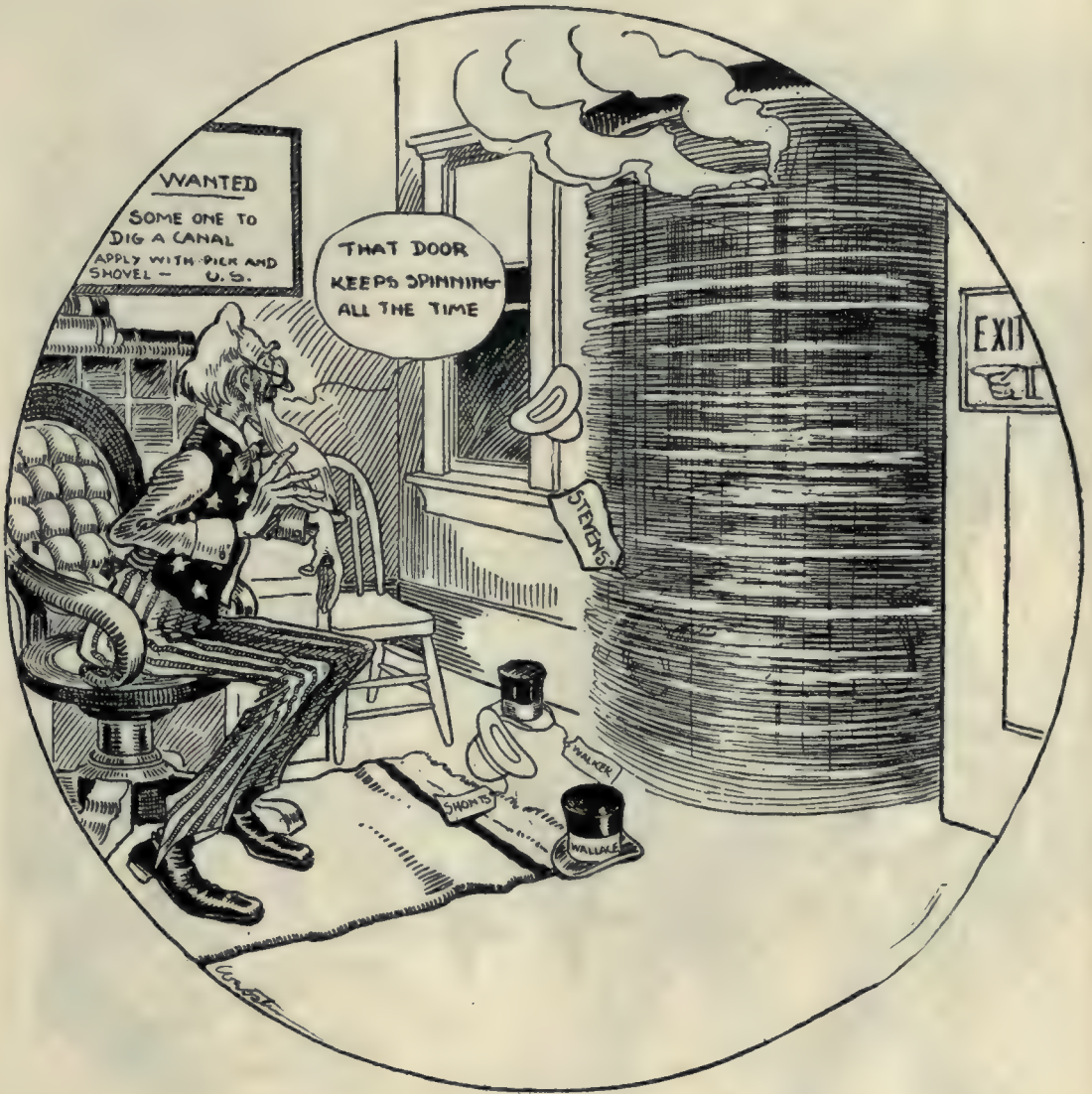
MERELY A SUGGESTION.

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.



KIDNAPED ANOTHER ONE.

—Duluth News Tribune.



"He walked right in and turned around and walked right out again."

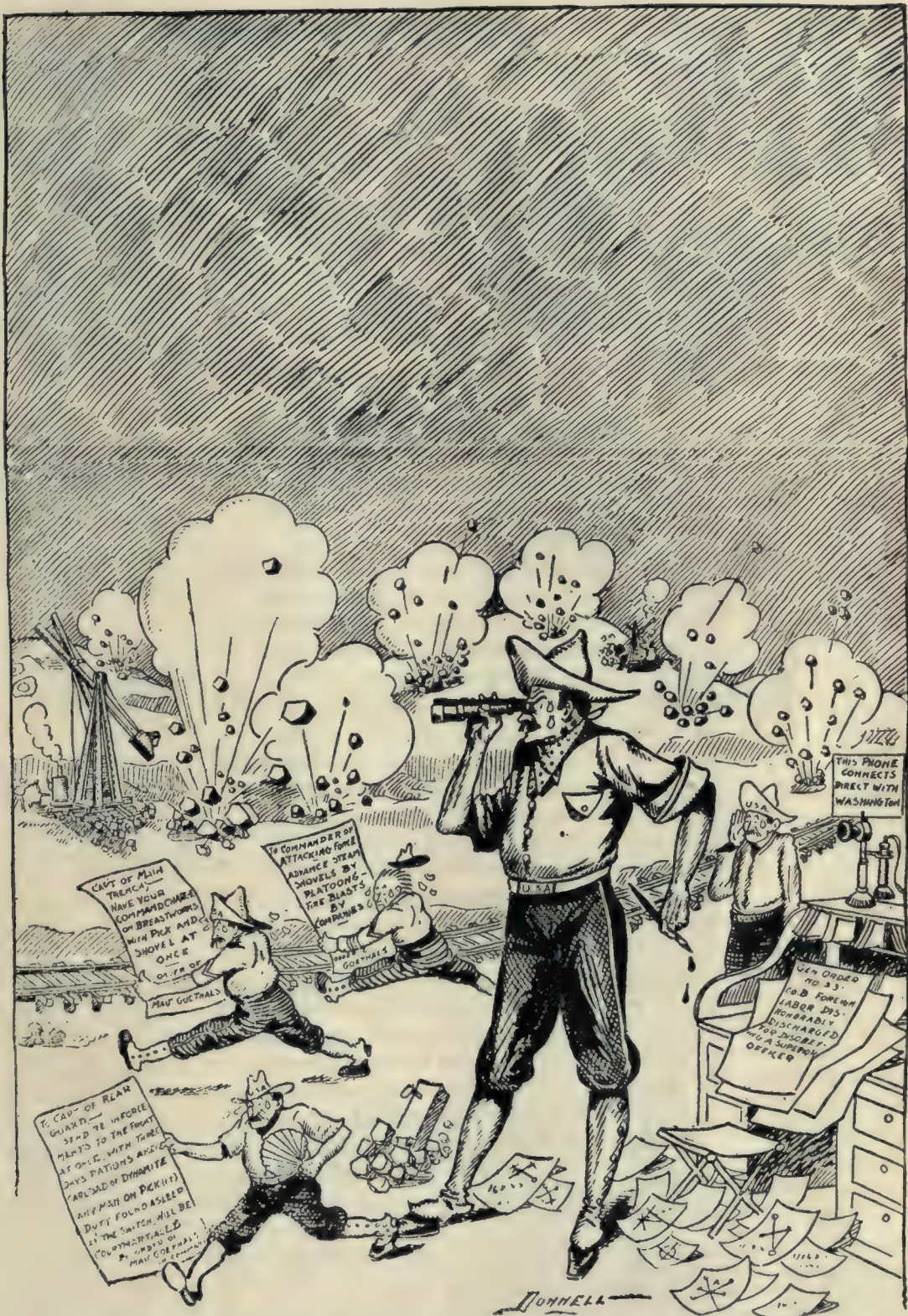
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.



OFF TO FIGHT MOSQUITOES!

(The President has turned the construction of the Panama canal over to the army.)

—Chicago Tribune.



THE STEAM SHOVEL PLATOONS CHARGE THE DIRT DOUBLE-QUICK.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Monastery Beus

BY ALFRED AUSTIN
Poet Laureate of England

Sometimes when, weary, the sad soul rebels
Against the strife and discord all around,
One seems to catch the faint and far-off sound
Of melody that softly sinks and swells.
It is the sound of Monastery bells
In solitudes by sanctuary crowned,
From meditation peaceful and profound
Calling grave Friars to prayer from silent cells.
Then yearningly one craves to have release
From the world's rivalries and worthless prize,
To find some spot where Glory's selfish sighs
And struggle's endless tribulations cease,
To join in vesper chant as sunset dies,
And pass life's evening in monastic peace.
But when resound, as day dawns dim and drear,
Moanings of anguish, sobbings of distress,
From hearthless homes of famished loneliness,
With none to rescue, nothing to revere,
Again one feels one still is wanted here,
To aid, admonish, comfort, and caress,
Smooth the hard pillow pallid sufferers press,
Stanch the fresh wound, and wipe away the tear.
So, though one longs as ever to depart,
And to gross sounds and sighs live deaf and blind,
Sorrowing one stays with sorrow, still resigned
To work, unhired, amid life's hireling mart,
To cherish in the crowd monastic mind,
And in a world profane a cloistered heart.
Swinford Old Manor, Kent, England.

—New York Independent.



The Way of the World—Ever Notice It?

Mrs. Humble—"I regret being obliged to ask it, but could you possibly wait until next week for the amount of your bill? It is only five dollars, and I've always paid you promptly hitherto."

The Butcher—"Well, I s'pose so; but it's terrible hard on us poor tradesmen who have to make our payments regular."

Mrs. Fake Shoddy—"How dare you send us a bill, even if we do owe you four hundred dollars! It's a perfect insult, and my husband says he'll not put up with it."

The Butcher—"Why—er—I beg your pardon, Ma'am, I'm sure! Must be my bookkeeper's mistake, Ma'am! Got some fine cutlets t'day, Ma'am. Shan't I send some up?"

—Puck.

"BETWEEN GOD AND MAMMON"

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, OF ZION CITY, OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AND OF THE SALVATION ARMY BECOME CONSPICUOUS PUBLIC THEMES—THE SUIT AGAINST MRS. EDDY

EVIDENTLY if a devout nun, as elsewhere narrated in *The Pandex*, may be summoned before the bar and falsely arraigned and sentenced for so heinous a crime as murder by poison, there is ample reason why religion and law should approach more nearly to each other, and discovery be made as to the natural or the artificial limitations of each, and as to the respects in which each may trust the other's sincerity and value. The religious impulse has begun to take so strong a hold upon the public of late that its entire exemption from the charge of deceit and mercenarism should early be established.

ATTACKS ESTATE OF MRS. EDDY.

Suit Brought by Son and Family Alleging Incompetency and Virtual Imprisonment.

One of the reasons why things religious should be liberated from the taint of what is generally called "worldly" is presented in the following from the *Chicago Tribune*, anent the suit against the founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist:

Concord, N. H.—A bill in equity to secure an accounting of the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, was filed in the Superior Court for Merrimack County by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, Deadwood, S. D.; his daughter, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Baker of Bangor,

Maine, nephew and "next friend" of Mrs. Eddy.

The bill is directed against the trustees of the Christian Science Church in Boston, Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Eddy's secretary; Lewis C. Strang, her assistant secretary, and Herman S. Hering, first reader of the church in Concord.

Specifically the bill alleges:

First—That Mrs. Eddy is and for a long time has been incompetent to do business or to understand transactions conducted in her name in connection with her property.

Second—That the defendants have possessed themselves of her person and property, and have carried on her business.

Third—That, having done this, knowing of her infirmity, they have become trustees for her of all property which has come into her possession, and are bound to give account thereof and of all their transactions in her name.

Fourth—That there is reason to fear that the defendants wrongfully converted some of her property to their own use.

The bill demands an accounting of all transactions in connection with Mrs. Eddy's affairs; the bill asks for restitution in case any wrongdoing appears; for an injunction during litigation against interference with her property and business, and for a receiver.

Former United States Senator William E. Chandler, counsel for the plaintiff, explained that Mr. Glover is actuated by no spirit of disrespect to his mother, but believes that the proceeding is in her real interest. Mr. Chandler says the action is not directed against the religion of the Christian Scientists, and declares that Mr. Glover had long thought that his mother was growing too feeble in body and mind to attend to important business matters, but that for a long time he was unable to confirm this suspicion, because those immediately about her seemed unwilling to allow even her nearest relatives to have an interview long enough to reveal her actual condition.

EDDY RICHES NOT GREAT

Attorney for the Aged Woman Declares Her Income Is Restricted to Book.

That the founder of the Christian Science church has not given herself unduly to the pursuit of things of Mammon is set forth in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Concord, N. H.—Frank S. Streeter, legal adviser to Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, gave out a statement replying to the allegations of the recent equity suit of Mrs. Eddy's relatives, in which he declares that the amount of property possessed by the head of the Christian Science church has been overestimated grossly.

"The amount of Mrs. Eddy's property has been grossly multiplied by rumor and unfounded report. She is not possessed of large wealth, as the term is used.

"Mrs. Eddy receives no income from the

church, nor from the publication society connected with the church. Her sole income for many years has been from the copyright on her own books. The amount from this source has been overestimated grossly.

"Mrs. Eddy's business affairs have been managed by herself, with the aid of Mr. Frye, her devoted and loyal servant, under the oversight and personal audit of another gentleman whose name has not been mentioned, but who stands for all that is honorable and of good repute in financial circles in Concord.

"Accurate accounts of all her property and investments, as well as her annual income and expenditures, have been carefully kept and frequently audited. The last audit was in October, 1906.

"None of the defendants named except Mr. Frye has any connection with the management of her property or investments or has any knowledge whatever in reference thereto, nor have any of the said defendants ever received any property of Mrs. Eddy which they hold in trust or otherwise, except, in one instance, for the benefit of a relative."

ZION IN FEAR OF DOWIE

Another Death in the Ranks of His Opponents Causes Great Dread.

A defense of Dowie from the charge of venality is found by many of his adherents in the incidents described in the following from the San Francisco Chronicle:

Chicago.—The dying prophecy of Dowie is hanging heavily over Zion. Since his death twelve of his most bitter opponents have died, some of them in great agony. To-day the death of Mrs. Burt Denius added to the overwhelming fear that grips the doomed city and palsies its energies. Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Dowie's self-appointed successor, and leader of the revolt against the old apostle, is seriously ill with tonsillitis. To-day an abscess appeared in his throat and the people of Zion fear he will succumb to the wrath of the First Apostle.

• It must be admitted that Dowie, cold in death and weighted down by tons of granite in a tomb guarded night and day, is the greatest power extant in Zion. When Mrs. Denius died to-day the faithful ones pointed out the peculiar coincidence. She was a daughter-in-law of Elder W. O. Denius, one of the most prominent churchmen. At the hour Dowie was being buried he was conducting the marriage ceremony of Harold E. Morkin and Miss Elizabeth Peckham. The faithful looked upon this act as smacking of sacrilege and predicted disaster in the Denius family as a punishment.

The population of the city is constantly dwindling, families moving away, and a general exodus is predicted when the spring arrives. The fear of Dowie can not be shaken off, and his followers are confident he will appear again.



LOOKING FOR THE OTHER KIND OF PITTSBURGER: DIOGENES—"WHAT LUCK, BROTHER?"

—Chicago Record-Herald.

"TAINTED MONEY? I'LL TAKE IT."

General Booth Says He'll Wash It Clean in Tears of Orphans and Widows.

Of the many religious organizations which appear to have effected harmonious relations between religious devotion and monetary thrift, the Salvation Army is perhaps the most notable. Said the Chicago Tribune concerning one recent phase of the Army:

New York.—Hundreds of commissioned officers of the Salvation Army gathered at the headquarters of the organization in West Fourteenth Street to greet their leader, General William Booth, who arrived here from England in the morning on the liner Minneapolis.

There were major generals, colonels, lieutenants, and adjutants, both men and women, and a trimmer or more pleasing looking lot would be hard to find in a day's journey. Some came from as far away as the Pacific Coast in order to be on hand to welcome their chief to this country. Others came from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and some nearby cities.

In spite of his nearly seventy-eight years General Booth looked strong, active, and fit for the long trip he is about to make. While coming up from quarantine on the steamer he was asked if he would take money from John D. Rockefeller for the advancement of the philanthropic schemes of the Army.

"I would take money from any mortal," he replied. "No money to me is tainted. I would take anybody's money. I would wash it in the tears of widows and orphans. I would lay it on the altar of benevolent effort for the good of the great cause."

Three Principal Objects.

Concerning his trip, which will be practically around the world, the general said:

"I have many reasons for this long journey, but there are three principal objects. First, I want to complete my experiment in small holdings. I want to show the people how they can be put on five acres of land and made to support themselves. Secondly, I have a colonization scheme for South Africa. I have a large slice of land offered me in Rhodesia. The sum of \$500,000 was put at my disposal for this scheme by a woman, but the good lady died, and there now is some dispute about the gift.

"But my third scheme, one that goes down deep in my heart, is the university of humanity, a plan for the creation of institutions where men and women will be instructed in the art or science—whatever you may call it—of taking care of vice in all its forms. More could be done for uplifting humanity in that way than in almost any other. Those trained there would know how to nurse the germ of the morality of good living back to vigor. I would like to build two great centers for this work, one in New York and one in London. Such a foundation probably will require \$5,000,000, but I am not looking for it. I am just waiting for some one to take me by the hand and say he would like to put that much money in the scheme."

It was at this point that General Booth said he was not particular about the source of contributions.

BIBLE SOCIETY A TRUST

American Organization Charged with Keeping Up Price of Scriptures.

The following concerning the formation of a Bible Trust, by which religion is alleged to have capitalized itself, was strenuously contradicted by the parties accused. The item is from the New York Herald:

Boston, Mass.—Charges that the American Bible Society is a trust are made by Secretary E. B. Stilson, of the Union Bible Society of Worcester, who asserted that the American Society keeps the price of Bibles bolstered up higher than the proper market value. In his report to the society, Mr. Stilson said:

"This society has in its possession abundant proof that can be given to the public that more

than justifies us in unhesitatingly condemning the Bible Society Trust movement—a movement that does not take the name of a trust, but embodies some of its most objectionable features.

"Because of an arrangement of this combination individuals, churches, and societies in the United States have found they could not buy a Bible of a Bible society in London or Canada without the consent of a Bible society in New York. The money sent with such orders has been returned.

"While in two years 875 Bible societies in the United States, owing to the pressure of the trust movement, have consented to annihilation or absorption, we have grown strong and extended our field of operation into three states."

The Union Bible Society asserts that in entering the combination with the British society the American organization—bound by its own constitution to help rather than to crush out the smaller Bible societies—has violated article two of the rules.

Mutterings have been heard concerning the actions of the American Bible Society for several years. The annual reports of the society show that in the last three years from eight hundred to one thousand local independent Bible societies in various parts of the United States have been wiped out.

The Chicago Bible Society was taken in by the American society a few months ago. The Virginia Bible Society, the field of which covers almost the entire South, recently entered into a new agreement with the American Bible Society by which its Board becomes advisory for the state of Virginia to the parent society. The American Society appoints and controls its own agents in Virginia. Nearly all independent Bible societies have thus ceased to exist.

There is evidence of an agreement between the English and Canadian societies which makes it impossible for a church, society, or individual in this country to purchase a Bible from a society in England or Canada. When the attempt has been made the orders have been returned with instructions to apply to the American Bible Society.

The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, one of the directors of the Union Bible Society, said:

"We learned recently that we could not purchase Greek Bibles direct from Constantinople, but they must come to us through the American Bible Society. The Holman Bible House, of Philadelphia, was getting out a fine edition at the time I was president of the Western Massachusetts Society, but our supply was suddenly checked. When we sought for a reason we were told the company could not buck against the American Bible Society."

FOR A RELIGIOUS TRUST

Ex-Secretary Shaw Advocates Union of Churches and Sects.

Consolidations of religious organizations for economic reasons was suggested in the

following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

A great religious body—an organization composed of all of the churches now extant—that will preach no particular creed but teach the gospel purely and simply without frills or sensational effects, was advocated by Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, at a banquet of six hundred laymen and ministers of four denominations held in the Auditorium Hotel last night and at which the Interdenominational Social Union was established.

The religious combine as conceived by Secretary Shaw would be as practical from a commercial point of view as it is possible to make a religious institution, and the gospel and the Bible would be taught at the minimum of expense. The Secretary was careful to say that the average commercial and industrial corporation did not appeal to him and that he never was allied with one in any capacity—not even as counsel—but the plan he advocated he said would do much toward bringing Christians together on a common ground and remove the barriers of denominationalism.

SUBSIDIZES SALVATION ARMY

Japan the Only Government That Has Ever Granted One to That Body.

Appreciation of the practical value of one of the religious organizations is shown in the following from the New York World:

Atlanta, Ga.—At the fourth annual conference of the Salvation Army, which has been in session in this city, Colonel R. E. Holz made some interesting statements about the work of the Army in Japan.

"We have a special man in Japan studying the field," said Colonel Holz, "and his reports are most encouraging. The Government has given him every encouragement to go ahead with the work and one post has already been established near Port Arthur.

"The Japanese are struck with our practical work—that is, our charitable and rescue work—and it may interest you to know that the Government has subsidized the Salvation Army, and it is the only government, by the way, that has, although certain states in America, notably California, have. The constitution, of course, forbids the national government taking such a step in religious affairs.

"The particular branch of our work that impressed the Japanese Government and led it to subsidize the Army is our rescue of young girls from what is known in this country as the white slave traffic, or the selling of young girls, some of them mere children, to immoral institutions.

"It is significant of Japanese tolerance that they should take so kindly to the Salvation Army. Perhaps they wish to test the merits of a (to them) new religion as they would the efficiency of a new military or naval or educational method, losing no opportunity of adopting the best of modern civilization. The people in Japan are

divided in religious belief. Some adhere to Buddhism, others to the teachings of Confucius. The nation, however, seems to be in a receptive mood religiously, as it is in its civic life.

"Our man has investigated the situation in Manchuria and the various provinces, as well as in Japan, and reports that conditions are favorable everywhere."

GHOST AIDS IN FINANCE

James Donovan Blames Spook of His Dead Partner, La Flora Baker.

Misuse of a phase of religious or psychic thought, which is coming to have increasing public respect, is suggested in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Stories of "departed spirits" in high finance that rival any spook stories told before the recent convention of spiritualists were related in Probate Judge Cutting's court.

The case on hearing was the La Flora S. Baker estate controversy. The former partner of Mr. Baker, James Donovan, 3224 Calumet Avenue, has been the central figure in the case for years. His former charges against United States Senator T. C. Platt shrunk into insignificance by comparison when he charged that the United States Senator had been aided in the alleged juggling of some \$300,000 worth of Wisconsin timber land by the assistance of either the real La Flora S. Baker or his spirit.

As there is evidence in the court records showing that Mr. Baker died in February, 1894, and that the New York Life Insurance Company paid to the children of Mr. Baker \$28,000 insurance after the burial, Mr. Donovan's story is considered remarkable.

Has a "Mighty Active Ghost."

"If La Flora S. Baker is dead, he has a mighty active ghost," said Mr. Donovan. "Since the alleged burial, I have talked with Mr. Baker. He isn't dead, and unless the deeds and stock involved in this case are delivered to the heirs and myself, I will have Mr. Baker, along with Tom Platt and a number of prominent citizens, before the Criminal Court before many days."

Mr. Donovan claims recently to have found valuable court records and deeds that were "spirited away" from the court clerk of Oconto, Wis., shortly after the case was opened thirteen years ago. Most of the 70,000 acres of timber land which he says formerly belonged to the firm of James Donovan & Company, lie in Oconto County. He declared that after Mr. Baker had been declared dead he (Mr. Baker) returned to Chicago under an assumed name, got possession of 225 shares in the Algoma Nickel Company of Algoma, Canada, and transferred it to the nickel trust.

"The case accusing United States Senator Tom Platt, with the assistance of Mr. Baker, or his ghost, J. Platt Underwood, and several others, of cutting timber off the land illegally, will be tried

in the Circuit Court here in May," said Mr. Donovan. "The suit was brought for \$300,000."

TRouble FOR FLYING ROLLERS

Backslider Says Benjamin Personally Absorbs All the Money in Sight.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—If he can bring it about, F. C. Shanabarger, a backsliding member of Purnell's sect of Israelites, or Flying Rollers as they are more widely known, is going to dethrone Benjamin Purnell and his wife Mary, who hold full sway over their followers. The distinguishing feature, outwardly, of the believers in Purnell is their heads of hair worn in long-flowing tresses down their backs. They are colonized here to the number of several hundred and call their group of buildings and grounds a city to which they have given the name, House of David.

If newly arrived converts are married, the husband and wife must separate, and their children, if they have any, are taken from them and put in charge of custodians and special tutors. Men and women are segregated and are not allowed to mingle except at work or in their dining halls.

Whenever new recruits arrive in Benton Harbor they are expected, if they have any money or property, to turn it over unreservedly to Benjamin and Mary, for "the use of the colony." No receipt of any kind is given to show that the new members ever held any property. From what has been turned over to Benjamin in the past three years it is estimated by Mr. Shanabarger that Benjamin is now worth several millions of dollars in cash, lands and stocks. In this immediate vicinity he is in possession of nearly 1000 acres of the finest fruit farm land of the county, which is worthy nearly \$1000 per acre.

He has numerous houses and lots in this city, and, for that matter, there is hardly a state in the Union where Benjamin does not own valuable property. Land agents have been sent out from the colony to dispose of this land for cash to be turned into the Flying Rollers' treasury, the key to which is held by Purnell.

In return for what the members give Benjamin he promises them, verbally, that he will keep them through the millenium, that they will not have to work except when they feel so disposed, that they will be clothed, fed, and be given good accommodations. They all live from a common fund, which is provided, Benjamin says, from this money that is received from the property turned over to him.

It is to Purnell's method of administering finances that Shanabarger seriously objects. He says Purnell never lets go of the money that is given to him. Mr. Shanabarger gives the Benton Harbor colony of the Flying Rollers just three years more of existence. He says that Benjamin is a grafter, and will some day step down and out with a fortune. The seeds of discord have been sown and trouble is expected.—New York World.

SEEKS ECONOMITES' MILLIONS

Pennsylvania Begins Suit to Recover Wealth of the Communists.

Pittsburg.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has begun proceedings to get possession of the remaining property—worth more than \$1,000,000—of the famous communistic Harmony Society, of Economy, Pa.

Auditor General William P. Snyder has appointed Attorney Albert P. Meyer, of Pittsburg, escheater. It is said he will make an effort to obtain all the property, real, personal, and mixed, which belongs to the society, of which John S. Duss, the bandmaster, and his wife, Mrs. Susie Duss, are the surviving members, Mrs. Duss being the sole trustee of the society.

The ground on which the State is working is that there are no heirs to the property, and it should therefore escheat to the State.

Has Served Its Purpose.

The appointment was made on the information of George C. Bull, of Allegheny and Charles F. Traube, of Beaver, who petitioned the attorney-general to appoint an escheater. The petition is based on the fact that the property has served its purpose, that there are no heirs, and that under the law the assets should escheat to the State.

In 1903 Duss and several octogenarians, then the only surviving members of the society, sold part of the quaint old town's property, dividing, it is said, about \$4,000,000. Some of the heirs of George Rapp, German founder of the community, sued the owners afterward, but lost.

The story of the Harmonists, or Rappies, as they were sometimes known, and their communistic settlement near this city is one of the queerest chapters in American history. The society was founded one hundred years ago.

All its wealth was held in common with Rapp as custodian. When a member joined he gave up all his worldly goods, to be added to the common store, from which he drew supplies as they were needed. The communistic idea has never had a better example than at Harmony.

Celibacy Wrought Extinction.

While the society prospered materially, its main objects were religious. Father Rapp prophesied the second coming of Christ within a few years after the beginning of the century, and his followers believed him. In order that their minds might be occupied only in spiritual preparation for this great event the patriarch advocated the adoption of rules of celibacy.

After a stormy fight this course prevailed, and after that wives and husbands, who were admitted to the society lived apart, and marriage of members was unknown. This rule finally worked the extinction of the society.

Bandmaster Duss, through his energy, managed to keep the society prosperous until its very end.—Philadelphia North American.



MISTAKES WILL HAPPEN UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS OF LIFE.

Brown (after a late night at the office)—2747 Gerrard, please, Mish.

—London Sketch.

"ONLY GREAT UNBELIEVER"

Gravestone of Rich Infidel Shows Him Kicking Bible; Wife Religious.

Ravenna, Ohio.—Out in the North Benton cemetery is a monument just erected by Chester Bedell to commemorate his skepticism. Bedell is a famous infidel. He claims to be more of an unbeliever than Bob Ingersoll ever thought of being, and antedating Bob's infidelism many years.

Bedell has made four trips to the Holy Land for data to disprove the Bible. He is now eighty years old and well preserved. The monument he has just erected shows him in the act of

treading the Bible under foot. On it he has inscribed that he is "the great and only infidel."

Bedell is one of the largest land owners in the Mahoning Valley. He has 2500 acres of the richest farm lands, worth many thousands of dollars. He was born poor. His father died when he was very young, leaving a debt of \$500. This he paid to his father's creditors before he was eighteen years old.

The infidel and his wife have been faithful companions for fifty-five years, and the fact that he is so bitter against the Christian religion and she is still a member of the Presbyterian Church seems not to interfere with the happiness of their married life.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

LEADER OF THE THEOSOPHISTS

DR. OLCOTT, THE ASSOCIATE OF MADAM BLAVATSKY, DIES IN INDIA—DEATH ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PREDICTED—HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

COINCIDENT with the suit against Mrs. Eddy and the death of the founder of the Dowieites has been the passing away of the founder of another great religious sect, which has commanded much the same breadth of intelligent support that has gone to the followers of Mrs. Eddy, and has never at any time called upon itself the ridicule that has clung to the doings of Dowie. Said the New York Sun:

The death of Colonel Henry Steele Olcott at Adjar, Madras, India, last Sunday was not unexpected. He was ill when he was in this city in October last and showed signs of failing physical powers.

He suffered a severe injury by falling down the main gangway on the steamer on his return voyage, and on his arrival at Genoa was taken to a hospital, where he was compelled to remain for more than a month. By slow stages he reached India and later his home at Adjar, Madras, where for many years the Theosophical Society headquarters have been established.

Friends in this country knew of his serious

relapse in Ceylon and learned with surprise that he had continued on his journey and was once more at headquarters. He never rallied after his arrival there, though he dictated letters and transacted business through others.

His last letter, written for him, to his niece, Miss Mitchell, was received by her only a fortnight ago, and in it was no other mention of his condition than a reference to his troublesome heart. His death was due to heart failure.

Colonel Olcott was in his seventy-fifth year, having been born at Orange, N. J., on August 2, 1832. His parents were Henry Wyckoff Olcott and Emily Steele Olcott. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and was a newspaper writer and later a lawyer. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary E. Morgan and was the father of several sons, all of whom are residents of this city.

During the war he served in the Secret Service and left it to begin legal practice in this city, which continued up to the time of his departure for India with Mme. Blavatsky and others in December, 1878.

It was while Mme. Blavatsky was living on Irving Place in New York in the summer of 1875 that the suggestion of Colonel Olcott to form a society was accepted and the first meet-

ing was held in August. In the autumn of that year the following officers were elected: President, Henry S. Olcott; vice-presidents, S. P. East, M. D., and George Henry Felt; corresponding secretary, H. P. Blavatsky; recording secretary, John Storer Cobb, LL.D.; treasurer, Henry J. Newton; librarian, Charles Sotheman; councilors, the Rev. J. H. Wiggin, Emma Hardinge Britten, R. B. Westbrook, D. D., LL. D.; C. E. Simmons, M. D.; Herbert D. Monachesi; counsel to the society, William Q. Judge.

Colonel Olcott drafted the constitution and by-laws and the society was launched. Mme. Blavatsky's book, "Isis Unveiled," was finished and published that year by J. W. Bouton.

It attracted some attention, but the event which made the Theosophical Society known throughout the civilized world was the notoriety attending the public celebration of the funeral rites of one of its members, Baron de Palm, a Bavarian by birth, whose body was cremated in December, 1875.

Had Been Interested in Spiritualism.

Colonel Olcott had before the founding of the Theosophical Society been interested in spiritualism and had written his book, "People from the Other World," before meeting Mme. Blavatsky. It was while at the house of the Eddy brothers in Vermont that he was introduced to Mme. Blavatsky, who had but recently arrived in New York. Judge John H. Edmonds was one of her earliest friends in this city and he considered her to be a medium of great power.

Colonel Olcott at the beginning of his acquaintance with Mme. Blavatsky considered her a medium, and it was not until some months later that he revised his judgment and accepted her declaration that her psychic powers had no relation whatever with mediumship and were due entirely to her own soul power. She instructed him in the Eastern teachings of Karma and interested him in the Mahatmas, her teachers, to whom she attributed her powers as a trained psychic.

They went to India to devote their lives to the work they had outlined in the Theosophical Society constitution and they continued at this work to the end of their lives. They were the founders of the society and Colonel Olcott was its first and only president.

One of the first events that followed the establishing of the Theosophical Society headquarters at Bombay, India, was a wordy war with the Rev. Josephus Cook, who was at that time in India on a missionary tour. It was the beginning of the many rows that marked the history of the society.

The Theosophist, the organ of the society, was founded in the fall of 1879, and for several years thereafter much of the time of both Colonel Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky was devoted to its interests. In England a society had been started and there were smaller societies in France and Germany.

The year 1884 saw the two founders of the society in Europe again and accompanied by sev-

eral Hindu scholars who had become members of the society. It was during this year, while they were in London, that such men as Gladstone, Professors Crookes and Wallace, Lord Rayleigh, and Professor Sidgwick became interested in the society and visited the founders of it.

Investigated Mrs. Blavatsky.

In this year it was also that the Society for Psychical Research, founded in 1883, appointed a committee to go to Adjar to investigate the charges of the Coulombs made against Mme. Blavatsky. The late Professor Hodgson rendered a report to the effect that Mme. Blavatsky had been implicated in the production of fraudulent phenomena by the assistance of Mme. Coulomb and her husband, and stories were sent broadcast that the so-called Mahatma or "Great Soul," who had directed the work of the Theosophical Society was a myth.

To all the attacks made upon his colleague Colonel Olcott had a ready retort. He never ceased during all the years that she lived to describe her as a great teacher and a benefactor of mankind.

Mme. Blavatsky died in 1893 in London, having spent the last nine years of her life in Europe. Colonel Olcott continued to live at Adjar and to direct the operations of the society from that place.

Colonel Olcott's best known works are "People from the Other World," "Theosophy, Religion, and the Occult Sciences," "The Buddhist Catechism," which has been translated into many different languages, and "The Olcott Family."

Lived in India Thirty Years.

For more than thirty years he lived in India and worked to benefit the condition of the people there and in Ceylon. He was greatly beloved by the Hindus, and the schools and colleges he founded have sent out thousands of well-trained boys and girls who to-day are mourning his death. He was devotedly attached to India, and his oft-repeated remark when in this country on his last tour in September and October of last year was that he wanted to get back there before he died.

The stormy career of the Theosophical Society in this country, where, after the disaffection of William Q. Judge, the president of the American section, and his death, its control passed for a time into the hands of Mrs. Tingley, was a source of great trial to Colonel Olcott. Mrs. Tingley went on a crusade around the world, visiting India in 1896 and representing herself as the direct representative of Mme. Blavatsky, and head of the Theosophical Society.

Colonel Olcott visited this country several times after that year, reorganizing the American section and lecturing before conventions. He was here last year for the purpose of trying to unite factions in the society which had grown out of the trouble that led to the retirement of Mr. Leadbeater from the society.

Mr. Leadbeater and Mrs. Annie Besant had become the best known teachers and lecturers in the society, and Mr. Leadbeater had been a

unifying force in this country as well as in England up to the time when he figured in the courts in London.

Colonel Olcott's time in this country was spent in Boston, Chicago, and New York. He was distressed in body when he arrived here, though his cheerful, buoyant nature enabled him to overcome his sufferings, and he lectured several times just before sailing for Italy. But it was clearly evident to those who had known him previously that he was failing and news of his death was expected at any time.

After-Death Compact Made.

Colonel Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky made a compact many years ago that a certain word should be the sign of communication to the survivor from the departed. Regarding this compact Colonel Olcott spoke to several persons while in New York. He said no one had ever repeated the word to him and therefore he did not believe he had ever received a genuine message from her.

He was told by a caller, to whom he repeated this statement, that Mme. Blavatsky's word was "Come," and that it was given him now because he would soon join her in the other life. Colonel Olcott would not admit nor deny that he had received the correct word, but he spent the greater part of the night before sailing in writing a long letter to the person who had warned him that he was soon to die, and in this letter he spoke of the many trials he had endured because of the karma of the society. He expressed the belief that it would live on and grow in usefulness, and concluded by saying that if he died he would quickly reincarnate in some princely family in Europe and be ready to take part in the great events that are to occur within the next fifty years in Europe.

He did not, however, believe he was to die for two years to come, as, according to a prophecy made to him in India by a traveling fakir, he was to live until 1909 and die while traveling. But for the great strain put upon his shoulders in recent years he might have made good this prophecy, for he had a strong constitution and was a vigorous man up to a year or two ago.

Worked as a Healer.

For many years he worked as a healer and was represented to have performed many cures through his magnetic strength. He never pretended to be anything of a medium or psychic and had no spiritual gifts to distinguish him above his fellow men. His marked characteristics were his firm faith in the "Masters" and his unchanged belief in their personal guidance of the Theosophical Society.

His death leaves the organization without a head, but it is thought that A. P. Sinnett, the president of the London society, will succeed him. Mr. Sinnett is the most distinguished of all the members of the society and did more after Mme. Blavatsky went to India than any one else to help her. His book, "The Occult World," describing phenomena performed by her, made a great stir at the time it appeared. Another

book of his, "Esoteric Buddhism," has been a great help to the movement.

There are less than 15,000 members in the society now and it is broken into several factions. The head of the accredited section in this country is Alexander Fullerton, general secretary of the American branch.

Colonel Olcott has left a monument to himself in the great library he established at Adjar and housed in a beautiful building. He had industriously gathered documents and books relating to the theosophical movement which will enable some industrious chronicler to write a correct narrative of the rise and progress of the movement.

OLCOTT AND BLAVATSKY

Happenings in an Irving Place Flat Described by the Colonel.

Colonel Olcott's own story of his association with Mme. Blavatsky is given in his book, "Old Diary Leaves," which was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1895.

Colonel Olcott's acquaintance with Mme. Blavatsky began in 1874 when he had undertaken to investigate the case of the Eddy brothers, two Vermont farmers who were seeing solidified ghosts in their home. Mme. Blavatsky, who had just come to this country after a stay in India, was attracted to the Vermont farm by the reports, and there, as the Colonel has written, he said, "Permettez moi, Madame," and gave her a light for a cigarette. The acquaintance began in smoke, but it stirred up, he has declared, a great and permanent fire.

He stayed at the Eddy homestead twelve weeks surrounded by phantoms and doing his level best to help an artist make sketches of the solidified spirits. The great trouble was that the ghosts would not hold their shape long enough, but the artist managed to catch a few before they faded away.

As soon as he caught sight of Mme. Blavatsky he was attracted to her. His eye was fixed, he records, by the scarlet Garibaldian skirt she wore and by her hair, "silken soft and crinkled to the roots like the fleece of a Cotswold ewe." In his book he recounts some of the experiences he had after the "attraction of soul to soul" had got in its effective work.

Occupied a New York Flat.

They set up shop in a flat in New York, but simply as chums. Colonel Olcott first began to appreciate Mme. Blavatsky's occult powers when new figures began to appear among the Eddy ghosts.

Before she arrived there had been only spirits who were known to persons in the house. But afterward there appeared spooks of other nationalities—a Georgian servant from the Caucasus, a Mussulman merchant from Tiflis, a Kurdish cavalier armed with a scimitar and a hideous negro soldier from Africa.

All that was not a marker, though, to the things that Colonel Olcott witnessed after Mme.

Blavatsky had taken a flat in Irving Place and had allowed him to nickname her "Jack." He learned then that she could call into power the Hindu spirit, Koot Hoomi, and about the same time he got a hunch that "King John" of Kamaloca, whilom buccaneer, who was knighted by Charles II, was willing to lend a helping spirit hand to his feeble efforts.

Later he learned that this King John was merely a pseudonym of "H. P. B.'s own elementals." H. P. B. is the theosophist's pet name for Helina Petrovina Blavatsky.

It was a little surprising for Colonel Oleott to find out that no disincarnate human spirit was coming to his assistance, for King John had introduced himself as the former buccaneer and had spoken in queer old English. But this was all done by Mme. Blavatsky to help the Colonel along in his occult education.

King John arranged at first to have the Colonel instructed by a group of African masters, and later he was transferred, because of a psycho-physiological change in H. P. B. to the Indian group. He got along well with both.

Some Things That Happened.

Here are some of the things which the Colonel said he witnessed while he was in New York:

It was 1 a. m. on a winter night. The city was covered with a blanket of snow. The Colonel was sitting on one side of the table and Madame on the other in the Irving Place flat.

"I wish I had some grapes," sighed the Colonel.

"We will have them anyway," said his portly companion.

"But the stores are all closed," suggested the Colonel.

"Turn down the gas," ordered Mme. Blavatsky.

The Colonel did as he was ordered, and, when a light was turned on again, to his amazement there hung from the knobs at the two ends of one of the shelves in the room two large bunches of Hamburg grapes—just the kind he had wished for. H. P. B. and he ate them.

One night Mme. Blavatsky's hair grew several inches while he watched it, and again he had a somewhat similar experience with his beard. Whether these were illusions or not he could not say.

But then there was the towel incident. He had brought home a dozen towels for immediate use, but discovered that they were not hemmed. Mme. Blavatsky was willing to let them go as they were, but he objected. Just then H. P. B. gave a kick under the table and exclaimed:

"Get out, you fool."

"What's the matter?" asked the Colonel.

"Oh, it's only a little beast of an elemental that pulled my dress and wants something to do," was the reply.

"Capital, here's just the thing; make it hem the towels," said the Colonel.

The towels were locked up in a bookcase and in fifteen minutes, when they were taken out again, the dozen were hemmed, but after a clumsy

fashion that would disgrace the youngest child in an infant sewing class.

Again a pair of sugar tongs was missing at the table in the flat one day and the Colonel remembered that he had packed it away.

"Wait a minute," said Mme. Blavatsky as she reached down behind her chair.

A moment later she produced a nondescript pair that looked like a cross between sugar tongs and a pickle fork engraved with a cryptograph, "Mahatma M."

Now the trouble was, of course, that Mme. Blavatsky had not followed the rules which enabled her to create something objective out of diffused matter of space. She had to think of the exact form of the object before exerting her will. There had been some confusion between the pickle fork and the sugar tongs in her mind and the result was a hybrid.

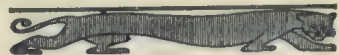
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POMONA

Beautiful, fruitful, prosperous Pomona—the fourth largest city in Los Angeles County—is snugly nestled in the extremely fertile mountain and foothill-rimmed Pomona Valley.

Thirty-two miles east of the city of Los Angeles, Pomona is pierced by three transcontinental railroads; the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, and Salt Lake, and will also soon be connected with Los Angeles, by the Huntington Inter-Urban electric road, which is being rapidly extended from the latter city. Twenty-eight east and west bound passenger trains pass daily through Pomona, which is the most important freight and passenger station on the direct line of the Southern Pacific between Los Angeles and El Paso, having grown from a hamlet of 350 people in 1880 to a population of over 8,000 at the present time.

The land on which the very heart of the city is located once resounded with the hoof beats of thousands of cattle, and the near-by hills echoed the bleatings of countless sheep owned by the early Spanish settlers, than whom there were no better judges of land fertility and water plentitude. The richness of this favored valley was not destined to remain long undiscovered. For after the railroad came, the "gringo" was quick to perceive nature's liberal prodigality in bestowing such an ideal climate, such fertility of soil and unsurpassed scenic beauties upon this locality.

With such abundant opportunities, it remained only for the guiding hand of the progressive white settler to turn environment to practical account. Water development was commenced, hundreds of acres tilled, fruit trees planted, and the colony of Pomona—Goddess of Fruits—formed.

In Southern California water is king and for Pomona, situated in a plenteous water belt, the problem of irrigation so grave in many southwestern localities, was early solved. As a result of extensive water development and conservation there is an abundance both of domestic and irrigating water to adequately supply the acreage of the entire valley at an expense far below the cost prevalent in other southern California localities. This is a notable feature, the value of which can not be too loudly proclaimed. In few spots have all varieties of horticultural products yielded so profitably as in Pomona and environs. Usually each section of a country has some agricultural, or horticultural products, of which it makes a specialty, but here although citrus fruit cultivation is the chief industry—the annual output amounting to over two thousand cars—the climate, rich soil and abundance of water from mountain streams and wells make it possible to grow almost every crop raised in Southern California, deciduous fruits, grapes, walnuts, all kinds of vegetables, melons, barley, grain and alfalfa. The latter, which is largely grown for hay, is a valuable forage plant and is cut from three to seven times a year. The sugar beet is cultivated in large quantities, the huge Chino sugar factory being situated five miles southeast of Pomona. Berry culture is a profitable industry, large acreages being planted to strawberries and blackberries. The poultry business also offers good opportunities for money-making when given the same careful attention that it is in the east. Many now prosperous home owners, who began with little or nothing, could not have made a headway, if it had not been for their berry patches and chicken yards.

A surprise awaiting new arrivals in this section, is the small acreage of land needed to support a household. Many families not only make a good living on several acres of irrigated land carefully tilled, but also manage each year to accumulate something for the rainy day. In such cases, most of the food products consumed by the family are raised on the small farms, and there is also a surplus for the market. One of the many advantages a residence in Pomona offers, is the possibility of having fresh fruits and vegetables if you so desire, from your own garden nearly the year round.

There are many residents in America who have tired of the rigors of howling blizzards, or who have become weary of the constant endeavor in a nerve-racking mercantile or professional life, who cherish a longing for a home or small farm in a balmy clime under sunny blue skies. In Pomona, this ideal may be realized. Thus will the locality appeal particularly to the home seeker. Many newcomers are happily settled in beautiful rural homes among the orange and lemon groves or on small fruit ranches, enjoying good incomes.

While Pomona does not boast the costly and palatial houses and hotels of some Southern California municipalities, yet it is a city of picturesque homes, set in flowering gardens and populated by a cultured, moral, industrious people, of the best class. Although making no particular bid for tourist patronage there is a first-class hotel, the Palomares, well filled with guests who find in this matchless region the fulfillment of their desires.

Pomona is noted for her miles of excellent roadways and cement street improvements, a quarter of a million dollars having been expended in this work during the past several years. The city is strictly anti-saloon, being known as such throughout the State and is sometimes called the "City of Churches," no less than twenty-one religious organizations worshipping here. It is estimated that there is an aggregate of 3500 church members, a larger percentage, population considered, than anywhere else in the Union. The city's assessed valuation is over \$4,000,000.00 and much new building is constantly taking place.

The public school system is the best, and the fact that the city is rapidly growing, is evidenced by the constantly increasing school attendance, the total enrollment in kindergarten, primary, grammar and high school now being 1600, fifty teachers being employed. Pomona College, an institution of the highest rank and standards, is located in the pretty suburb of Claremont, five miles distant. The Pomona Public Library, housed in a handsome building, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, has an enrolled membership of 4400, 55 per cent of the total population of the city, a percentage shown in few places of the United States, and a good character indicator of the class of residents.

The general thriftiness of the community is attested by the deposits in the four local banks now aggregating \$2,200,000.00. Pomona boasts numerous industrial and manufacturing enterprises of considerable size. The California Rose Company, the largest grower of ever-blooming roses in the world, has an extensive nursery from which has been shipped this season 200,000 rooted bushes to fill orders throughout America. Sixteen orange and lemon packing houses in Pomona and vicinity, a large cannery and several fruit drying yards furnish employment to hundreds of workers. The construction of the electric road from Los Angeles is giving much impetus to an active movement in all classes of reality, and the prospects for the formation of a new county, with Pomona as the county seat, makes the outlook bright for future growth; although business and acreage property and city lots may be purchased at most reasonable prices.

Several important sub-divisions have been plotted and are being converted into attractive home sites. The largest of these—the Huntington Boulevard Tract, of 300 lots, through the center of which the electric road will pass—lies adjacent to beautiful Ganesha Park, of wonderful natural resources, and beneath the slightly San Jose Heights, from the summit of which a view of surrounding mountains and valley may be obtained, than which there is none finer in all Southern California.

The Pomona Board of Trade, an active organization of progressive citizens, has of late been doing much to bring the many advantages afforded by the city to the attention of prospective home seekers, and as a result the influx of newcomers is steadily increasing.

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 —Puck.

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 —Puck.

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Our Version.

"To what do you owe your immense fortune?" inquired the Japanese tourist.
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the American millionaire, with an expansive smile.—Southwestern Book.

Some men never know when to let bad luck alone.—Life.

Never Gets a Moment's Rest.

Mr. Harriman's money has evidently earned the right to be alluded to as "the toiling millions."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Left in Doubt.

There had been a fatal railroad accident, and the reporter sought information.
 "See here," said the official, testily, "you

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fellows must think we have accidents for your benefit."

"Perhaps you wouldn't mind telling me whose benefit you do have them for?" rejoined the reporter.

But even touching this point the official was reticent.—Philadelphia Ledger.

RAPID TRANSIT IN CITIES.

Unsportsmanlike.

Since the traction question has come to a boil in Chicago business men have begun making typically large wagers on which can get to his office soonest by the existing facilities. Walking has been ruled out as a means on the ground that to walk is to take an unfair advantage.—Judge.

A Great Man's Wisdom.

Mr. Vreeland, our traction wizard, says that he started out with the idea "that the traveling public would be best accommodated by having trolley lines running north and south bisected by crosstown lines running east and west." Vreeland must have a brain very like Napoleon's. It is sad to think of such strategic genius wasted on transportation problems.—Puck.

AUTOMOBILES.

They Scrapped.

"They were going to elope last night, but it's all off now. They couldn't decide upon a conveyance."

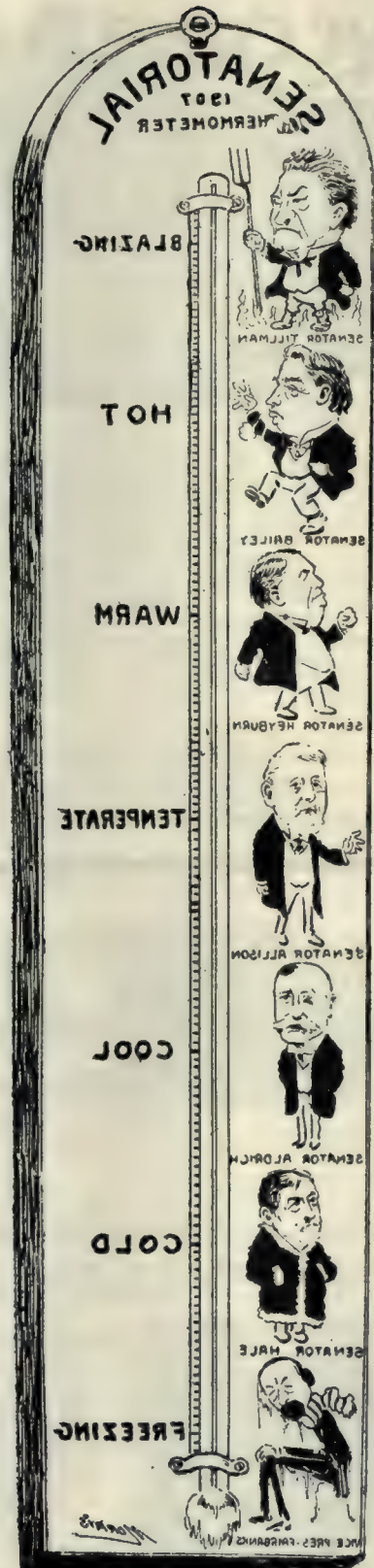
"Why, both he and she own automobiles."

"That was the whole trouble. She declared



WATERED STOCKS.

—Puck.



—From Spokane Spokesman-Review.

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709 Fifth St., Oakland, Cal.

her auto the best and he insisted his was."—
Philadelphia Ledger.

mobile that can not run sixty miles an hour.—
Somerville Journal.

As We Journey Through Life.
The airship man, sailing over the steeple,
Looks down on the crawling auto people.

The man in the foreign car majestic
Looks down on the folk in the car domestic.

PRESIDENT AND POLITICS.

"If President Roosevelt, at the expiration of his term, could be induced to make a tour of the Far East, he would be worth a whole army of missionaries."—A theological professor.



THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

—London Sketch.

The man in the auto chuf-chuf-chug-gy
Looks down on the man with the horse and buggy.

The man who must drive when he wants to travel
Looks down on the man who must trudge the
gravel.

The man who must walk has a peevish frown
on—

There's nobody left that he may look down on!
—Life.

Considering how strict the laws are about the speed limit, it is astonishing how many people won't think for a moment of buying an auto-

But missionaries are not popular in that part of the world at present.—The Sun.

Perhaps that fact was father to the thought.—
Puck.

Hughes a Joker.

"Governor Hughes is a great joker, isn't he?"

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, you remember his campaign promises?"

"Yes."

"Well, he meant 'em."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Longworth's Little Mistake.

At the banquet of the Ohio Company given in Marietta on October 18, the day a bronze

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CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER the following carefully selected list of farms, in different sections of California, for sale. Now is the time to buy a home in this Golden State. All the conditions for farming are favorable here. The soil, the climate, the transportation facilities, and the market for farm products are unexcelled in any state in the Union. The country is growing rapidly. Steam and electric railways are being built in many parts of the state and prices are sure to advance. Read this list carefully. Many of these places are for sale on easy terms. This is YOUR opportunity to get a farm in California. Take advantage of it NOW.

If you do not see a place in this list that interests you, write us a description of what you desire, the number of acres, the amount of money you wish to invest, and for what purpose you wish the place, and we will submit what we think will meet your requirements. We have a thorough knowledge of the state and will be pleased to give reliable information upon request.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

\$3300—14 ACRES, 2½ miles from Haywards; rolling land, good house and barn, windmill, and tank; 2 acres in orchard, mostly apricots, the rest in grain. Plenty wood on the place. A creek runs through the place (never dry), also a living spring. This is an ideal place for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3650—11 ACRES, 2 miles from Haywards; R. F. D.; 3 acres hilly, 2 acres rolling; 500 fruit trees; good 7-room house, barn, 4 chicken-houses, storehouse; living stream on place; plenty wood; 10 minutes' walk to school.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2800—143 ACRES near Livermore; rolling; 40 acres in cultivation; 4-room house, good barn, 2 chicken-houses; wire fence; 2 wells and 3 springs on place; family orchard; 100 acres in pasture, 40 in grain; enough timber for family use; all tools, haypress, mowing machine, et cetera, go with place; good stock ranch.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2100—7½ ACRES, 8 miles from Haywards; 250 full bearing fruit trees; 5-room house, cellar, 2-story barn, 5 chicken-houses, incubator and brooder; spring water piped; 1 mile to school; 150 chickens, cow, horse, harness, and spring wagon on place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

BUTE COUNTY.

\$20,000—400 ACRES, northwest of Chico; all can be cultivated; cross-fenced; one 160 acres; 9-room house, large barn, 5000-gal. tank and tank-house, other outbuildings; the other 240 acres is ½ mile from house and barn; fenced; \$10,000 for each place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

COLUSA COUNTY.

\$4000—80 ACRES, 3½ miles N. and W. of Colusa; new 5-room cottage; barn and windmill; hog-tight fencing; plenty of water; terms, \$50 per acre; ½ cash, balance on time.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

\$1000—5 ACRES, dark loam soil, near Lafayette; family orchard; 5-room house, large barn, chicken houses; near church and school.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2700—15½ ACRES, near Lafayette; level bottom land; will grow asparagus, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, family orchard; 100 walnut trees, live oaks, and pine trees; 6-room hard-finished house, large barn, cow shed, incubator, brooder-house; 100 chickens, 200 pigeons, 2 horses, 1 cow, farm implements, well,

pump; creek runs through the place; near church, store, and school.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$10,000—42 ACRES, sediment soil under irrigation; all in apricots, peaches, and prunes, and berries; S. H. P. pumping engine; excellent hard-finished 5-room house; out-buildings.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$6000—180 ACRES, 1 mile W. of Danville; 50 acres cultivated to hay and grain; 20 acres in orchard; well watered by springs; house of 4 rooms; barn, etc.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

ELDORADO COUNTY.

\$1200—160 ACRES, well-stocked chicken ranch, with 5 head of cattle, 300 chickens, incubators, and brooders; 1 horse and buggy; orchard of 6 acres.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$1800—25 ACRES, 3 miles from Placerville; 3 acres in fruit, balance in timber; 6-room house, barn, chicken-house; fruit-houses; wire fence; well water; ¼ mile to school and post office; 5 acres hay; 2 cows, calf, horse and wagon; all furniture; fine place for fruit, vegetables, and chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

FRESNO COUNTY.

\$85 PER ACRE—320 acres; 120 acres in alfalfa, balance in barley; 4-room house, barn 64x48x24 (capacity 98 tons); hog-tight woven fence; plenty of water; water right complete.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$17,500—120 ACRES; 6-room house, 2 chicken houses; 100 chickens; pasture fenced and cross-fenced; 50 acres in alfalfa; all farming tools; blacksmith shop; 30 cows, 10 horses, harness, etc.; cream separator (capacity 1000 lbs.) go with place; 3 shares in Riverdale Ditch, 2 shares in Laton Creamery.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$25,000—80 ACRES 2 miles N. of Fresno; 11-room house, large barn, several out-buildings; water right from Church Ditch; 35 acres in fruit and 45 in vines; all necessary tools for farming.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3500—40 ACRES 7 miles W. of Fresno; suitable for small dairy; water right from Church Ditch; all in alfalfa; no buildings.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$5 PER ACRE—160 acres level land, all in cultivation; no buildings; soil 40 to 50 feet deep.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$125 PER ACRE—23½ acres level, white ash soil; all in barley; Malaga P. O.; well of fine water; mtg. \$500.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

GLENN COUNTY.

\$3000—160 ACRES of land in Glenn Co., 6 miles W. of Elk Creek; 80 acres rolling, but cultivated; 80 acres uncultivated; black loam soil; 2 large springs, good 10-ft. well; fine water; house of 4 rooms and kitchen; old; barn, improvements poor; 3 board and 2 wire fences.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

\$15 PER ACRE—89 acres in Humboldt Co.; good house; chicken-house, and bee-house; 10 acres fenced to farm, 25 acres fenced for pasture, balance oak and fir trees.

(Two 40-acre lots; one of the lots has field and garden fenced in, the balance is in pasture.)

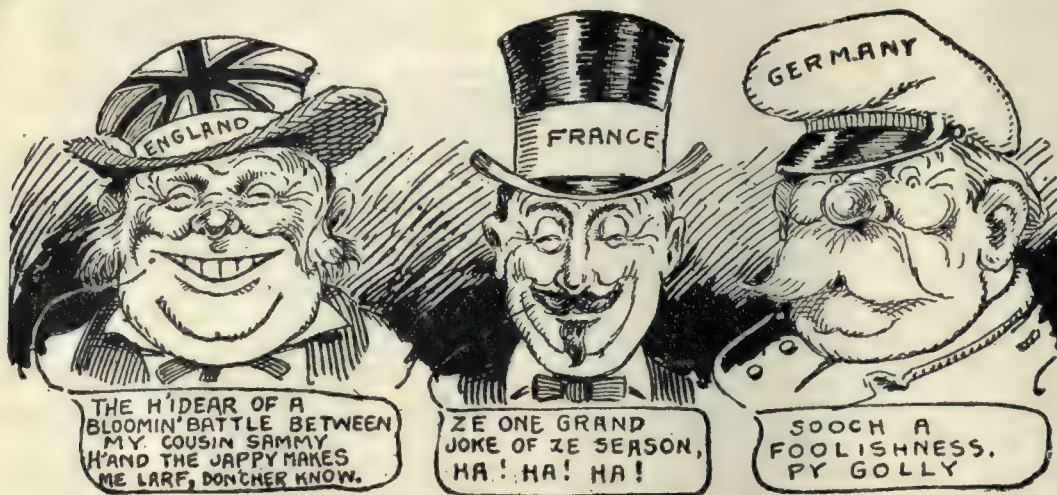
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

tablet commemorating the first permanent settlement in the territory northwest of the Ohio was unveiled, Congressman "Nick" Longworth told about his first attempt to make a stump speech. Mark Hanna was traveling through the State on a special and Longworth was one of

eato shrieks. Considerably frustrated, but holding himself well in hand, the orator once more began his speech:

"Ladies and gentlemen——"

It was no use. A freight train, a mile long if it was an inch, came rumbling and creaking



—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

the lesser lights of the party. Very early one morning the special arrived at Newark, Ohio, where a crowd was already assembled, and to appease their demands for a speech Longworth—the only man up—was asked to go out and hold the crowd. He said he walked out on the rear platform and in his best voice began:

"Ladies and gentlemen——"

Just then a limited whizzed by and his first sentence hung fire. Beginning again, he repeated:

"Ladies and gentlemen——"

A switch engine across the railroad yard got in motion at this point and its whistle punctuated "Nick's" opening words with shrill stac-

down the yard, and the interruption was of such duration that the crowd got restless, and "Nick," to keep it from disintegrating entirely, shouted at the top of his lungs:

"You people don't need any speechmaking. There are too many signs of Republican prosperity in your town. Look at the length of that freight train——"

But a voice in the rear of the crowd shouted back:

"Say, young feller, what yer givin' us? Them's empties."

And Longworth disappeared into the special.—Saturday Evening Post.

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

KERN COUNTY.

\$2000—20 ACRES patent mineral land, 2 engines, 1 boiler, 3 wells down about 700 ft.; 7-in. wells; city water; will lease; known as the Alameda property.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

KINGS COUNTY.

\$4000—40 ACRES in rich land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hanford; no alkali, irrigating ditch runs through place; no improvements; fenced.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

LAKE COUNTY.

\$3500—80 ACRES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Upper Lake; 40 acres hill land, 40 acres bottom land on Clover Creek; 6-room house and out-buildings, fine large orchard of apples, pears, plums, prunes; also family vineyard; all well fenced and cross-fenced.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3000—160 ACRES $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Middletown, which is the nearest town; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Langtry Ranch; small 2-room house, barn, 2 large water tanks; orchard of 45 acres all fenced; all level on table mountain on Putah Creek; mostly in olives, figs, prunes, and peaches.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2000—16 ACRES all level land near Kelseyville; 125 bearing trees, mixed fruit; all A1 garden land; good windmill; frame; 2 wells; good water; neither house nor barn is of much value; this land raises fine potatoes without irrigation; a large creek passes place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

\$1000—5 ACRES, good level ground at Irwindale Station, 11 miles out of Los Angeles toward Ontario; water piped along south land; 25c per month for household use and 50c per month for irrigation; surrounded by orange and lemon groves.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

MADERA COUNTY.

\$8000—480 ACRES, Oak Park Farm, near Yosemite oilled roads; there are several small houses such as hog-house and pen, smoke-house, chicken-house, and cattle corral; also a fine modern 2-story 8-room house with wide sealed porch around, store-room and wood-shed adjoining; large barn closed on three sides; place is fenced in 4 fields; the farm covers 200 acres, of which 180 acres can be irrigated; the remaining 280 acres are somewhat mountainous, well watered, and covered with oak trees, and is the best of pasture for stock. This place has a mortgage for \$1500.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

\$2700—160 ACRES; 2 acres in berries; 800 fruit trees; 30 acres in grain; 5-room house, good barn, wagon-sheds; water right from Chowchilla River; all farming implements; cow, chickens, 2 horses, go with place; local market for all produce.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

\$3000—25 ACRES, all A1 bottom land; 20 acres in crop; new 5-room house, large barn, wood-shed, store 24x60; fine well water; good place for vegetables.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$1200—167 ACRES 15 miles N. W. of Cloverdale; all in timber; about 1 acre in cultivation; redwood cabin of 3 rooms; 25 acres level; good road from Cloverdale to ranch.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

MODOC COUNTY.

\$8500—1686 ACRES in the N. E. part of Modoc Co.; one of the finest stock ranches in the county;

good 7-room house, barn, chicken-house, other out-buildings; partly fenced; 2 creeks run through the place; all in pasture; 1000 tons hay per year; good for cattle; mortgage \$2500 can remain; P. O. Alturas; fine meadow land; farming tools, etc.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$1200—640 ACRES all in pasture; fine pasture and stock ranch; unimproved; no buildings.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

MERCED COUNTY.

\$3300—80 ACRES, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city of Merced; leveled and ditched for irrigation; it is surrounded by fences of barbed wire and wire netting and is sub-divided into convenient yards for poultry; 3 acres of seedless raisin grapes are in a thrifty condition; the soil is a clay loam, rich in plant-producing elements; it grows fine peaches, apricots, prunes, grapes, etc.; the water is from a bored well with an unlimited supply; the improvements consist of a 6-room dwelling house, barn, carriage-shed, granary, brooder-house, incubator-house, chicken-house; water for irrigation is supplied by the Crocker-Hoffman Canal, the ditches extending on two sides of the property with numerous inlet gates; the climate and surroundings are healthful.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

\$1000—5 ACRES rich bottom land, 3 miles from railroad station and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from school, post office, store, and telephone; good 5-room dwelling and barn; there is a well of good water and a creek flows by the place; there is no better soil in the Pajaro Valley; adapted to the growing of berries, alfalfa, fruits, vegetables of all kinds.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

NAPA COUNTY.

\$5000—27 ACRES 2 miles from Napa; growing land all fenced and cross-fenced; new 6-room house, new barn; 2 good horses and harness, wagon, and buggy; 2 cows, and a lot of chickens; furniture and farming implements; 15 acres good land, balance grazing land.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2700—27 ACRES, 8 miles from Napa; all fine land for fruit or vines; no house; new barn; small.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2000—75 ACRES, 3 miles from Napa; good house and barn; 200 fine fruit trees, cherries, peaches, and apricots; some fine vegetable land; fine spring water piped to house; rolling land for grazing.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2300—5-ACRE chicken ranch near Napa; fully equipped for poultry; about 300 laying hens; 900 young chickens; house and barn, windmill and tank, brooder-house and incubator, all complete; 1 horse and market wagon, and household furniture.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$7000—17 ACRES, 3 miles from Napa; new 5-room cottage and bath, pantry, barn, well, windmill, tank, chicken-houses; 12 acres in vineyard; family orchard; orange trees, blackberries, strawberries, loganberries; soil good.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$8000—23 ACRES, 3 miles from Napa; 16 acres in vineyard, family orchard, oranges and lemons; 6-room house, hard-finished; barn; well, windmill, and tank; 1 horse, 1 cow, wagon, buggy, chickens, all farming tools.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$11,000—33 ACRES, on the electric road; near Napa; vegetable land; 9-room house, bath, all hard-finished; barn, well; windmill and tank.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

**TEDDY BARE.**

—Puck.

A subsidy is an attempt to buy destiny off.
—Puck.

Senator Platt reports having a "nasty cold."
Necessarily, if Platt has a cold it is a nasty one.—Puck.

THE THAW CASE.**In Legal Circles.**

A plea of insanity met a plea of self-defense.
"Well," said the first, "I'm not so crazy I don't know you have no business monkeying in a case with me."

Thereupon they clinched, and an unwritten law that had been loafing around in hopes of a job took to the woods for safety.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ennui has a French name for the reason, it is thought, that the French, being in the forefront of civilization, progress, and enlightenment, discovered it first.—Puck.

CHIVALRY.**Couldn't Be an Employee.**

"That fellow over there acts as though he owned this hotel."

"Insulted you?"

"No. He asked me if anything could be done to make me more comfortable."—Cleveland Press.

The Power of Courtesy.

A delightful little incident appeared in the Irish Times about a monkey and a dog.

"A brave active, intelligent terrier, belonging

to a lady friend, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder seated upon the bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him.

"The monkey, which was attired in a jacket and hat, awaited the onset in such undisturbed tranquillity that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoiter. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise and about to make a spring for the intruder.

**A GOOD PLAIN COOK.**

—Puck.

"At this critical juncture the monkey, which had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw, and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it till he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed."

**POPPYCOCK.**

—Puck.

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

\$7000—DAIRY RANCH of 560 acres, 1½ miles from Napa; 100 acres in plow and fenced in 10 fields; 7-room house, barn, plenty wood and water. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2000—20 ACRES 3 miles from Napa; 5 acres in fruit; 5 in hay, balance in pasture; plenty wood; fine water; nice 5-room house, barn, other out-buildings; school ¼ mile; fine place for chickens. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$12,000—153¼ ACRES 13 miles from Napa; 5 miles to R. R. station; 8-room house, celled, barn 35x45 with stable for 4 horses; chicken-houses, hog-pens, carriage, granary; barbed-wire hog-tight fence; water from never-falling spring; 30 acres in fruit, 6 in grapes, 83¼ in timber; 6000 cords wood on place; hay enough in barn for stock; all farming implements; house partly furnished; chickens, 2 horses, 2 heifers, 2 brood sows, 8 pigs, and all apparatus for making wine go with place. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

PLACER COUNTY.

\$3000—20-ACRE fruit ranch 2 1-3 miles from Penryn; 10 acres are in peaches, 3 in plums, 2½ prunes, 2½ grapes, figs, pears, etc.; 2 acres house, road, barn yard, etc.; land rolling; soil fertile; entire ranch under Bear River Irrigation Ditch; house of 7 rooms, bath, and wood-shed; large cellar; high attic with space for more rooms; running water arranged to be piped to house; terms. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

\$7500—10 ACRES of oranges, in Ontario on the Santa Fe road, in first-class condition; 4-room house, out-buildings; water right goes with orchard; about one-half hour from Los Angeles. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

\$250 PER ACRE—109 acres, one mile from the new electric cars to Santa Cruz; fenced; poor buildings; soil black sandy loam; plenty of springs to irrigate all of it; all under cultivation; terms one-half cash, balance to suit. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

\$3000—20 ACRES 10 miles from Stockton; 16 acres in cultivation; 750 fruit trees; 4 acres in walnuts; new cabin 10x10; cultivator, shovel, etc.; this is an ideal place for chickens. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

\$3500—156 ACRES, 4¼ miles from Boulder Creek, on main road to Los Gatos; 4500 young vines; 175 fruit trees of various kinds; about 8 or 10 acres of hay land; large house, barn, chicken-house, and other outbuildings; a lot of nice redwood timber, pine, and other hardwood timber; plenty of water; school-house on place; will sell for cash or for half cash or on terms to suit. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3200—50 ACRES of land 6 miles from Watsonville; 15 acres in full-bearing orchard of apples and apricots, besides a full-bearing orchard of assorted fruits; about 5 acres in oak timber; the remainder of the land all tillable; all growing crops and farming implements go with the place. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$8000—101¼ ACRES; 10-room house; large barn; chicken-house; carriage-house; 1000 full-bearing fruit trees; 50 acres in timber, 20 acres pasture, 25 acres hay under plow; dark, rich loam soil; wood fence; several out-buildings; this place was formerly a summer resort, "Las Lomas." Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3300—15 ACRES, ¼ acre in strawberries; 7-room

plastered house; 2 barns, 2 chicken-houses, 2 brooders, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 heifers, surrey, buggy, and wagon; all farming tools; 7 acres level land, fine creek water and piped; 3 miles from town. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3000—10 ACRES, with good improvements, 2 miles from town, near sea, electric car line and station on Southern Pacific; 2 large barns, good house, wind-mill and tank, orchard; fine for chickens. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$3700—56 ACRES, 7-room house, plenty of timber and water; 100 fruit trees, good road, 5 miles from town. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—240 acres near Hascenda; a hill ranch partly covered with pine, oak, and laurel; small house on place; fine water; good for hog ranch. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$7000—12.65 ACRES; 1½ miles from Mountain View on main thoroughfare; fine house, splendid barn, wind-mill and tank; full-bearing fruit trees; splendid roads; most desirable. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$5500—10 ACRES beautifully located near Stanford University; highly improved, full-bearing place; all implements, horse, wagon, and poultry go with place. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$9000—22 ACRES 2 miles from Mountain View; level and all in cultivation; apricots and prunes; fine 6-room house, chicken-house, barn, wind-mill, and tank; water from well also; some pasture and hay; place is at Castro Station on wagon road. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

\$2500—160 ACRES, 11 miles S. E. of Santa Margarita on Salinas River; 15 acres bottom land, 45 acres slightly rolling, in cultivation; controls 120 acres Govt. land; will feed 25 cattle the year round; well fenced; nice 4-room house completely furnished, ready to move into; good barn and chicken-house; family orchard; 150 trees (peaches, pears, prunes, plums, apples, and apricots); good roads; R. F. D.; 2 horses, 1 cow, 150 chickens, incubator, and brooder; all goes for \$2500, part cash, balance easy. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SOLANO COUNTY.

\$5000—25 ACRES 2¼ miles south of Winters; 76 miles from S. F.; all first-class level land; about 2 acres assorted fruits; good new modern cottage, 4 large rooms and bath; good well 32 feet deep; wind-mill, tank (2000 gals.); water piped to bath and kitchen, also to yard; good barn; 2 good out-houses; plenty wood on place; 2 good mules, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 set double harness; all farming tools. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SONOMA COUNTY.

HOTEL FORESTVILLE, Sonoma County, California, terminus of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad; lot 100x200, two-story frame building size 32x70, 18 rooms; bar, dining-room, and office; completely furnished and stocked. \$4000 will buy everything complete. This will net \$3000 a year over and above all expenses. If you want a hotel that is a good one this is it. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$7600 WILL BUY a lot 40x130, with building, 3-story, 40x60, leased for 5 years at \$80 per month. This will net 10 per cent on the investment over and above taxes, insurance, and repairs. Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co., 961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.



UNDER THE WRONG BED.

Gentleman on the Floor—Gee, how'll I git outer dis!

—Puck.

Always be polite to everybody. But don't let that interfere with your getting your fair share.
—Somerville Journal.

FAMILY RELATIONS.

This Uncertain Life.

Mrs. Slummer—"My poor woman, does your husband always drink like this?"

Mrs. Hogan—"No, mum. Sometimes I gets out of work."—Life.

The Kicker Near.

"Hang it!" growled young Lovett to the girl of his heart, "it makes me mad every time I think of that ten dollars I lost to-day. I certainly feel as if I'd like to have somebody kick me."

"By the way, Jack," said the dear girl dreamily, "don't you think you'd better speak to father this evening?"—Philadelphia Press.

Uncertain Future.

"Aren't you going to housekeeping?" asked

the friends of the swell young benedick.

"No," he replied; "I can't lease the house we wanted for less than a year, and we may be divorced in six months, you know."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Marriage frequently is the dyspepsia of undigested love.—Puck.

A dozen failures are the price of every success, and even then the goods will most likely be delivered to somebody else.—Puck.

The cost of funerals has increased so much in the last generation that really now only the man who is very well-to-do can well afford to die.—Somerville Journal.

The only good and safe way to buy anything on the dollar-a-week plan is to put away a dollar a week in a tin box somewhere until you have got enough laid up to make the purchase.—Somerville Journal.

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

SONOMA COUNTY.

\$2550—11½ ACRES sandy loam; 4-room house, pantry, bath, several chicken-houses; well on place; small orchard and flower garden; 1 mile to store, school, and post office; a cozy little home; part cash.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$15,000—1000 ACRES 9 miles N. E. of Santa Rosa on St. Helena road; good house, all necessary out-buildings; 12 miles wire fence; 35,000 cords standing timber; fine water; good stock and wood ranch. Easy terms, low interest; will lease at \$600 per year.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$1200—78 ACRES 3 miles N. of Healdsburg; 4-room frame house, also a 2-room log cabin; a few acres cultivated, balance in pasture and timber, oak, laurel, and redwood; barn, chicken-house, and other outbuildings; good garden; fine water; ideal home; fine for chickens; small payment down, balance easy.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

\$2500—8 ACRES ¼ mile from Winsor; house and barn with stable; chicken-house, corral; board and wire fence; all level and in cultivation; 6 acres in prunes and pears, 2 acres in vines; well of fine water on place; all tools, 5 tons hay, furniture, stove, etc., fine horse and wagon, double harness.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

\$7250—77½ ACRES, 2½ miles from Turlock; 75 acres in alfalfa; a fine even stand and from which have been cut 5 crops and 450 tons of hay this year; schools and church 2½ miles; Turlock Irrigation Ditch furnishes best and cheapest water; water tax 70 cents; land all ditched, laid out in checks; irrigation boxes all in and ready to water; fenced and cross-fenced with barbed wire fencing; windmill and cement tank; no buildings on place; well 68

feet deep; water the very best; a good paying property.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

\$1200—10 ACRES, 4 miles northwest of Corning, in Thomas River Colony; planted to peaches, apricots, and prunes from 6 to 9 years old; small house on place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

\$1100—50 AND 60 ACRES, joining R. R.; 15 acres under cultivation; 900 grape vines; 150 fruit trees in variety, about 500 blackberry vines; house of 6 rooms with wide porch all around; is well built but needs refitting inside; 4 years old; barn well fitted up, 3 chicken houses, 2-room cabin for hired man; tight fence for chickens; 2 fine springs; clear title, taxes paid, timber for lifetime.

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TULARE COUNTY.

\$7500—80 ACRES, 8 miles from Visalia; all cultivated; 65 acres in alfalfa; deep rich loam; no alkali; mixed family orchard; new 5-room house celled, lined, and papered; barn, 6 new chicken-houses, 2 brooder-houses, and incubator house; all fenced and cross-fenced; hog tight; 10 cows; 10 head of young stock and registered bull, plow and harrow.

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YUBA COUNTY.

\$5.50 PER ACRE—360 acres; 40 acres formerly plowed for hay; abundance of white-oak timber; numerous living springs; 5-room cottage; 2 miles wire and stone fence; 5 stone corrals.

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Gentlemen: I am enclosing \$1.00, for which please send to my address immediately the Martha Washington Needle Case and your publication, Orchard and Farm, for one year.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY..... STATE.....



De Dodged It.

Deacon Snoozer (suddenly awakened)—By ginger! I wish church organs didn't sound like those new-fangled auto-horns!—Puck.

FUN WITH THE LANGUAGE.

Wanted the Winning Lobster.

Mr. Frank Daniels, the popular comedian, while playing a recent engagement in Baltimore, gave a dinner to some friends after the show one evening. Broiled live lobster was on the menu, and one was brought in minus a claw.

Calling the waiter, Mr. Daniels said: "What do you mean by serving me with an imperfect lobster?"

"Excuse me, sah, but Ah didn't think you'd mind a little thing like dat, sah. These lobsters got to fighting in the basket and this one lost his claw," said the waiter.

"Take this lobster out immediately," replied Mr. Daniels, "and bring me the winner."—Saturday Evening Post.

Doing It Up.

"This bill is too high," said the customer.

"Too high?" repeated the laundryman.

"That's what I said; too high."

"But, man, do you know how long it takes to do up a shirt?"

"Why, about four washings."—Yonkers Statesman.

Cheap Seats.

Patience—"What do they charge for a seat at the skating rink?"

Patrice—"Why, I paid for the skates, and then I sat down for nothing."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mme. Nordica was attired in a mink coat, a black silk dress, and white waist. A black pic-

ture hat with gray ostrich plumes completed her attire.—Evening Mail.

No wonder opera singers catch cold. The idea of going without underwear in January!—Puck.

All the Same.

Street Car Conductor—"Where do you want to get off at?"

Drowsy Passenger—"Minute Street."

Street Car Conductor—"Why, there's no such street on this line."

Drowsy Passenger—"All right, let me off at Sixty-second Street."—Chicago Daily News.

A gentleman styling himself "elias molee, ph. b.," of "tacoma, washington, n. america," has constructed an international language called nuteutonish," which, he declares, can be understood by over twenty millions at first sight. In his "lesbook" Mr. Molee hymns his way into the popular understanding with this seductive strain:

d glykli land.
(e happy land.)
dar is een glykli land,
fern, fern vi sag,
vor heiligos al stand,
klar, klar als dag,
oh, ho de soetli sing,
verti is do reto king,
lyd hio prieses ring,
pries, pries to hi.

Studies in the Vernacular.

"Sayjule," remarked the girl at the collars and cuffs counter, "you dropcher hankchif."

"Thanksawfly," said the girl with the ear-



THE ORIGINAL MAN-HIGHER-UP.

—Puck.



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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

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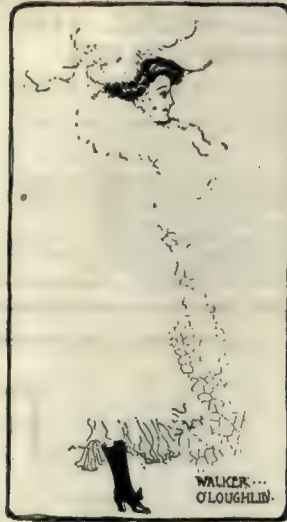
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What the woman sees.



What the man sees.

THE ETERNAL MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

—Judge.

rings, stooping and picking something up from the floor. "Sonely wunnigot. Saylil!"

"Smatternow?"

"Gotehervalentine zallpietout chet?"

"Naw! Aintgoinpickemoutnuther."

"Awgullong!"

"Sright."

"Quicherfoolin. I maskin frinfirmation."

"Gotohoors?"

"Longgo. Hoojer reckon I sawrubberen round-joorcounter halfnourgo?"

"Givitup. Oowassy?"

"Zif you didn't know!"

"Sright. Howja spozino?"

"Awgullong! Watchooblushinbout?"

"Shutthermouth! Aintablushin!"

"Yartoo!"

"Awentitoutjule! Mine jerone bizenlem-melone!"

"Needn't gitcherdanderuplil. Fewcant taka-joke—"

"Thattle beboutallfum you, Julepinkney! You-gullongorile—"

But here the floorwalker happened along.

KINGSTON ET AL.

Too Frequent Shocks.

Earthquakes have worn out their welcome. There have been four within a year—at Formosa, San Francisco, Valparaiso, and now at Kingston—with serious loss of life and immense destruction of property. We mourn for Kingston, but we are getting blase about earthquakes. They do not interest us as much as they did. We know just how they work, and, given the size of the shock, we can work out most of the details

in our heads, including the supplementary devastation by fire. We sympathize with the sufferers, but we are beginning to yawn a little over the details. That is not nice, but it shows how easy it is to get hardened to anything that does not urgently impair our own comfort.

It is very much the same with railroad accidents. There have been so many, and such bad ones, that when there is another we hardly read beyond the headlines, unless we have personal reasons for wanting to know all.—Life.

Exceedingly Strange.

Keene—There was one strange thing about that Jamaica incident.

Greene—What's that?

Keene—Why, Chancellor Day didn't write a defense of Swettenham.

We do not blame the Governor of Jamaica for regarding with suspicion the Americans who landed with the avowed intention of aiding earthquake victims. The Governor undoubtedly reads American newspapers, and knows the extent of pillage and robbery in this country. For all the Governor of Jamaica knew, John Rockefeller or Ed Harriman or Hen Rogers might have been in the American landing party.—Puck.

VANITY.

Edward Everett Hale says: "Speak every day to some one whom you know is your superior." Many who read this advice will think they can not follow it—save when they kneel in prayer.—Life.

MONEY HIDDEN IN CANS IS ENERGY PARALYZED

BUT MONEY AT WORK FREES ITS OWNER.

**Most of the WORLD'S PAUPERS went through life with CLOSED EYES.
The PROSPEROUS "SAW THINGS" and INVESTED.**

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The Company has contracted and paid for nearly two million inches of space in California newspapers, this probably being the largest contract of the kind ever let. Its Burlingame office has been opened; offices will be started at Haywards, Monterey, Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento, San Rafael, Santa Rosa and San Jose about the middle of April. The business is growing, and the company will soon have offices in every part of California. **Stock may be bought for ten cents a share, payable in ten equal installments.** Two hundred shares is the minimum that will be issued to one person.

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RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Mark Twain tells this story, the moral of which you may supply yourself: "I went to church one time and was so impressed by what the preacher told me about the poor heathen that I was ready to give up a hundred dollars of my own money and even go out and borrow more to send to the heathen. But the minister preached too long and my enthusiasm began to drop about twenty-five dollars a drop till there

march to a personage they hate and thank her for boring them to death.—Puck.

As Others See Us.

"And do the Americans shine in their conversation?" asks the interviewer of the foreigner who has returned to his native land.

"Let me tell you," replies the foreigner. "In mixed company the ladies assemble on one side of the room and all talk at once about cooks and



HOME COMFORTS.

Mr. Forberfive—By Jove, old man, did you hurt yourself? I meant to tell you about that glass wall. It's a little idea of mine to make the flat look larger.—Puck.

was nothing left for the poor heathen, and by the time he was through and the collection was taken up I stole ten cents off the plate."—South-western's Book.

By her first large gift Mrs. Sage indicates non-belief in the theory that one who can afford to give must restrain the generous impulse unless people who can not afford to give donate an equal amount.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SOCIETY.

Hospitality is that subtle something whereby fair women and brave men are compelled to

dress, and the men assemble at the other side of the room and talk about automobiles and money."—Life.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

New Yorkers are objecting to having their street torn up by contractors. People who visit New York occasionally supposed that to have something to tear up was the purpose of maintaining streets.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A good deal of mushroom aristocracy is raised in wine cellars.—Puck.

Don't Wear a Truss



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Put up in non-refillable boxes, for your protection. If Mennen's face is on the cover, it's genuine and a guarantee of purity. Delightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents.

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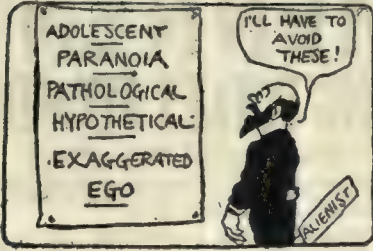
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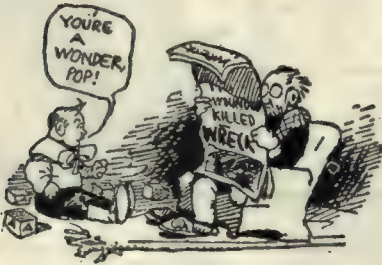


UNDER RUNNING FIRE.



The Insanity Expert.

In order to maintain their high standing and charge accordingly insanity experts will have to bring on a new line of big words, as many of the attorneys are now familiar with those in use at present.—Chicago News.



Why They Are So Called.

Possibly the "limited" train is so called because only a limited number of persons get to their destination. At least that is what the bright father explained to the inquisitive small boy.—Chicago News.



Look Out, Gentlemen!

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

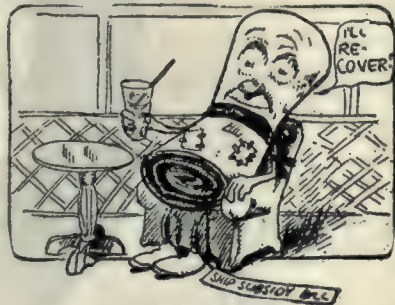
The Fate of Bailey.

Senator Bailey in weeping like a child may show that the bravest are the tenderest, and then again he may show something else. For instance, he may show that he is up against the real thing. Senator Bailey is a horrible example of the old school of propriety that lapped over into the century of new ideas and he has to take the consequences. He didn't see the storm coming soon enough to duck for cover and now he has to stand out in the wet. Some statesmen who, when they died, were mourned and honored, got rich the same way, but the public does not allow their successors to do that sort of thing now if it catches them at it. Senator Bailey should resign and start a chicken farm. His usefulness at Washington is over.—Chicago News.



Mr. Harriman's Advantage.

Where Mr. Harriman had the advantage in business was in his ability to touch a button and transform himself from a private citizen into a board of directors or vice versa according to whether he was a buyer or seller, and when the occasion really demanded it he could be both at once without losing a lap.—Chicago News.



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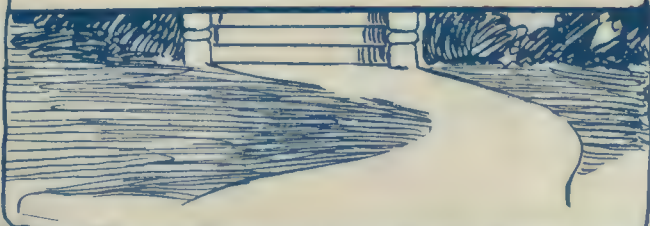
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THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

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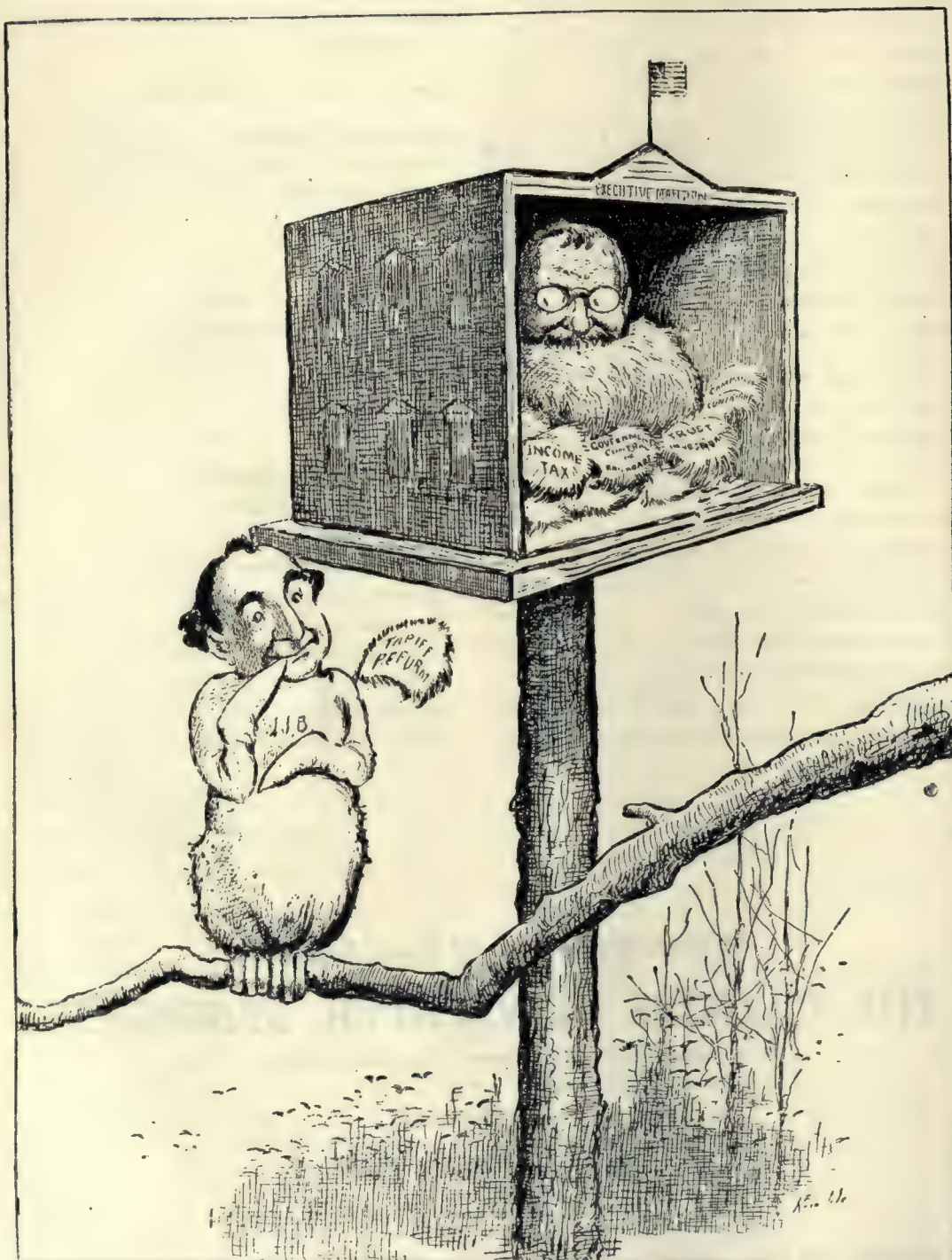
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FEATHERING HIS NEST.

THE BRYAN BIRD: "I suppose before long he'll yank this feather too."

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THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS.

MAY, 1907

Series II

Vol. V No. 5

From Two Angles

By the Editor

Two Continuing Leaders

One may look upon Mr. Lawson with suspicion and contempt, or upon President Roosevelt with sentiments scarcely less tempered, but nevertheless every month's rotation brings about some new respect in which these two singular men continue to lead the American public and to make war against evils which they regard as destructive of the fundamental principles of the republic.

Mr. Lawson, operating with far less numerical support than clusters round the President, and dealing with a field almost more intricate than that of which the Executive Mansion is the center, hammers incessantly at the same point, namely, that the people will never be free from the dominance of the "System" until they learn to disregard the System's maneuvers on the stock exchange and to withhold their money from the System's agents.

Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, tho apparently uninitiated into the practical mysteries of high finance, meets the political strategies of Big Business with an unprece-

dentented adroitness, and storms down the opposition to new legislation with a popularity



Chastened.

—St. Louis Republic.

that grows more marvelous, instead of more tenuous, with every test to which it is put by a strangely strenuous existence.

**In Politics
and
Finance**

On the financial side, the author of "Frenzied Finance" stands as a watchful and resourceful antagonist of every speculative movement by which he deems the community's subordination to the Standard Oil oligarchy will be more firmly ensured. On the political side, Mr. Roosevelt, with an amazing acuteness born of his own unique intuitions of truth and honor, catches every trap that is set for the federal administration and holds up to obloquy the men who seek to make use of the public servants and the public laws. With the result: that whichever way the big operators turn, they are confronted with the one rudimentary necessity which is rapidly being rebuilt into the organization of the American democracy, namely, that honesty shall precede profit and that square dealing shall have rank over all prosperity.

**Lawson
and Roosevelt
Both Alert**

For example, when a "rich men's panic" is created and famous tales are told of losses by Harriman, by Astor, by Vanderbilt, and by other leaders, Mr. Lawson is alert to apprise the public, in huge advertisements paid for out of his own pockets, that the whole movement is a fabrication, calculated solely to pour a few more millions into the treasuries of the System, and that, in the manufacture of it, no less an agency has been used than the contention of the President of the United States for an honest valuation of the shares and bonds in which the System induces the public to invest its savings.

Or, when Mr. Harriman and other railroad presidents, driven by the force of common opinion, are about to regain some of their lost prestige thru an offer of conciliation and a promise to take the public more into their confidence in the future, Mr. Roosevelt instantly discounts the insincerity of the play by the exposure of a plot by which many of the country's richest financiers conspire to

wreck the existing Governmental policies.

And back of these two signal events lie practically the entire correlation and sequence of recent history.

**Harriman
and
Society**

Back of the rich men's panic, for instance, is the whole story of the pressure of modern business toward consolidation, with the consequent tendency toward concentration of finance and toward the elevation or depression of certain leaders whose methods and whose personalities are now under scrutiny. There is the rapid series of combinations which have been the making of Mr. Harriman, and at the same time the unscrupulous iteration with which Mr. Harriman's enemies, one after another, have been thrown over, to whatsoever fate might befall them. There is the alleged social war which has played its part in the undoing of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, and behind that the enormous accretion of society vanity and idle extravagance which have had much to do with stimulating the modern American to his stupendous feats of money making and to his obliteration of conscience and principle in the pursuit of wealth.

**In Spite
of All
Exposures**

There is the long and unfinished tale of the life-insurance companies which, in spite of all the Lawson-Hughes exposures, still remain smugly within the control of the same vast interests that have had access to their funds for an indefinite period. And within this is not only the biography of Mr. Ryan, the allurements of Mr. Morton from the Presidential Cabinet, the retirement of Mr. Shonts from the Panama Canal to assume the administration of the street railway interests which Mr. Ryan controls, but there is also the intrigue, which Mr. Roosevelt has lately ventilated, whereby Mr. Harriman sought in turn to advance Mr. Hyde, and then Senator Depew, to the Embassy to France in order that, in the one instance, his grasp upon the funds of the Equitable might be the more undisturbed or that, in another, he himself might be graduated to the chambers of the United States Senate.

Treasury and Wall Street

There is the retirement from presidential aspirations of Mr. Shaw, once a favored satellite of Wall Street, and his ensconcement in a post among the banks

tune of other Treasury Secretaries and assistant secretaries before Mr. Shaw—is the entire problem of the relationship of the Federal bank vaults to the speculations in the narrow canyons of lower New York



THAT AWFUL BRAT NEXT DOOR.

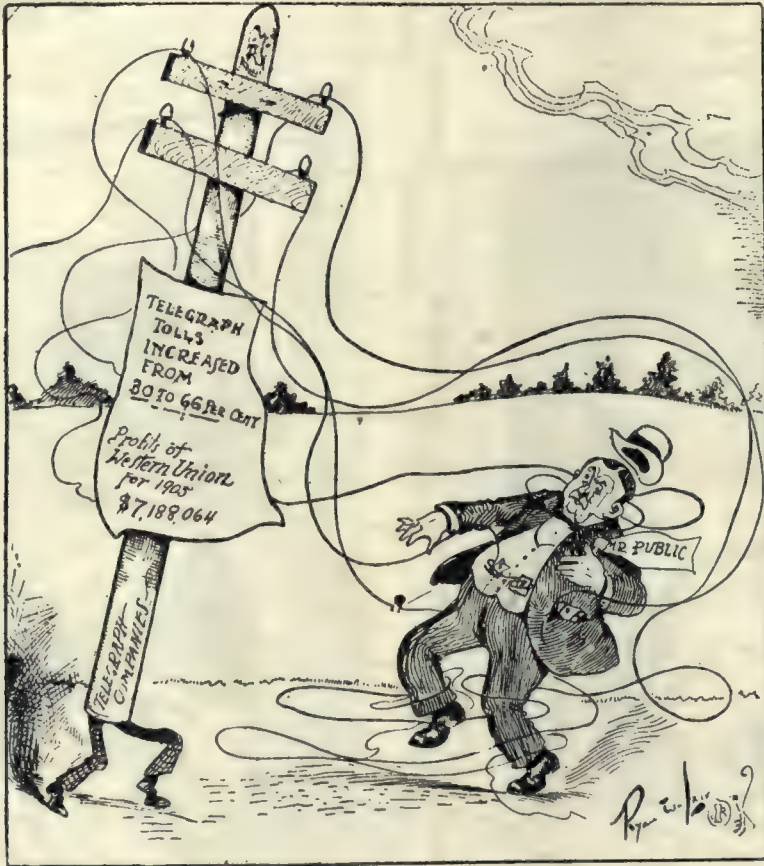
—Chicago News.

and trust companies of New York to which the Treasury Department, during his administration, was frequently accused of lending too generous a love. And associated with Mr. Shaw's fortune—good or bad as one may regard it, and similar as it is to the for-

which center in Wall Street. There is also the relationship of Mr. Cortelyou, the incumbent Secretary, to the men who are supposed to have contributed to the Republican campaign when he was the latter's chieftain. Among these men is the Mr. Perkins who,

while he has but recently restored to the New York Life Insurance Company the \$28,000 which he drew from its treasury for the benefit of Mr. Roosevelt's election, is at the same time one of the most valued members of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan, which so cordially detests and so freely antagonizes

ter of time with the policy of the Treasury Department in placing large deposits at the disposal of the banks in order to avert a panic which, in reality, threatened none save such firms as Mr. Perkins himself represented, there are many critics and suspicionists who look behind the deed for a sinister



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most of the policies of the national administration.

The Honesty of a Repentance

Ordinarily the act of Mr. Perkins would be taken at its face value and regarded as recognition of error, and the doing of a "work meet for repentance." But when it is so closely connected in the mat-

implication. Mr. Cortelyou's record to date has been one of worth and honor, and it is to be presumed that he will maintain the record to the end; but the intrigue which invests the Treasury of the United States is more acute than that which surrounds any other department of the Government, and if Mr. Cortelyou has already yielded to so obviously false a panic as that of March 13, it



THAT IS THE QUESTION.

—New York World.

is but natural that there should be some apprehension lest worse things befall hereafter. It is by just such conditions as that of March 13, wrought or inevitable, whichever they may be, that the financiers have profited in the past at the expense of the Nation, and it is by such situations, of equally doubtful

woven that almost simultaneously the improvement work on every big road in the country stopped because of the acts proposed in over twenty-five states for the limitation of passenger and freight rates, for the cancellation of passes, and for the regulation of hours of labor, the members of the System



THE YELLOW KID—"NOW WATCH ME SAVE DE LADY!"

—Detroit Journal.

origin, that they may be expected to seek to profit in the future.

Taught the President a Lesson

Furthermore, as Mr. Lawson shows, it was even the President's own attitude that the System put to use in the making of its "rich men's panic." Supreme tho their mastery already is of the railroads of the entire country, and so inter-

saw an opportunity to create a bear market by posting a pretended compliance with the President's policies, by means of the bear market to gather into their own possession, at enormous profit, an additional quantity of dividend-paying shares. "The President of the United States," says Mr. Lawson, "was given an object lesson in Frenzied Finance—in its unexploited possibilities."

**President's
Complex
Position**

And if such a financial maneuver reaches up to and engulfs the Chief Executive in its sweep, there is hardly a phase of current life that it does not touch

does he stand amid domestic circumstances utterly unlike those which enveloped the Presidents of earlier years, such as Jackson and Cleveland, with whom he has been compared for his force of character, but the



HA! HIST! REVENGE!

Misery Loves Company.

—Chicago News.

in one way or another. For, the Chief Executive of the United States at the present time represents an entirely different personal and official entity from that which has belonged to any of his predecessors. Not only

country of which he is the first citizen is now a nation among nations. It is influential to such a degree in the approaching conference at the Hague that President Roosevelt has written a letter to the peace gather-

ing in New York cautioning all peace advocates against the folly of over-enthusiasm and urging that the cause of harmonious international relationship may best be promoted by wise fostering of easily recognized principles of international law. It draws from England that country's most distinguished citizen as ambassador, and it is to be made the visiting and educational ground of one of the younger sons of the German Emperor. The Vatican makes it the virtual battlefield whereon it hopes so far to shape the opinion of the world at large that France will be compelled to recede from its Act of Separation.

**Wide Scope
of Country's
Interests** The monopolists of the country's oil fields make an alliance with the monopolists of the oil fields of Europe and Asia; the manu-

facturers of its packed meats force a reciprocal tariff agreement with the agrarian antagonists of the Fatherland; and only Japan, cunning, adroit, progressive, and sure, is able to give pause to the onward crowding of the nation's commerce. Mexico grants concessions to American enterprise until it would appear almost to have given away its patrimony. Brazil and the republics of the South ask the leadership of the United States in urging the recognition of the Drago doctrine. Santo Domingo requires the assistance of the Union to administer its finances and avert its complete bankruptcy; while Cuba, helpless in the inexperience of a prolonged subordination to the corrupt practices of Spanish colonialism, depends, like an incubus, upon the fostering genius of the newly born insular administrators from the offices at Washington. Even Canada welcomes the conciliatory speeches of Secretary Root, and rejoices that the new diplomatic position of America has brought to the Continent an Ambassador from the Mother Country who thinks enough of the Dominion to make it one of his first places of visitation.

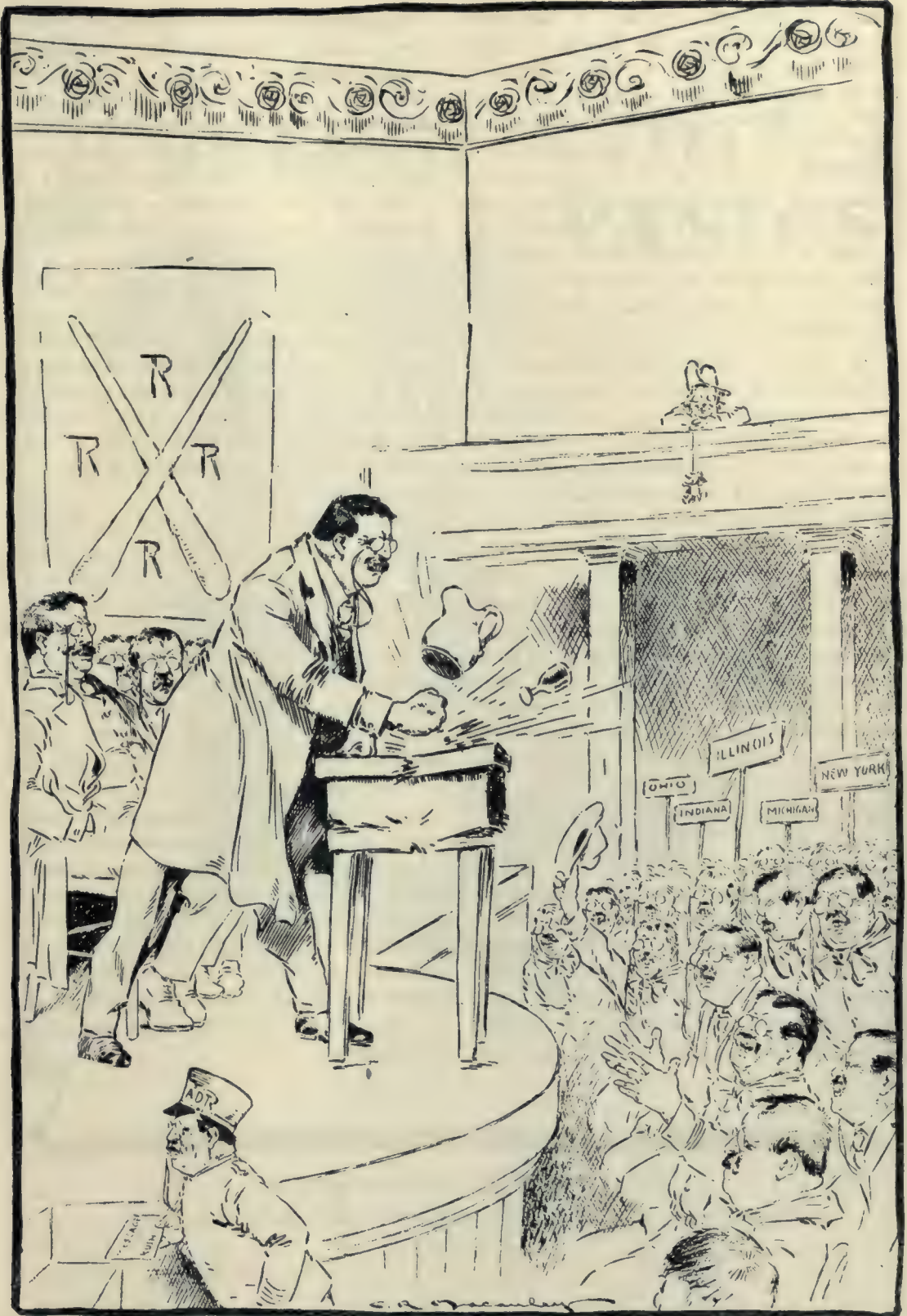
**Faced by
Two
Great Evils**

Thus, as in a vortex of unprecedented responsibilities, the Chief American Magistrate faces the conditions, temperament, mistakes, and aspirations of the people who elected him.

If he asks for legislation to regulate the railroads, he can not do so without the consciousness, now being brought home so forcibly to him, that the railroads in resentment may force a condition of retrenchment and retaliation that will paralyze industry and seriously affect the relations of the country with almost every country in the world. If he breaks with the head of a great financial combination such as Mr. Harriman, he can only do so with the realization that there may be behind the combination a conspiracy to use millions of dollars to prevent the success of a candidate in the ensuing campaign committed to the carrying out of policies similar to his own. If he does not make these severances, if he does not require that the overgrown institutions of traffic grant reasonable subordination of dividends to public convenience and need, the forces of anarchy or socialism stand ever in the rear, ready to move forward into power and dominance.

**The Danger
in
the Unions**

Labor already is so solidified that it may become the next subject of national investigation and national overhauling. It threatens a strike on the western railroads, and the President is forced to take advantage of an old law to hasten a compromise and avert a transportation disaster. It rises in anger because the President brands the ostensible murderers of the governor of Idaho with the same stamp that he places upon Harriman and the latter's like among the capitalists. It wrenches itself loose only with the utmost reluctance and delay from the cause of the monumentally corrupt Ruef and Schmitz, of San Francisco. And it almost precipitates a war with Japan because it fears that an influx of Japanese will cheapen the standard of wage on the Pacific Coast or lessen the grasp of the unions upon the commercial and industrial



THE NEXT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

—New York World.

vitality of the same region. It disregards the representation that Mr. Hearst is an ally of Mr. Harriman, and it votes sufficiently for Mr. Hearst's candidate for the governorship of California to give the balance of power into the hands of the same man, or men, whose iron and unscrupulous sway the President is doing his best to break in the larger world covered by the railroads. To be sure, it is developing some leaders to whose able counsel the President listens as intimately as he does to that of the statesmen in the Senate or of the executive officers in his Cabinet; but its magnitude as an organization is as yet greater than its judgment as an economic force. And the President has to reckon with it as he does with the same sort of overgrown and incautious power in the field of corporations.

If he handles it without sympathy, he encourages social animosities and drives farther than ever from his reach the solution of the problems which have been imposed upon his office. If he handles it with too much hearing and too little wisdom he alienates still more bitterly those elements which stand at the head of capital and industry and which, in the final analysis, stand there only because they have been the ones upon whose energy, initiative, and skill the vast mass of the others have depended.

**A
Problem in
Reconciliation**

Thus his position with Labor is the same as is his position with Capital. Both of these institutions are at the maximum and zenith of their growth. Both are tempted with the possibilities of thoughtless excess. The problem of their reconcilia-

tion passes up to him. It calls not only for the newly created Industrial Peace Commission, but it demands the incessant alertness of the President's mind. It demands even that he shall be shrewd enough to see as quickly beneath the errors of Labor's procedures as does his position with Capital demand that he shall not be deceived by the panics of March 13. And tho Labor may threaten to swing all its forces against him, tho it may seem to adhere to the theoretic pronouncements of Hearst, or tho it may even appear likely to be beguiled into such a subservience of the ends of Mr. Harriman as it gave in the California gubernatorial contest, the duty still rests upon him to hold up the hand of warning, to enforce the decree of betterment, and to urge the efforts of corrective legislation.

Thus, in the field of politics, the President rises above the rest of his countrymen as does Mr. Lawson in the field of finance. As the Bostonian sees more intimately into the machinations of speculation and of bank manipulation than does the Executive, so the latter sees more broadly into the whole relationship of the component elements of the country. The one is obliged, by the responsibilities which he has voluntarily assumed, to devote the fullest part of his strength and even of his fortune to a campaign which he thinks will overturn the evils which he sees. The other, by the responsibilities which he never sought but which destiny has not allowed him to escape, is obliged to face the alternative of permitting himself to be named again for the Presidency or of witnessing the entire line of policy which he has builded at so enormous a cost become threatened with obliteration.



IF SENATOR CULLOM HAD HIS WAY.

One Solution of the Railroad Problem.—Adapted from the Indianapolis News.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

BIG MEN IN BIG MANEUVERS

MASTERS OF WALL STREET USE THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS A
PLAYTHING IN A GREAT POLITICO-FINANCIAL GAME—
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INVOLVED.

IT requires but a glance at the events of the stock exchange in recent weeks to discover the story which they contain of deeply secreted objective and of keen and almost invincible strategy. So far has the grasp of the speculative leaders reached out upon the factors which constitute stock exchange manipulation that the general public, or even the average profession traders, have become merely involuntary and helpless manikins. They are bereft of initiative and their efforts, as a rule, end about where they begin. The result is that the stock exchange is rapidly developing into a mere battleground for fighting out the competitive aspirations of the financial generals and magnates.

VIOLENT FLURRIES IN STOCKS

Quotations on Wall Street Fall to a New Low Level, but Subsequently Recover.

For instance, the panic which first began to manifest itself in the early part of March was confined, both in its immediate and in its coordinate effect almost entirely to the larger interests. Said the New York Herald:

New York, March 9.—This was another excited day in Wall Street, the stock market throughout the morning being distinguished by sharp downward and upward movements. During the first hour the bears distinctly had the better of it, prices collapsing to new low records amid heavy liquidation.

In their efforts to check the decline the bull operators were forced to take lots of 10,000 shares of such issues as Pennsylvania and United States Steel, but a renewed break threw the speculative interests into fright, and there was renewed throwing over margined accounts from all over the country. Certain specialties, such as Kansas and Texas, Colorado Fuel, Mexican Central, and Sugar Refining, ran off abruptly with losses of one-half point or more between transactions.

In the second hour the market was distinctly better and recoveries of a point or more were noted in many stocks. With the recovery the spirits of Wall Street rose, and it was freely stated that the heaviest liquidation was over.

During the closing half hour Pennsylvania, United States Steel, Union Pacific, and other leading issues seemed to be under fair control.

DOWN WITH A CRASH!

Stock Exchange Values Tumble Tremendously All Along the Line.

Three or four days after the above incident, the same restriction of the greater maneuvers of the exchange to the greater men of the exchange was exhibited in a most dramatic manner. Said the Kansas City Times:

New York, March 13.—Not since the famous Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901, has the stock exchange experienced such a tumble in prices as occurred to-day. At times the market was perilously close to a panic and the conditions at the close were so unsettled that there was much fear as to what may happen to-morrow unless powerful financiers provide measures for checking the demoralization.

Stocks came out in enormous quantities throughout the day and the demand at times was overwhelmed by the terrific selling. It was a case of forced and precipitous selling without regard to price. Brokers acted as if the market might run into complete demoralization any moment and in their scramble to be rid of stocks they almost brought on the condition they stood in fear of. For short periods during the day it seemed as if the downward course of prices had been checked, but these temporary halts in the decline were of short duration. Among the more important declines were: Reading, 12; Great Northern, 12; Northern Pacific, 11; Union Pacific, 11; Copper, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Canadian Pacific, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Northwestern, $7\frac{1}{4}$; Colorado Fuel, $6\frac{3}{4}$; Sugar, 6; Baltimore & Ohio, 5; Brooklyn Transit, 5; Atchison, 5; Smelting, 5; Southern Pacific, 5; United States Steel Company, $3\frac{7}{8}$; New York Central, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Pennsylvania, $3\frac{3}{4}$. The closing prices in some cases were one to two points above the lowest of the day, but the bottom quotation for Union Pacific and a few others were made at the last moment of the day's trading.

A Shrinkage of 200 Million Dollars.

The day's declines represent a shrinkage of fully two hundred million dollars in the market values of securities listed on the stock exchange.

The slump in the market was such as might have been expected as a result of some startling

and wholly unlooked for development, but as a matter of fact there was no specific new condition to account for the remarkable action of the market. For two days the market had been rallying after the large declines of last week. Suddenly there was a complete reversal of sentiment, and Wall Street plunged from the optimism that has been developing since Saturday

game. The following attests the motive of the strategy of March 13th. It is described in the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—There is a strong suspicion in the minds of some people that the panicky conditions in the New York stock market were carefully engineered by certain persons for



WALL STREET—"I'M FEELING QUITE WELL, THANK YOU."

—Duluth News-Tribune.

into the deep gloom incidental to a disorderly and hasty selling movement.

"ROOSEVELT 'CALLS' THE BLUFF"

President Unmoved by Stock Flurry, Suspected of Being Engineered to Alarm Him.

Naturally enough, when strategies are in the hands of big men they are played for big

the express purpose of influencing the mind of the President and of "throwing a scare into the administration."

But if the Wall Street manipulators have any idea they can frighten the President by a purely stock panic they have missed their guess most woefully. The general railroad and corporation policy of the administration, it can be asserted upon good authority, is not in any way dependent on stock market prices. It is more than likely that the President, in common with a

good many other men, has no special objection to seeing the water squeezed out of some of the so-called railroad "securities."

STREET MAD AGAIN WITH JOY

Market Recovers from "Brain Storm" and Brokers Celebrate with War Dance.

Within two days the flurry and crash of March 13th had passed, and the "Street" believed it had cause to rejoice. Said the Chicago Tribune:

New York.—Wall Street recovered from its financial "brain storm" and celebrated its recovery with a wild and spontaneous outburst of joy when the gong closed business on the stock exchange.

Hats were tossed in the air, coats were torn off and thrown about the room, and the voices of brokers, though a bit strident and raucous from the clamorous bids and offers of three strenuous days, burst forth in joyful shouts of acclaim and gratulation.

It was a paean of self-praise over the solvency of brokerage houses during and after one of the worst slumps in the history of Wall Street.

The market has rallied. The twenty statistical railroad stocks which had declined an average of \$7.81 a share on Thursday and \$12.82 on Thursday and Wednesday, had closed at \$106.01 a share, an average net gain of \$6.30, or almost half of the total loss of the two days. Wall Street history had been made anew, as on two other days of the week, for the opening of the market had shown an unprecedented advance over the previous day's closing.

WAS ROOSEVELT PARTY TO IT?

Story Circulated That the President Demanded That Harriman Be Overthrown.

A stock exchange shock which passes so quickly necessarily gives rise to extreme surmises, of which the following, from the Washington correspondence of the Pittsburg Dispatch, is an example:

New York.—The Press prints the following interesting story:

"In the innermost sanctuaries of the great bankers—the private rooms of the trusted operators who act for them in the stock market and the secluded consultation offices of the legal geniuses who show them how to do things that will pass the scrutiny of the courts—there were tensely-whispered rumors this afternoon that, if verified—the verification depending, according to this talk, upon the capacity of Wall Street monarchs to complete their work—will burst

upon the world as the greatest financial sensation of history.

They were that Harriman had lost, or would lose, control of the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific—the whole Union Pacific system, the greatest in the world—together with Reading and all his other seizures of high finance; that J. P. Morgan was the instrument of the Harriman overthrow, thus becoming the railroad Napoleon; that the whole result was due to President Roosevelt.

A Retrospective Glance.

Here is the extraordinary story from the beginning:

Some weeks ago Mr. Morgan, representing the alarm of the railroad heads and their banking affiliations, sent an emissary to the White House to find out if the President was implacably hostile to the railroads of the country as such, or if he were disposed to differentiate between the good managements and the bad.

Mr. Roosevelt's return message was that he was not making war on railroads as industrial institutions; that he was fighting railroads which persistently and brazenly broke the law; that he intended to pursue the lawbreakers to the last ditch; that the duel would never end until it was proved whether the Government of the United States could check and stop law-breaking by the railroads or whether they or any part of them were above the law and the power of the American people.

"No," Says Roosevelt.

On the understanding that President Roosevelt was not unappeasably in conflict with all the railroads, but only with those which defied the authority of the Government, Mr. Morgan then requested a personal interview. At this meeting he assured the President that the wiser presidents of the roads were sensible of the fact that they were the creatures, not the masters, of the Government. He declared they were willing to show that they were amenable to reason and would be glad to come to an understanding by which they could seek to satisfy the President and the country of their purpose to obey the law and fulfill other conditions of good citizens.

President Roosevelt answered that this was not enough.

"What is the matter, then?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"Harriman!" answered Mr. Roosevelt, grimly. "He has no conception of what is lawful and what is unlawful. He has a lawless nature. He has no moral sense. He is a menace to the country. Harriman does not know how to come within the law; he has got to go. The Government proposes to follow him up and expose his dealings and practices against public morality and business decency until it will be impossible for him to stand up longer against the storm of public opinion that will overwhelm him."

Harriman's Fate Sealed.

Thereupon Mr. Morgan asked for time in



THE PANIC AND THE PEOPLE.

—Chicago Tribune.

which to consult with Stillman or the Rockefeller interests in the First National Bank and other financial leaders.

Out of this conferring grew a plan for the appeasing of the President to get rid of Harriman as the dominant factor in the United States, taking away his vast Union Pacific system, or, at least, to weaken his control so largely that he would be at the mercy of other railway interests rather than they at his.

Other consultations were held with President Roosevelt, and it was promised that in lieu of unrelenting war on the railroad situation his alternative of getting rid of Harriman would be attempted.

Again he was warned that even this program must cause so violent a disturbance in the stock market that there would be great danger of panic and widespread failure. He was informed that the bankers and railroad interests that had undertaken to wrest control of Harriman's railroad would be compelled to smash the market for Harriman's securities. This would inevitably drag down other stocks in the confusion and "mystery" of the speculative earthquake.

The anti-Harriman syndicate has arranged to help out banks, brokers, and others who might be hit by the slaughter of values, but the fall probably would be so far and abrupt that the Treasury Department would need to lend assistance as in times past.

FAILED IN THEIR PLOT

Morgan's Efforts to Crush Harriman Reported to Have Been Defeated.

Some confirmation is loaned to the inferences of the dispatch above quoted by the following from the Detroit Journal:

New York.—The American says: The Morgan-Hill combination in Wall Street has made a gigantic failure of its attempt to destroy the power of E. H. Harriman in the railroad world.

After a battle that passed through panic Harriman not only retains his position, but, according to his intimate friends, has made perhaps \$20,000,000 out of the struggle. The Morgan people are loudly proclaiming their victory and his ruin, but it begins to look as though the vast blocks of stock which the Morgan people have captured came from investors in all parts of the world who were frightened into unloading with cruel losses. Mr. Harriman himself says he has not sold any stock recently and that he and his associates stand closer together than ever.

Harriman is said to have sold all his Union Pacific and most of his Southern Pacific imme-

diately after declaring the sensational dividends on those stocks last autumn—sold and borrowed for delivery. In smashing the stock market his enemies have apparently multiplied his profits on the short side and enabled him to buy at panic prices the stocks he liquidated at the top of the wave.

Never before in the history of financial markets have so many powerful men allied themselves in a pool as in the attack on Harriman. Andrew Carnegie was called from his retirement and brought tens of millions in cash as ammunition. John S. Kennedy, white-haired and feeble in body but a colossus in high finance, was also brought into the battle. D. Willis James, the quiet but mighty copper king, came also. J. H. Millbank, the money king whose power is known only to a few of the great ones in Wall Street, was drafted for service. J. P. Morgan, through his remarkable lieutenant, Thomas F. Ryan, arranged the plan of campaign, and to George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, was entrusted the delicate matter of financing the enterprise.

The furious selling commenced. Morgan sailed for Europe, leaving his orders without a possibility of change. Certified checks for millions were drawn on the Rockefeller-Harriman banks, tying up the funds. Yet when the panic was over Harriman had loaded up with thousands of shares at bargain prices.

GIVES "400" TASTE OF POVERTY

Society Leaders in New York Facing Penury as Result of Losses on the Market.

Nothing, probably, could better indicate the extent to which the stock exchange has passed away from the sphere of the general public than the following from the Chicago Tribune:

New York.—That members of the "400" were caught heavily in the recent slump in stock values was stated in the Wall Street district on good authority. The aggregate losses of one group of young society men and women have been conservatively placed at \$20,000,000.

The head of a family whose ancestor was founder of one of the greatest railroad systems in the country is said to have been 100,000 shares long on Union Pacific. His loss in this stock alone is over \$3,000,000. A woman member of the Vanderbilt family is said to be a heavy loser. A close friend of the young railroad man, also a society leader, is said to have been almost "broke" in last Thursday's crash. He has since sold his new seventy-mile-an-hour automobile to get ready cash, and now is reported to have put his Tuxedo villa on the market.

The rush into the market of Thomas F. Ryan is said to have been principally to save from absolute ruin the first-named society speculator.

That he was successful is said to have been due only to rapid manipulation of large blocks of Interborough and Consolidated Gas.

Society Women Face Penury.

That society was hit hard by the crash did not become known until its members began to negotiate their old line securities. Women, re-

TREASURY AND WALL STREET

How the Bankers of New York Put Pressure Upon Secretary Cortelyou.

While it was generally understood that the "rich men's panic" was devised for the express purpose of intimidating the President



—New York Times.

ported to have been drawn into speculation through their male relatives, are said to have been the tools of big financiers.

According to another story put out by one of the news agencies, the losses of three possessors of large inherited wealth alone aggregated \$20,000,000. However excessive the estimate seems, it appears to be widely believed the losses of one man, often referred to, exceeded \$6,000,000.

in his course toward the railroads and the corporations, the persons who directed the panic did not scruple to make their customary appeal to the Government for its monetary aid. Said the Philadelphia Press:

New York, March 28.—When the members of the Union League Club were, in cordial procession, passing in front of the Ambassador from

Great Britain, Mr. Bryee, on Monday evening, paying him sincere tributes of regard, which his diplomatic honors and his literary career justify, he could not have known that a score or more of those who thus greeted him had in mind a most earnest conference, informal but yet significant, which was to be held after the ceremonial reception and supper were ended. For it occurred to those members of this club who are of the banking world, and some of them are of high authority in that world, that the occasion of that meeting gave good opportunity for comparison of views with respect to the financial situation.

Some of them recalled earlier conferences held in that place. Some were also to speak from memory of the momentous meeting of General Grant, when he was President, with the bankers of New York and with others of high authority in that place, so that he might get from them a good understanding of their views as to the expediency of reissuing the greenbacks which had been withheld in the Treasury for some years, and also as to the expediency of proposed legislation whereby an irredeemable paper currency would be issued by the Government.

Perhaps no other gathering within this club home which had for its purpose a comparison of views with respect to the financial situation has ever been held since that one with General Grant that was of such consequence and occasioned by such real concern as was the almost midnight-hour consultation of Monday at this club. Of course, there can be no detailed report of what was said or any identification of those who took part in that conference. Conferences of that kind are protected by club ethics, which impose confidences. But it can be reported that no important disagreement of view as to the situation and as to the imperative necessity that something be done which might aid in restoring confidence was disclosed. All spoke of the situation was somewhat critical, but all believed that with tactfulness, with wise discretion on the part of those who control the great banking institutions and with some cessation from accusation, criticism, and reproach, and especially some postponement of any study of the causes which have produced these conditions, then it is reasonable to hope that there would come a restoration of confidence. As soon as impaired confidence becomes healthful confidences, then impaired credit ceases to prevail, and reasonable credit takes its place. And it is in the main upon credit that the entire business community, industrial, agricultural, and banking, must be established.

A conference of that kind could be of no avail unless some agreement with respect to action was reached, and there was unanimous

decision that the bankers of New York, national, state, and those of trust institutions, should unite, not in the preparation of a round robin petition, but nevertheless in individual and coincident action so that the Secretary of the Treasury might be authoritatively informed of what prevailing opinion here in this city is.

There was agreement that upon Tuesday every banker who found himself in sympathy—and nearly all were—with this proposed action should communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury so as to persuade him to take immediately certain steps which in any event he would take some time in the spring.

Therefore, upon Tuesday morning communications were sent by wire to the Secretary of the Treasury, each worded according to the ability for terse expression or emphatic utterance of opinion of every writer of the dispatches. But the substance of these communications was as follows: "I am firmly convinced that the situation now prevailing in New York and elsewhere is such as to justify apprehension that mercantile and manufacturing business may be somewhat affected by it and possibly seriously. Therefore, I urge that if the Secretary of the Treasury has in mind certain action which might tend to restore confidence, this action be taken immediately, for there is every need that confidence be at once restored." There must have been as many communications of that kind sent by wire to the Secretary of the Treasury as there are members of the Clearing House Association.

These communications must have reached Secretary Cortelyou before 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. All of them contained either outspoken or clearly intimated expressions of entire confidence in the discretion and ability of the Secretary of the Treasury, who came into authority at a time of some financial peril. Of course, it was inevitable that the announcement that came from Washington just before noon, which was in many respects in perfect accord with the appeal made to the Secretary, was believed to be the answer of Secretary Cortelyou to those who had spoken for the mercantile and manufacturing community.

LAWSON EXPOSES THE PLOT

Boston Financier, in an Advertisement, Alleges That the Panic Was Artificial.

When the climax of the speculative situation had been passed and the explanations of its origin were becoming numerous, the watchful and penetrating mind of Mr. Lawson printed in the principal papers of

Europe and caused to be reproduced in the the United States the following extraor-
principal papers of the eastern portion of dinary series of statements:

BACK IN AMERICA

“Chucked Over.”

Even the lambs can buy “Americans” with impunity for a few days.

The financial coup of the age was pulled off last week.

Incidentally the President of the United States was given an object lesson in Frenzied Finance—in its unexploited possibilities.

Times were prosperous—agitation in the interests of the people held the center of the stage.

There were in the treasuries of certain railroads hundreds of millions of dollars’ worth of stocks of other railroads.

Railroads being owned by investors, the contents of their treasuries were the property of such investors.

The controllers of the railroads with the bulging treasuries—the “System”—the Frenzied Financiers—would have parted with all hope of salvation for a safe opportunity to acquire for themselves at hundreds of millions less than their actual worth the hundreds of millions of railroad stocks held by them as trustees.

Even Frenzied Finance has limitations—the Frenzied financiers, much as they coveted these stocks, never dreamed of “lifting” them for their personal benefit.

The attempt would entail more danger than even Frenzied Financiers dared court.

Right here the President of the United States raised his big stick—big in head-cracking possibilities—tiny in acquaintanceship with Frenzied Financiers and Frenzied Finance—and in the presence of eighty millions of applauding free men ordered the “System” to “chuck over” the contents of the railroad treasuries.

’Tis said there is a large crack in the walls and across the ceiling of “Standard Oil” King Rogers’s private office at 26 Broadway—it was not there the other day—the day just previous to the one when King Rogers listened to Prince Harriman, and they both laughed.

The day following the one on which the walls at 26 Broadway cracked to allow the great and prolonged laughs to find vent, Prince Harriman went upon the Inter-State Commission’s witness rack.

That day was an anxious one for the “System”—suppose the Commission divined Prince Harriman’s game and refused to allow

him to advertise to the world the "System's" alibi—the abili which, after the crash, was to show that the "System" didn't do it—that "Standard Oil" didn't do it—that Prince Harriman didn't do it.

The on-the-rack day was over—and won. Prince Harriman, with a histrionic ability which would have made the tragedians of old and the comedians of new look like Mrs. Jarley's Waxarens, played to the gallery, to the pit, and to the house, until, when the curtain was rung down, it was the unanimous verdict of the American people those railroad treasuries must be "chucked over."

The treasuries were "chucked over."

Hundreds of millions of railroad stocks which week before last were owned by the people are now owned by the "System"—at hundreds of millions less than they were worth—hundreds of millions less than they will sell for in a few days.

Down at 26 Broadway, the "System's" home, there will be more laughing-vent cracks in the wall when the King and Prince talk it over—when the Prince recounts how he put afloat the story of a break with "Standard Oil"; of a row with Kuhn, Loeb; of his exhausted margins and his slaughtered accounts—put them afloat at just the time they were most needed to demoralize prices for the marketing of the to-be "chucked over" treasury contents—when the King tells how, just at the right moment, when it was becoming difficult to give away stocks, the worst breaking ones in the lot were Amalgamated Copper and other "Standard Oil" pets and "The Harrimans."

It is over now—the coup of the age has been jiggled to a marbleized finish—the long-delayed order peals forth, "On with the dance." "Let joy—spell it with a 'gooy'—be unconfined."

Thus it is that even the lambs can buy Americans with impunity—for a few days—St. Paul and Union Pacific for 200, Reading for 160, Amalgamated for 160; and the rest for trust-us-to-keep-step prices.

In the meantime the telephone between the tents of that greatest general of Frenzied Financiers and the fiercest "your-commands-are-obeyed" Prince, ting-e-lings every hour throughout the day and throughout the night with the merry message, "Is there anything else the President wants 'chucked over'?"

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

NOTES.

1. A few days before the panic Henry H. Rogers, King of "Standard Oil" and ruler of the "System," borrowed \$10,000,000 for one of his railroads, giving short-time notes, carrying six per cent direct and trimmings up to seven and one-half per cent annual



"YOU CAN LEAD A HORSE TO WATER, BUT YOU CAN'T MAKE HIM DRINK."

—New York American.



THE PRESIDENT—"You Keep on Sawing and I'll Take Care of the Fellow with the Fit."
—Detroit Journal.

interest. The notes were gilt-edge—they carried King Rogers's personal indorsement in addition to a deposit of \$30,000,000 of collateral security. King Rogers caused the fact that he had borrowed at such disastrous rates to be advertised throughout the world.

2. The panic raged for two days, and yet not a word of encouragement from a prominent "System" Frenzied Financier. Instead, undenied stories were passed from mouth to mouth by the "System's" prominent agents that "Standard Oil" had broken with Prince Harriman; that Kuhn, Loeb had called all of his accounts, and that the deluge of St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, and Reading was Harriman being sold out.

3. When the panic was at its height, just before the close Thursday, there came a deluge of Amalgamated at fifteen points (95-80) lower than the then low price (115-95), with a report that this was proof "Standard Oil" was overboard.

4. At the close Thursday the losses ran into so many hundreds of millions as to make it impossible for a third of the prominent New York, Boston, and Philadelphia houses to pull through—if the losses were those of individuals. Thursday night many prominent houses were preparing assignment papers—three in Boston—when the word was given, "The coup is complete—and over."

5. Not an American house failed.

6. Friday, after stocks had recovered fifteen points, all the prominent "System" Frenzied Financiers loudly told the "good stories." Prince Harriman in the press of America and Great Britain "laughed at the absurdity of the panic yarns."

7. New York Stock Exchange broker sold for four prominent houses hundreds of thousands of shares of Southern Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Reading, and other rails. THE CERTIFICATES TURNED OVER TO HIM FOR DELIVERY ARE NEW, UNPINHOLED, AND UNCREASED.



—Adapted from New York Times.

OPEN WARFARE DECLARED

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BRANDS MR. HARRIMAN AS A FALSIFIER
AND HARRIMAN ANSWERS IN THE SAME SPIRIT.—CONFLICT
OF MAGNITUDE IS THREATENED.

WHILE the stock exchange maneuvers of the month of March would be sufficient in themselves to foreshadow some serious conflict between the leaders of the exchanges and the Administration at Washington, there were forthcoming early in April the following extraordinary developments to give further credence to the thought that a warfare of more than surface depth has been begun. Moreover, the warfare is obviously between the man of state and the man of trade. It is a warfare based, essentially, upon the difference between the moral concepts of business and those of

civics. And its result may well be expected to have its influence upon the entire future course of American history:

DOESN'T SCARE THE PRESIDENT

Wants Railroads to Understand Wall Street Moves Won't Stay Him.

The rich men's panic was scarcely in full force before it was made known from Washington that the President was fully aware of the purpose of the operation and that it carried no threat of which he felt any reason to be afraid. Said the Pittsburg Dispatch's Washington representative:

Washington, D. C.—It is the opinion of President Roosevelt that he has nothing to do with the stock market. If stocks go up, well and good; if they decline, it is nothing to him in his official capacity. If these fluctuations are due to moves by him to have the law enforced, the blame lies on the men who have given the appearance of doing evil.

If he ever issues a statement relative to his intentions with respect to the railroads, it will be issued not because of its effect upon the stock market, but because there may be a lack of information to which those affected may be justly entitled.

The foregoing is the substance of what the President said to a big crowd of newspaper men who went to the White House when conditions in Wall Street bordered on panic. Although conversations between the President and callers are supposed to be confidential, a local paper printed the substance of the interview.

It must necessarily have an effect on the market when trading is resumed, because, in effect, it is notice to the financiers who have been reorganizing railroads that there is no likelihood of the administration staying its hand in the matter of further inquiry into their doings, even if panic conditions do prevail on Wall Street.

VIEWS REMAIN THE SAME

Roosevelt Refuses to Make Speech in Illinois Because He Has Nothing New to Say.

Furthermore, the President believed that he saw in the efforts to get him either to modify his known views on railroad regulation or to reiterate his old ones, a mere plot to make further trickery with stock valuations; and when he was urged to deliver a speech in Illinois, he replied along the lines indicated in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt wrote to C. H. Smith of Aurora, Ill., president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, formally declining the invitation of that organization to speak at Springfield on the industrial situation.

In his letter to Mr. Smith the President says that the more he has thought over the association's representations the stronger is his conclusion that there is nothing for him to say. That being the case, he does not intend to make a special occasion on which to deliver a special address, which would be merely a repetition of what he has frequently said in the past. The President refers Mr. Smith to the speech he made at Raleigh, N. C., on October 19, 1905, and that he delivered to a delegation of railroad employees' orders at the White House on November 14 following, and to his annual message of December 5, 1905, and December 7, 1906.

"Since I made these speeches and wrote those messages," the President observes, "the matters that have occurred in the financial world merely show the wisdom of what I then advocated, and I have at the moment nothing to add to what was contained in the speeches and messages."

It has been only after serious consideration that the President determined to decline the invitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. It was learned afterward that he had gone so far as to dictate a speech to deliver at Springfield, but when he sat down to revise it the tone was familiar, and turning to the speeches and messages referred to in his letter to Mr. Smith he found that everything he wanted to say had been stated therein.

Moreover, the President has no intention of becoming a creature of Wall Street. He does not propose to be driven by every flurry in the financial market to the stump for the purpose of restoring confidence in stocks. It may be authoritatively stated that under no conditions will he speak to meet a temporary emergency in the market. When he does speak it will be on matters of permanent public policy, presenting the views he held in 1905, which he holds to-day and which he will hold a year hence.

PRESIDENT GIVES HARRIMAN LIE

Roosevelt Says the Statement That He Asked Harriman to Raise a Dollar for the Presidential Campaign of 1904 Is "Wilfully False."

As if it were not enough that he should have so clearly made known his intention of remaining fast to his announced principles, the President, as will be seen by the following from the Associated Press and the Chicago Record-Herald, deemed it best to "take the bull by the horns" without further delay and let the public know where the heart of his difficulties was to be found:

Washington.—"Mr. Harriman's statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by right it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the presidential campaign of 1904."

In these words President Roosevelt replied to the letter, written in December, 1905, by E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster of New York and published recently for the first time.

This letter, in substance, declared that Mr. Roosevelt had called Harriman to him during the campaign of 1904, when the result in New York was in doubt, and had asked him to raise \$250,000 to save the State. This, Mr. Harriman said, he agreed to do on the promise of the President that Depew should be appointed

ambassador to France to get him out of the Senate. The money was raised, Mr. Harriman said in the letter, he contributing \$50,000 himself, but after the election the President refused to give Depew the foreign post.

Letter Causes a Stir.

The publication of this letter created a great stir here. It reached the White House early

In the dictated statement the President said: "After writing these letters to Congressman Sherman the President was assured that Mr. Harriman had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making. Inasmuch as the same statements appear in the major part of the letter of Mr. Harriman, now published, the President deems it proper that



THE HOME COMING.

—Detroit Journal.

and the effect was manifest at once. In the morning the President called in the newspaper correspondents and dictated to them a statement regarding the matter, and, aside from that, used some forceful language in declaring the statements credited to Mr. Harriman were false in every particular.

In addition to the brief dictated statement, the President made public two letters written to Representative Sherman of New York in October, 1906, which explained his position fully.

the letters he sent to Congressman Sherman last October shall now themselves be made public."

Denial Is Complete.

In the first letter reference is made to a conversation between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Sherman, which was repeated to the President, in which Mr. Harriman is said to have given as a reason for his personal dislike for the President, partly the latter's determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact

that, after promising Mr. Harriman to appoint Senator Depew ambassador to France, the President failed to do it.

"And," continues the President, "I understood you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise \$250,000 for the Republican presidential campaign which was then on."

It appears from the conversation repeated to the President that Mr. Sherman had gone to Mr. Harriman to ask him for a contribution for the campaign. The President says that Harriman also urged him to promise to make Mr. Depew ambassador because this would help Governor Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests. The President said he informed Mr. Harriman that he did not believe it would be possible to appoint Mr. Depew, and, furthermore, expressed his surprise at Harriman's saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished the appointment made inasmuch as a number of them had written asking that the place be given to Mr. Hyde.

Steps Aside for Hyde.

Mr. Harriman, on learning Mr. Hyde was a candidate, hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing him and would be quite willing to support him. The President says that although he understood that Harriman still preferred Mr. Depew, he left a strong impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Hyde. Some correspondence is then given between the President and Mr. Harriman, from which it appears that on October 10 the President said to Mr. Harriman that in view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York he would like to have a few words with him. Later on October 14, is a letter to Mr. Harriman in which the President says that a suggestion has come to him in a roundabout way that Mr. Harriman did not think it wise to come in the closing weeks of the campaign. The President told Mr. Harriman if he thought there was any danger of his visit causing trouble to give it up. Here the President in his letter to Mr. Sherman says:

"You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest."

Incloses Second Letter.

The President incloses another letter from Mr. Harriman in his communication to Mr. Sherman, which, he says, shows that Harriman did not have in his mind "any idea of my asking him to collect money."

Then follows some correspondence with Mr. Harriman touching, among other things, on the question of railroad matters and what the President might have to say to Congress on the subject of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President said he was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views on the matter and left his message to Congress unchanged as regards the Interstate Commerce Law.

"So much for what Mr. Harriman said about

me personally," says the President in concluding his first letter to Mr. Sherman. Far more important, the President regards the additional remarks which Mr. Sherman said Mr. Harriman made to him when he asked him if he thought it was well to see "Hearstism and the like" triumphant over the Republican party.

"You," says the President, "inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least, because those people were crooks and he could buy them," and other similar remarks. This, the President says, was doubtless partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a burst of bad temper, but it showed in the President's opinion a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which he denounces in strong words.

Text of First Letter.

The text of the President's first letter to Mr. Sherman, dated October 8, 1906, is as follows:

"Since you left this morning I succeeded in getting hold of the letters to which I referred, and I sent you a copy of Governor Odell's letter to me of December 10, 1904.

"As I am entirely willing that you should show this letter to Mr. E. H. Harriman, I shall begin by repeating what you told me he said to you on the occasion last week when you went to ask him for a contribution to the campaign. You informed me that he then expressed great dissatisfaction with me and said, in effect, that so long as I was at the head of the Republican party, or as it was dominated by the policies which I advocated and represent, he would not support it, and was quite indifferent whether Hearst beat Hughes or not, whether the Democrats carried Congress or not.

"He gave as a reason for his personal dislike of me partly my determination to have the railroads supervised, and partly the alleged fact that after promising him to appoint Depew ambassador to France I failed to do it; and, I understood you to say, that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise \$250,000 for the Republican presidential campaign which was then on.

Calls It an Untruth.

"Any such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for governor of New York, Mr. Harriman being immensely interested in the success of Mr. Higgins because he regarded the attack on Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Harriman, and on his friend, Governor Odell; and he was concerned only in getting me to tell Mr. Cortelyou to aid Mr. Higgins so far as he could, which I gladly did.

"He also (I think more than once) urged me to promise to make Senator Depew ambassador to France, giving me in detail the reasons why this would help Governor Odell by pleasing cer-



"I DO NOT CARE TO CONTINUE THIS CONTROVERSY."—E. H. HARRIMAN.
—New York World.

tain big financial interests. I informed him that I did not believe it would be possible for me to appoint Mr. Depew, and furthermore expressed my surprise at his saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished that appointment made, inasmuch as a number of them had written to me asking that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde, and that as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to announce any decision, I doubted whether I could appoint either Mr. Depew or Mr. Hyde to the place.

Agrees to Hyde.

"As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate and had asked the names of his backers, he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing Mr. Hyde and would be quite willing to support him, and though I understood that he still preferred Mr. Depew, he left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde, and was much discontented at my informing him so positively, not once but repeatedly that I did not think I should be able to appoint either.

"His and my letters, now before me, of the fall of 1904, run as follows: 'On his return from spending the summer in Europe, on September 20 he wrote to me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, either then or later (he had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican national convention, having voted for my nomination). On September 23 I answered this letter, saying:

"At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to discuss with you before putting it out.'

Asks Him to Dine.

"On October 10 I wrote him: 'In view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York, I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days and take either lunch or dinner with me?'

"The trouble I spoke of had reference to the bolt against Higgins—that is, in reality, against Mr. Harriman and Mr. Harriman's friend, Governor Odell. A reference to the files of the New York papers at that time will show that there was a very extensive bolt against Mr. Higgins upon the ground that Governor Odell had nominated him and that he had in some matters favored Mr. Harriman overmuch—neither ground, in my judgment, being tenable.

"Mr. Harriman's backing of Governor Odell and extreme willingness that he showed by securing Higgins's election was a matter of common notoriety and mentioned in all the papers, notably in the New York Sun. On October 12 Mr. Harriman wrote me:

"I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here, and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it.

. . . I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you and think by that time the conditions will have improved.'

Suggests a Postponement.

"I wrote Mr. Harriman the following letter, which I give in full:

"A suggestion has come to me in a round-about way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.'

"You will see that this letter is absolutely incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own interest, or intended to make any request of any kind for help from him. On the contrary, all I was concerned with in seeing him was to know if I could be of help in insuring the election of Mr. Higgins—a man for whom I had the highest respect, and who I believed would be, as in fact he has been, a most admirable Governor.

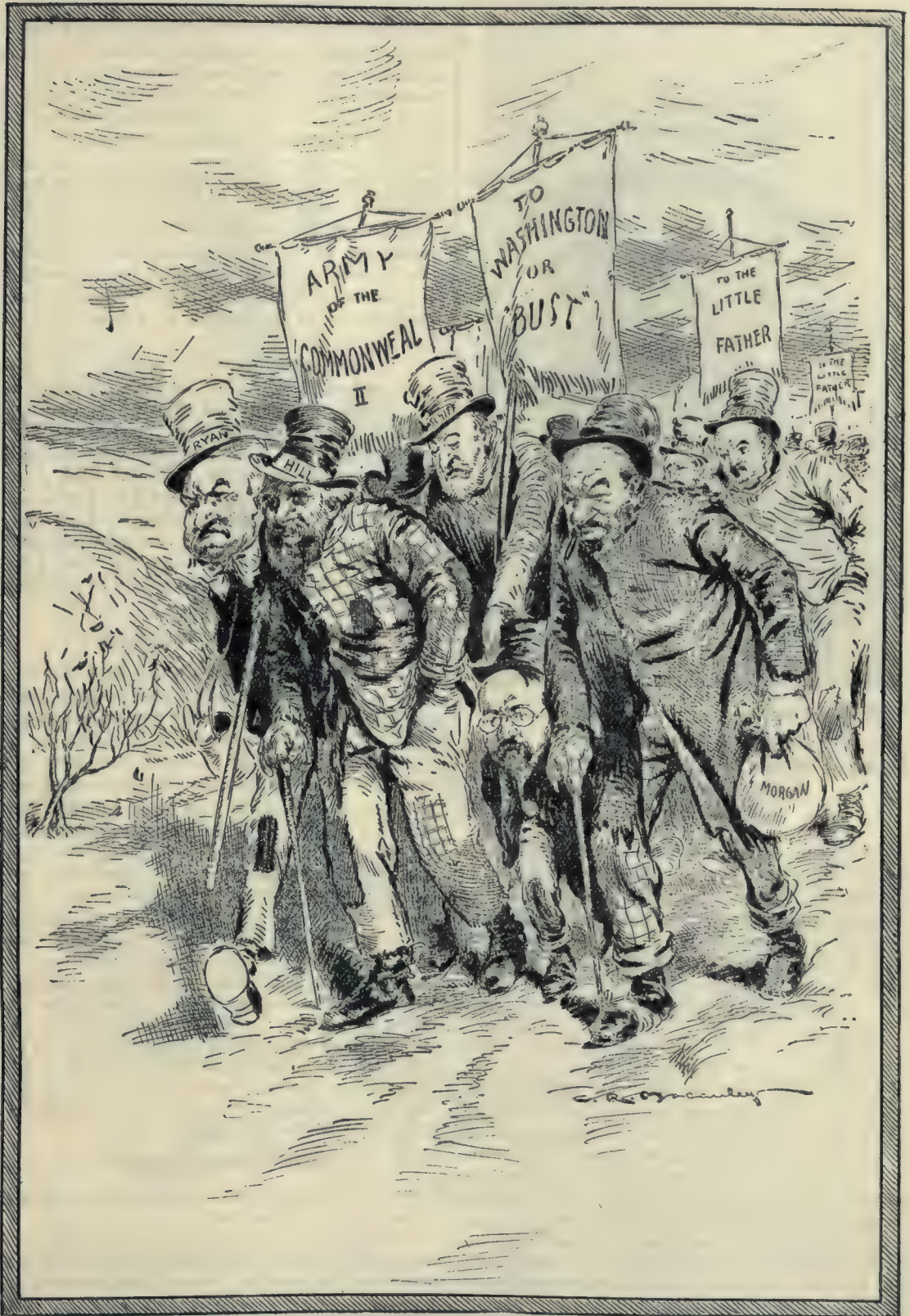
No Question of Money.

"Moreover, the following letter will show that Mr. Harriman did not have in his mind any idea of my asking him to collect money, and that on the contrary what he was concerned with in connection with my letter to him was the allusion made to the fact that I would like to see him before I wrote my message to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign. His letter, which is of November 30, runs as follows:

"I just have had a telephone talk with Mr. Loeb and requested him to give you a message from me. I drew his attention to the last paragraph of your letter to me of October 14 last, and explained that of course that I did not want to make a trip to Washington unless it should be necessary; that the only matter I knew of and about which I had any apprehension, and which might be referred to in your coming message to Congress, is that regarding the Interstate Commerce Commission, and what the attitude of the railroads should be toward it.

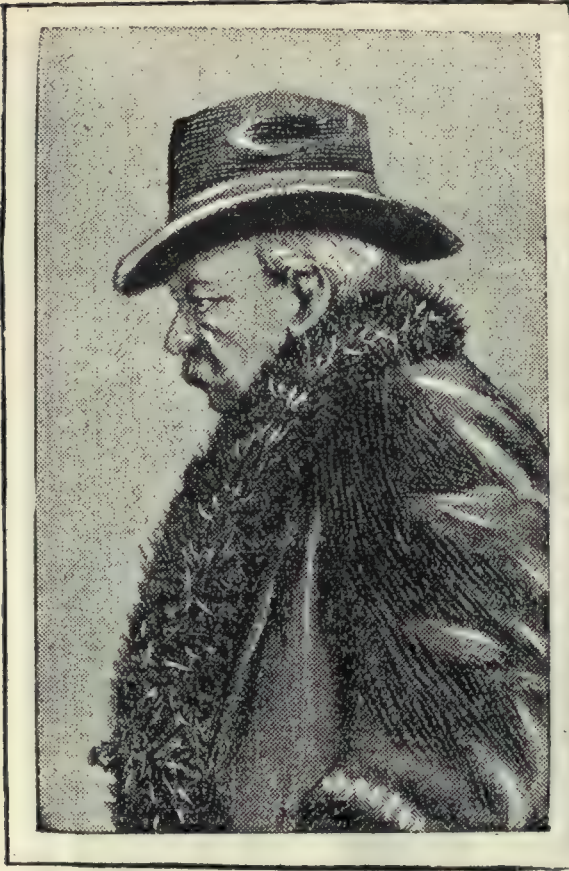
"I have communications from many conservative men in the West, asking me to take the matter up, they having, which I have not, information as to what you propose to say in your message on that subject, and I am very apprehensive about it.

"Mr. Loeb said he believed that that part of the message could be sent to me, and I hope that



A WALL STREET COXEY'S ARMY.

—New York World



SYDNEY R. WEBSTER.

**Friend to Whom E. H. Harriman Wrote Letter
Causing Roosevelt Dispute.**

—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

he will do so. I sincerely believe it would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject, and in any event, if referred to, in such a way as not to bring about increased agitation. It is, as you well know, the conservative element, and the one on which we all rely, which is the most seldom heard from.'

Crossed by His Letter.

"This letter to me was crossed by one from me, which reads as follows:

"'Mr. Loeb tells me that you called me up to-day on the telephone and recalled my letter to you of October 14, in which I spoke to you of a desire to see you before sending in my message, as I wanted to go over with you certain governmental matters, and you added that you had heard that I had referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission; that you regretted this and wished I had left it out. In writing to you I had in view, especially, certain matters connected with the currency legislation, and had not thought of discussing railroad matters with you.

"'However, if it had occurred to me, I should

have been delighted to do so; but if you remember when you were down here both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on governmental matters. As regards what I have said in my message about the Interstate Commerce Commission, while I say, I should have been delighted to go over it with you, I also must frankly say that my mind was definitely made up. Certain revelations connected with the investigation of the beef trust caused me to write the paragraph in question. I went with extreme care over the information in possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Bureau of Corporations before writing it.

"'I then went over the written paragraph again and again with Paul Morton, who is, of all my Cabinet, the man most familiar with railroad matters of course, and with Root, Knox, Taft, and Moody. It is a matter I had been carefully considering for two years, and had been gradually, though reluctantly, coming to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe for me to leave the question of rebates where it now is, and to fail to give the Interstate Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

Other Matters Uppermost.

"'Let me repeat that I did not have this question in mind when I asked you to come down, but that I should most gladly have talked it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so; but as a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else, and finally that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking over the matter and looking at it from different standpoints for at least two years, and after the most careful consultation with Morton, Taft, Moody, Knox, and Root, as to the exact phraseology I should use.

"'I do not send you a copy simply because I have given no one a copy—not even the men above mentioned. It is impossible, if I give out the copies of any portion of my message, to prevent the message being known in advance; and the three press associations who now have the message are under a heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it before the appointed time.'

Quotes Harriman's Reply.

"'On December 2 he wrote me the following letter on the same subject:

"'Thank you for your favor of the 30th. It was natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message. I am of the opinion that an effective Interstate Commerce Commission could regulate the matter of

rebates and absolutely prevent the same, without any additional power of any kind, and, as you say, Paul Morton is more familiar with such matters than anyone else in your Cabinet, and I believe he will agree with me in this. I fear there has been a lack of co-operation.

“During the enormous development of the

as to give the increased and better service required by them. This work of betterment and enlargement must go on, and is all important for the proper development of all sections of the country.

“There is little doubt that during the next decade every single track railroad in the country



OUTCAST.

—Philadelphia North American.

last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities and the bettering and enlarging of their properties, so

will have to be double-tracked and provide enlarged terminal and other facilities, and any move that will tend to cripple them financially would be detrimental to all interests over the whole country.

“I beg that you will pardon my not signing

this personally, as I have to leave to catch my train for Arden and have asked my secretary to sign it for me.'

Message Is Unchanged.

"I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views of the matter, and left my message unchanged as regards the interstate commerce law. (The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October, before the election.) I had always discussed with freedom all my proposed moves in the trust and labor matters with the representatives of the big combinations or big railroads, as well as with the leaders of the labor men, of the farmers' organizations, the shippers' organizations and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill, and other railroad men as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrissey, Mr. Morrison, and other labor leaders.

"Mr. Harriman had, like most of the big railroad men, always written me, very strongly protesting against my proposed course as regards the supervision and control over big combinations, and especially over the big railroads. In a letter of his of August 19, 1902, for instance, he expressed the fear that a panic would follow my proposed action.

"It will be seen that the above correspondence is entirely incompatible with what Mr. Harriman now, as you inform me, alleges as to my having asked him to secure money or to subscribe money for the Presidential campaign.

Odell Changes Mind.

"As for the Depew matter, he professed throughout to be acting in the interest of Governor Odell, and though Governor Odell had been anxious that Mr. Depew should be nominated as Ambassador to France at a time when he was supporting Governor Black for Senator, he had changed his mind shortly after the last letter to me, above quoted, from Mr. Harriman, and on December 10 wrote me the letter I inclose, which reads in part as follows:

"A great army of your friends here in New York would be very much delighted and pleased if you could find it possible to appoint James H. Hyde as Minister to France. . . . Large business interests have given to him splendid executive abilities and his association with so many prominent business men would be fitting recognition of the effective work done by them in the last campaign.

"In addition to this he has behind him, I am sure, the approval of Senator Platt and Senator Depew, and, so far as I can speak for the organization, I believe his appointment would be, without question, more satisfactory than any that could be made from New York at the present time.

"Personally, I should appreciate your favorable consideration of this suggestion almost beyond anything else you could do for me. If

you so desire I shall be glad to come down to Washington and talk with you about it, but I believe there are others who are close to you and who feel just as I do, and I thought, therefore, that this letter would be sufficient as showing the attitude of the organizations and myself personally upon this important appointment.

Obliged to Refuse.

"As you know I was obliged to refuse the request of the New York financiers and of the Republican organizations of the State and city, not deeming it proper to appoint Mr. Hyde to the position he sought.

"So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally. Far more important are the additional remarks he made to you, as you inform me, when you asked him if he thought it was well to see Hearstism and the like triumphant over the Republican party. You inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least, because those people were crooks, and he could buy them; that whenever he wanted legislation from a State Legislature he could buy it; that he 'could buy Congress,' and that if necessary he 'could buy the judiciary.' This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper, of his objection to the interstate commerce law and to my actions as President. But it shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments, and boasting, no matter how falsely, of this power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood.

"It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is strength behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type. The wealthy corruptionist and the demagogue who excites, in the press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against class and appeals to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the republic. I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us today what Harriman had said to you. As I say, if you meet him you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although, of course, it must not be made public unless required by some reason of public policy, and then only after my consent has first been obtained."

Second Letter Brief.

The second letter to Mr. Sherman is as follows:

"I would like to make an addendum to my letter to you of the other day. Both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Bliss, as soon as they heard that Hyde's name had been suggested for Ambassador, protested to me against the appointment."

Secretary of the Treasurer Cortelyou, who was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1904, would not speak for publication, but it was said in a well-informed quarter that if the money which Mr. Harriman said he col-

lected was paid to the National Committee at all the National Committee acted simply as a clearing house and the money went to the New York State committee's fund.

MR. HARRIMAN'S REPLY

Letters of the President Published to Prove the Railway Man's Point.

The answer of Mr. Harriman was published in the Associated Press dispatches as follows:

New York.—E. H. Harriman gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Roosevelt at Washington:

"For many years I have maintained an intimate confidential correspondence with my friend, Mr. Sydney Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was, of course, intended for our eyes alone. In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December, 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct. This drew from me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry, which, in a substantially correct form, has been stolen and published. This letter was written on January 2, 1906, at a time when no one could doubt the cordiality of my relations with the President.

"About ten days ago I was told that a discharged stenographer was trying to sell to some newspaper a reproduction from his notes of one of my private letters. I could hardly believe that any matter so obtained would be accepted or published, yet I made every effort to prevent it.

"When I learned that a New York newspaper had a transcript of these notes, I notified the publisher at once of the facts, and urged upon his attention the gross outrage that the publication of it under such circumstances would involve. While deploring, of course, that the sacredness of a private correspondence should thus be violated, I can not withdraw anything in the letter.

"I have read the President's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his other utterances with consideration due to the high office which he holds. Nevertheless, I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to it in which he does me injustice.

"In his letter to Mr. Sherman he clearly seeks to convey the impression that the personal interview with him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his. He says:

"His (Harriman's) and my letters now before me in the fall of 1904 run as follows: On his return from spending the summer in Europe, on September 10, he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time, then or later. (He had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican National

Convention, having voted for my nomination.) On September 23 I answered his letter, saying: 'At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I would like to have discussed with you before putting it out.'

"Let me present the facts. On June 29, 1904, the President wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the correspondence published. It reached me in Europe:

"'White House, Washington, June 29, 1904.—Personal. My Dear Mr. Harriman: I thank you for your letter. As soon as you come home I shall want to see you. The fight will doubtless be hot then. It has been a real pleasure to see you this year. Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

"In reply to this I wrote him on my return from Europe the letter of September 20, the opening sentences of which he eliminated in his publication:

"'New York, Sept. 20, 1904.—Dear Mr. President: I was very glad to receive your note of June 29 last while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up, and if you think it desirable, will go to see you at any time either now or later. It seems to me that the situation could not be in better shape. Yours sincerely,

"E. H. HARRIMAN.

"To the President, Washington, D. C.'

"Then followed a series of invitations from the White House, both from the President and his secretary, urging me to go to Washington. On October 10, the President wrote:

"'In view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days, and take either lunch or dinner with me?'

"On October 14 he wrote:

"'My Dear Mr. Harriman: A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked.'

"A funeral in my family prevented a prompt response to the President's repeated invitation, but finally, about October 20, I was able to go to Washington and see him. There is some difference of recollection as to what transpired at that interview.

"Fortunately the President himself in his 'strictly personal' letter to me of November 30, throws some light upon what did take place. He says: 'If you remember, when you were down here, both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments, that I hardly, if at all, touched on governmental matters.'

"Again in the same letter he says: 'As a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else.'

"The invitation of October 10 bade me to the White House to have a few words with the President (in view of the trouble over the State ticket in New York. I had replied on October 12: 'I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here, and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you, and I think by that time the conditions will be very much improved.'"

Which Sought the Other's Aid.

"Whether I was seeking his aid to secure the adherence of the State of New York to the State ticket, or he was seeking mine, is proved or disproved by this correspondence, and I cheerfully submit to the public the inference.

"The President's letter of October 14 and his comment thereon are interesting. In that letter he suggested that I might think there was some danger in my visiting him during the closing weeks of the campaign and suggested that if I thought so the visit be postponed until after

election, when he would ask me to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign. Here were two distinct invitations to discuss two different subjects. I could see no danger in visiting him to discuss New York politics before the election, and therefore went, and discussed that subject alone. And after election took up the other subject for consideration with him.

"I think if what concerned me as the object of the visit had been the Government's relation to the railroads, the interview would certainly not have been entirely confined to politics.

"I am not responsible for what Mr. Sherman may have said to the President with reference to the conversation he had with me. All that I have to say is that I did not meet his urgent requests that I contribute to his campaign fund, and that the statements alleged to have been attributed to me by him were false. The President was assured of this fact by a mutual friend who was present at the interview."

PRECEDENTS FOR THE CONTROVERSY

FAMOUS "MULLIGAN LETTER" EPISODE OF THE BLAINE DAYS AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER RECALLED BY THE HARRIMAN-ROOSEVELT INCIDENT

NOT even President Roosevelt's staunchest friends hold to the opinion that he has been particularly happy in the selection of the documentary evidence adduced to prove that Edward H. Harriman is entitled to full and unlimited membership in the Ananias Club. On the contrary, the President's putting in evidence these letters is recalling to many minds who look out over the country and back through the years from this point of vantage, other notable incidents when statesmen have got themselves into trouble by citing letters. Further than this, the President's entanglements with Wall Street financiers is being compared to some similar instances of that kind which are of the long ago, but still fresh in the minds of many men of the passing generation. The two historic instances of such entanglements which are being especially recalled are the cases of James A. Garfield and the Credit Mobilier Company in 1872, and the case of James G. Blaine and what became known as the "Mulligan Letters" in 1876.

The very emphatic and dramatic denial by President Roosevelt of the contents of Mr. Har-

riman's letter, the denunciation of Mr. Harriman as a liar, and the charge of a "conspiracy," then the production of letters which practically confirm not only the charges made by Mr. Harriman, but those made three years ago by Judge Parker, by the Times, and by many other newspapers, that there was collusion between the Roosevelt managers and the Wall Street financiers in the 1904 campaign, furnishes a striking parallel, especially to the case of Blaine and the Mulligan letters. Mr. Blaine, while his conduct was under investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives, read a whole batch of letters in explanation of his conduct. But, as in the case of Mr. Roosevelt, these letters instead of clearing the air gave rise to such a controversy that Mr. Blaine was defeated for the Republican nomination for President in the Cincinnati convention held a short while afterward, which nomination he would unquestionably have received but for the incident.

The Blaine-Mulligan incident was one of the most dramatic which ever took place in the National Capitol. It was near the closing days of



THE VENDETTA.

—Detroit Journal.

the Forty-fourth Congress. On the 6th day of June, 1876, it was, that the culmination came. James G. Blaine, a member of the lower house of Congress, a former Speaker of that body, one of the ablest and most brilliant men of his time, and one of the most popular, was his party's idol with a clear path, it was thought, to the Presidency. On the floor of the House he arose to a question of personal privilege, and performed that famous act for which he was dubbed by Robert Ingersoll the "Plumed Knight." He had the letters, the noted "Mulligan letters," and he placed them in evidence himself. The House of Representatives was crowded, both floor and gallery, and so excited grew the members and the spectators that several times the Speaker called in the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms and ordered him to clear the floor. For outsiders were on the floor, hundreds of men, Blaine sympathizers and friends of Proctor Knott, who led the opposition against Blaine. They had rushed by the doorkeepers and flooded the floor.

In consequence of frequent charges in the newspapers of improper influence over certain members of Congress by certain railroads, and especially of the favors done the Pacific railroads by Congress, through the Speaker, while Blaine was in that position, the House passed a resolution to investigate. Mr. Blaine's name was not mentioned in the resolution at all, but it was evident to all, or almost all, that the investigation was to be particularly directed toward him.

Shortly after the committee began its investigation, Warren Fisher of Boston, who had had charge of the construction of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad for some New England capitalists, was summoned to Washington to testify. It was known that Mr. Fisher had the disposition of all the bonds and stocks of the company, and it was also known that Congress had been asked to make certain land grants to this railroad, and that it made one while Mr. Blaine was Speaker. Mr. Blaine had made a certain ruling which favored this railroad. Mr. Fisher's coming down to Washington to testify, therefore, created an air of expectancy, especially since it was rumored that he had broken with Mr. Blaine.

Now, along with Mr. Fisher came a little Boston Irishman by the name of James Mulligan. Before the committee the next day Mulligan testified that Blaine, while Speaker of the House, had acted as broker for Warren Fisher in disposing of the securities of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. He said that Blaine had sold to certain of his wealthy friends in Maine about \$520,000 worth of these securities, for which he received \$162,500 in bonds and stocks as commission. It was just prior to that that the Union Pacific Railroad had got hold of something like \$75,000 of the securities of the Little Rock & Fort Smith.

Mulligan one day was being prodded very closely by one of the members of the committee, Lawrence, of Ohio, a friend of Blaine. Wincing under

the fire, the little Irishman grew excited and reaching into his pocket he pulled out a small packet of letters and other papers. Flaunting this in the faces of his cross-examiner and of Mr. Blaine, he exclaimed with heat: "Here, I have the proof of every word I have said. There are Mr. Blaine's own letters telling about it."

After the meeting was over, Mr. Blaine went to Mulligan and besought him to give him the letters. Mulligan says that he went to his room and got on his knees before him, begging him to spare his wife and six children from disgrace and to prevent his everlasting ruin. Mulligan, however, refused to give up the letters except under promise from Mr. Blaine that he would upon his "honor as a gentleman" return them to him. Mr. Blaine took the letters and asked Mulligan what he intended to do with them. Mulligan told him that he intended to publish them if any one questioned his veracity or impugned his testimony. Mr. Blaine then refused to give up the letters. The incident was published in the papers and created the greatest excitement in Washington and throughout the whole country.

Mr. Blaine refused to give up the letters when they were demanded of him by the investigating committee. Instead, he rose to a question of personal privilege in the House, and made his famous speech in defense of himself. There he produced the bundle of letters, and declaring that he wanted 44,000,000 of his countrymen to know what they contained, proceeded to read them.

One of them began: "My Dear Sir—I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress." The letter went on to describe how that a measure was up to grant certain lands to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Some member not in favor of the measure tried to defeat it by offering an amendment which would not pass. The letter declared that the bill would not have passed with that amendment, yet the amendment would have prevailed if the House had voted upon it. Blaine, who was Speaker, sent a page to General Logan, who was known to be in favor of the bill, and told him to make a point of order against the amendment and he, the Speaker, would sustain the point of order. This was done, and the amendment went out, and the bill was passed. Blaine described it all in his letter to Fisher, and then added: "At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that without knowing it I did him a great favor."

The other letters were about the bonds, which Blaine was selling for Fisher, and in most of the letters there were requests for more liberal settlements than Fisher had allowed. In another letter Mr. Blaine used these words: "I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful."

There is this difference between the Blaine-Mulligan-Fisher incident and the Roosevelt-Harriman incident, that while President Roosevelt

gave out the letters himself to be printed in the papers, only a few newspaper correspondents being present, Mr. Blaine read his letters to crowded galleries. The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the two-hours speech and subsequent speeches made by the opponents of Blaine, and a thrill went through the whole country.

Proctor Knott was chairman of the committee which had in charge the investigation. Mr. Blaine charged him, in the first instance, with having put two Democrats and ex-Confederate soldiers on the committee to investigate him. The galleries cheered Mr. Blaine when he made this charge. Mr. Knott arose and said that he had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the sub-committee, but he said that the two ex-Confederate soldiers of the committee were equal in ability to the gentleman from Maine, "and," said he, "it is no disparagement to the gentleman from Maine to say that in the matter of honor they are his superiors." At this there were hisses from the galleries and from the Republican side. "There are three kinds of animals which hiss," remarked the imperturbable Knott, "vipers, geese, and fools." This sally, harsh as it was, created a laugh and brought back the House to good humor.

Mr. Blaine didn't get the nomination at Cincinnati that year, and when he did get it, the letters were undoubtedly influential in defeating his election.

In the case of the Credit Mobilier scandal, there were no letters and there was no testifying on the part of anybody against himself, but there were important documents, which many members of Congress were afraid of, and their publication bears something of a resemblance to the method by which the first Harriman letter was published. That is, the documents were stolen from a court room in Delaware by a newspaper correspondent. The documents were published, and so many members of Congress were involved that a Congressional investigation was offered.

The Credit Mobilier scandal was simply this: The Credit Mobilier was a company chartered under the state of Pennsylvania for the purpose mainly to take charge of the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then under construction. The Credit Mobilier undertook the construction of it. Oakes Ames, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, had large stock holdings in the company. It was in the days when the United States was giving large subsidies to these Pacific railroads, and the Union Pacific needed governmental favors. Oakes Ames's scheme was to sell to his fellow Congressmen stock in the Credit Mobilier. The stock was worth over 200. Ames sold it to Congressmen at par, and if they did not have the money to pay for it he sold it to them on credit, and in some cases allowed them to pay for it in dividends on the stock. Since the company was declaring an eighty-per-cent dividend it took just fifteen

months for the stock to pay for itself. Thus the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific had many friends in Congress. An investigation in 1872 showed that many prominent members of the House had bought stock on these liberal terms from Oakes Ames. Among these was James A. Garfield. It is said, however, that Garfield was not hurt politically by this. In the Presidential election in Ohio, when Garfield was a candidate, it is said that men fell over one another trying

to be the 329th man to vote for Garfield. Three hundred and twenty-nine dollars was the amount of dividends from the Credit Mobilier which Garfield had gotten on his stock. Such a scandal was created that Garfield gave up his stock. It was the Credit Mobilier scandal which ruined Schuyler Colfax politically. And it was the same which killed James Brooks, of New York.

—New York Times.

NEBRASKA GIVES A LESSON

Republicans of Bryan's State Overthrow the Railroad Autocracy in a Stirring Contest.

ONE of the reasons given for the spectacular movement of the big financiers was that the state legislative campaigns against the railroads had become even more inimical and dangerous than those of the national government. The following from the New York Times gives the story as it appeared in one of the states:

Lincoln, Neb.—Far-reaching and powerful as are railroad political machines, they are not invulnerable. President Roosevelt demonstrated in his successful fight to secure the enactment of a national rate-regulation law that it was not impossible to put them to rout, and the example he set is being followed with more or less success in various commonwealths.

The Republicans of Nebraska have just concluded a successful rebellion against the domination of these corporations in party politics and state government, and in doing so have furnished a valuable object lesson to those states of the East where the same struggle to break obnoxious bonds is in progress. The campaign was a remarkable one, and the pitched battle that marked its end was fought out upon the floor of the state convention at Lincoln.

This victory was made possible by three things—the popularizing in the Republican party, through the acts of the President, of anti-corporation sentiment; the willingness of able men

of prominence to lead the fight, and, last but not least, the practical unanimity of sentiment among a free press that the time had come to put an end to corporate domination in Nebraska.

Independent Ticket Named.

The direct result of the evolution was the naming of a state ticket composed of men who owe the railroads nothing, named upon a platform that embraces a legislative program that will end corporate overlordship within its borders.

The party is pledged to abolish the entire free-pass system; to substitute the direct primary for the convention method of making nominations, including those for United States senators; to create an elective commission to fix freight and passenger rates, and clothed with the same power to correct abuses as was lodged by Congress in the Interstate Commerce Commission; to devise a system of taxation that will place the railroads upon an equality with all citizens; to enact a law that will make it possible for railway employes to recover damages, notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow-servant.

In the State House sits a governor who made his campaign upon the direct and positive issue that the people of Nebraska would no longer permit James J. Hill and E. H. Harriman, in their offices in New York, to exercise the autocratic power they had arrogated to themselves of determining who should and who should not occupy the principal offices of honor and trust in that state.

Contest a Stirring One.

The contest was marked by many stirring and dramatic events. There had long been smouldering in the breasts of the voters a feeling of bitterness against the railroads.

The press of the state, the Republican newspapers predominating, struck the first note of battle.

At a meeting of the State Editorial Association in 1905, two live topics, the evils of the free political pass, and the virtues of the direct primary, were substituted for the usual technical discussions. The truths told there of political conditions in the state were not all new to the editors, but the more they thought about them the more zealous converts they became to the doctrine of the necessity of abolishing the one and establishing the other.

Public attention was just at that time focused upon a legislative incident that demonstrated the value placed by the railroads upon the pass. Because the railroad lobby interfered and prevented the passage of a bill desired by the farmers to shield them from the exactions of the binder-twine trust, Representative William Ernst gave out an interview in which he detailed how this was accomplished, the distribution of free passes being included as one method employed.

Pass Grabber Himself.

J. H. Ager, the Burlington's political agent and pass superintendent, retorted in the same newspaper that there had been no greater pass-grabber than Mr. Ernst, and printed a list of the passes he had obtained for himself, for relatives, and for friends.

This was a serious tactical blunder, as it opened the eyes of a number of innocent men who had accepted passes on the representation that they were the usual courtesies extended to public officials and entailed no obligation. It was made plain to them that by their acceptance they had placed their political honor in the hands of the pass-givers, who would use the club thus gained to awe them into silence or force them into compliance. It was intended as a warning to them that they would be branded as Ernst was if they protested against anything the railroad lobby did.

Three 'Political' Railroads.

There are three 'political' railroads in Nebraska. These are the Burlington, the Union Pacific, and the Northwestern. The Burlington and Union Pacific each employ a man known as political agent, and whose sole business it is to attend to the selection and naming of satisfactory candidates for all offices of any importance, and to see that those who have opposed or been unfaithful to the railroads are punished.

The capture of the Democratic party by Mr. Bryan drove all of the railroads here into the Republican political camp some twelve years ago, and only within recent years, as unrest has grown against them in that party, have they

paid much attention to the Democratic organization.

Ager Built Machine.

Mr. Ager has wielded power subject only to the supervision of his chieftain, who in turn is generally believed to get his instructions from New York in the matter of the candidacies of men for important positions. His first care was to build a machine by the means of passes.

In each county a little local machine was organized by the distribution of annual or trip passes, and in time this became a part of the state organization.

It was this powerful combination with which the plain Republicans of Nebraska grappled last year. It was an organization supplied with all the money and passes needed. Publicity of its plans, publicity for the men who had lent themselves to what the newspapers plainly declared was the betrayal of the many by the few, with the price of perfidy an office and a pass, was the deadliest weapon employed—and it was effective.

To complete their chain of blunders, the railroads refused to pay their state taxes. A new revenue law was passed at a recent session of the Legislature, designed to list every bit of property in the state at its cash value.

When it went into effect a strong demand, voiced by virtually the entire state press, arose among the people that the valuation of railroads be put upon the same basis as farm lands and all other property. Yielding to this pressure the Board of Assessment, which was just then composed of first-termers seeking a renomination at the hands of a state convention about to be held, raised the valuation of railroads seventy-two per cent.

The roads went into Federal Court, and enjoined the collection of these taxes on the ground that they were extortionate. The Court decided against them and they appealed. That appeal was recently decided against them.

Fighting Man Appears.

A clean, capable young man, Norris Brown, was the attorney-general of the state when this litigation began. He conducted the defense of the state with such skill and fervor that he won against an aggregation of the best legal talent in the West.

The railroad managers were furious. Especially so were the able lawyers whom he had defeated, and whose duties also embrace supervision of politics. Their anger was unabated when the people began to make a hero of Brown and to suggest that he was the man they had been looking for to lead the rebellion against corporate domination as United States Senator.

The railroads were joined in their fight by the lumber and grain dealers whom Brown had prosecuted for maintaining trusts. He took the people into his confidence, and they believed him when he showed he had been fighting their battles. They organized a volunteer army that swept down all opposition in county after county and won.

Mr. Brown was shortly joined by State Senator George L. Sheldon, who declared that he would run for Governor on the same platform. He issued an open letter to the Republicans of the State that was a distinct call to arms.

The railroads controlled the State Committee, and tried to prevent the inclusion of the nomination of a United States Senator in the platform. Under the pressure of public sentiment and the bombardment of the press the committee dared not do this.

It did appoint a committee, composed principally of railroad politicians to prepare a platform, but the State convention's first act was to ignore the committee and the resolutions it prepared and name a new one, that brought in a platform that thoroughly expressed progressive sentiment.

The railroads were troubled in heart from the

very start. They found no men of prominence whom they could trust to stand as senatorial candidates in opposition to Brown.

They tried to push Senator Millard, but the fact that he had been foisted upon the State in a "dark lantern caucus" five years before by the direct influence of the railroads made him a marked figure from the start.

Brown won with four votes to spare. The convention at once turned to Sheldon and nominated him by a large majority for Governor on the second ballot.

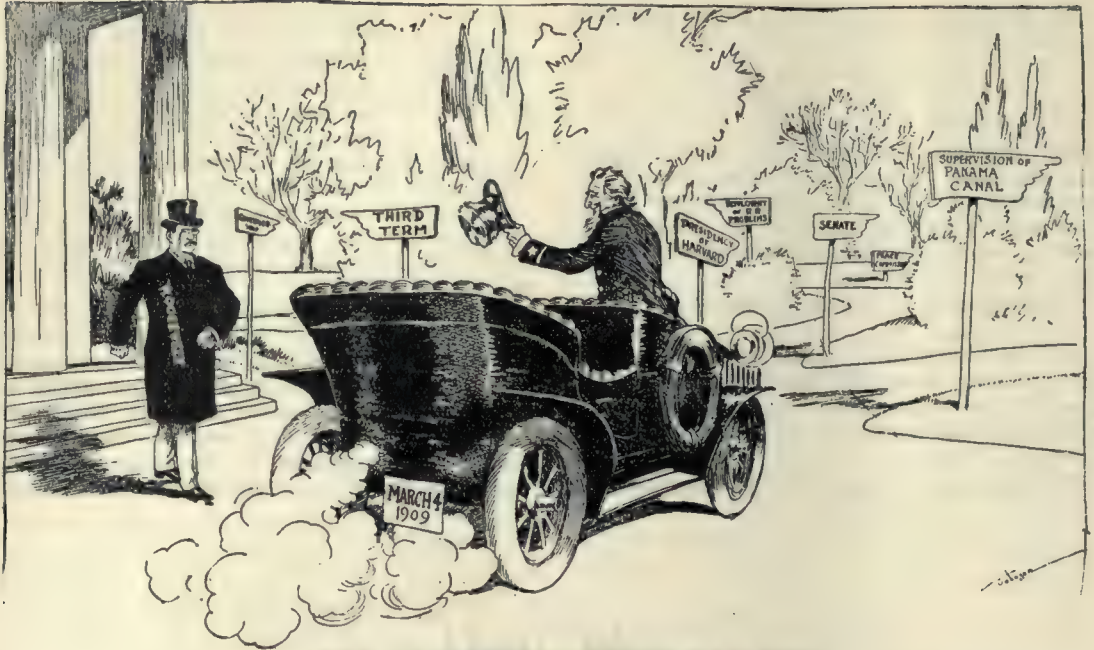
Their great fight against odds thrilled the entire State, and when their victory was assured Populists and Democrats joined in congratulations and promises of support. The shadow of railroad domination rested over the Democratic convention, and its nominees for Senator and Governor were branded by the press as ancient friends of the corporations, and the brand stuck.

Hot Stuff!

Oh say,
Ain't it awful, Mabel?
Dear, dear!
Just hear
Harriman's shriek
Echoing from peak to peak,
And Roosevelt's roar
Reverberating along the shore,
With all the land
And all the sea
United in a startled "GEE!"
My, my!
Somebody's told a lie!
Somebody jumped off the car
With a jar;
Somebody's got
Right into the hot
And there
Is razzers flying through the air,
And the land of the free
And the home of the brave
Must take to the woods
Or risk a shave.
Wow!
Ain't they raising a row?
Ain't they hot stuff?
Ain't they plenty enough?
Ain't they the cheese

In a go-as-they please?
Ain't they the birds
That fight with the words?
Ain't there H. to pay
Over the right of way?
By heck!
What a wreck
They'll make
If somebody don't take
Them about
Forty miles out
Of the main-traveled path
And let them chaw up their respective
wrath!
If they haven't got the call
On rowdy ball,
Then our Starry Flag
It's off its bag—
That's all,
My scat!
What's that?
More
Roar?
Don't let them get a start!
Pull 'em apart!
Pull 'em apart!!
Oh say,
Ain't it awful, Mabel?

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.



THE CHAFFEUR.—“WHICH WAY, SIR?”

—Philadelphia North American.

The Heir to the Responsibility

SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY SUDDENLY MADE A QUESTION OF
DRAMATIC INTEREST BY THE CHARGE OF A MILLIONAIRES'
CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAT ROOSEVELT—TAFT, THIRD
TERM, AND OTHER ISSUES.

WITH such an alignment of forces for and against given policies and for and against given leaderships, the question of who is to follow Mr. Roosevelt in the Presidency naturally becomes of supreme importance. Indeed, it rapidly moves forward to the point where it must become the leading theme of discussion and the leading element in political activity.

FIGHT TO CHECK OLIGARCHY

White House Exposes Plot to Upset Policies of the Administration.

The presidential side of the conflict was thus suggested in the correspondence of “Sumner” in the Chicago Record-Herald:

Washington, April 4.—Having unmasked the pretensions of E. H. Harriman as a political as well as a financial power in the United States through the exploitation of his ambition to hold a seat in the national Senate and his intrigues as a leader of the “rich men’s combine” that sought to encompass the defeat of Roosevelt for the presidential nomination in 1904, the White House to-day turned its attention more earnestly to the conspiracy that has for its object the control of the next Republican national convention and the election following.

President Roosevelt has succeeded in side-tracking entirely the issue raised by his enemies through the publication of the Harriman-Webster correspondence relative to campaign contributions in 1904, and has focused the attention of the country upon the hitherto secret alliance of corporation and pseudo-reform interests to bring about the downfall of the President and all that he stands for in the immediate future.

Application of the facts pertaining to the anti-Roosevelt alliance between Mr. Harriman, William R. Hearst, and the Rockefellers and all the Standard Oil magnates, which indiscreetly were divulged to friends of the administration by an agent of the combine, comes from the White House this evening. E. H. Harriman is held up as the leader of the most stupendous political plot that has been hatched within the memory of the present generation.

It is common gossip to-night that the person

in the following from the same paper:

Washington, D. C.—Before long the full details of the plot against the President are likely to be given to the public. The denouement, it was learned, came at a private dinner at which were present several adherents of the administration. There is every reason to assume that the dinner was given for a purpose, and that purpose was to win to the side of the conspirators



AND THE CAT CAME BACK.

The President—I beg your pardon—but I have asked you softly and politely not to keep coming back.—International Syndicate.

who is declared at the White House to have “given away” the conspiracy during a dinner was United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

FIVE MILLIONS IN THE FUND.

And Twenty-five Thousand Offered to One Man to Join in the Conspiracy.

More of the presidential side, together with a presumed insight into the magnitude of the plans of the opposition, was reflected

influential persons who had been listed in the ranks of the Roosevelt army. The prospective conversion was set about with the supreme nonchalance and effrontery that characterize a certain type of the “captains-of-industry” class when any important object is in view.

It is possible, however, that the assistant promoter talked more freely than he would if he had not dined so well. It was asserted at the White House that the details unfolded by the representative of the combine were so startling in every particular that his hearers

were struck dumb with amazement. It was explained by the promoter that the purpose of the political combination already was assured success, and with this declaration the listeners were invited to "get in" and share in the fruits of victory.

It was stated, according to information given out at the White House, that a fund of \$5,000,000—a corruption fund pure and simple—had been raised for the preliminary work in the scheme of capturing the next national convention. Other details equally startling in character were divulged. It is needless to say that the details in toto speedily were conveyed to the President by the loyal friends of the administration.

The next day, it is said, an agent of the combine approached an influential leader and asked if the talkative person had said more than he should have the night before. He was told that he appeared to have divulged all he knew.

"Well, I'll stand for it, anyhow," was the reply. "We've got the \$5,000,000, and if you want to come in, and know where you can use \$25,000 to advantage, I'll write you a check for that amount right now."

The person addressed took this story directly to the White House.

OPERATE UNDER ROOSEVELT MASK

Plotters Proposed to Utilize President's Own Friends to Undo Him.

The lengths to which the opposition is accused of being willing to go was suggested by the same paper as follows:

Washington, D. C.—It is difficult to give an accurate idea of the sensation that has been created in Washington by the news promulgated from the White House and reported by express authority from the highest source in the Record-Herald's dispatches, together with the other information promulgated from the same source. All precedents have been smashed in the matter of authorizing the publication of inside political history and intrigue by the highest official of the nation.

The secretary to the President, when pressed for detailed information regarding the conspiracy which has come to the attention of the administration, hinted that in due course of time names and other relevant matters pertaining to the plot might be forthcoming. For the present it is deemed sufficient to let the country know that the plot has been discovered and, in the opinion of the friends of the administration, nipped in the bud. The question was asked as to whether the ramifications of the conspiracy extended beyond the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which specifically were mentioned by the President to callers yesterday as territory already invaded. The reply was that

the ramifications extended far beyond these states, and, in fact, took in the entire country.

"The trail extends across the continent," it was declared. The \$5,000,000 corruption fund, it was asserted, together with what may or might have been added, was to be used to buy everything that was purchasable—venal newspapers, whole state delegations where possible, and local and state political leaders who might control primaries and minor conventions.

The states of North and South Dakota, where the Roosevelt sentiment is as strong as anywhere in the country, were mentioned as states where the conspirators would operate under the mask of Roosevelt instructions to the delegations. Right now, it is declared, the game is being worked in Michigan, the plan being to have delegates instructed for the President, and, when it should become positively known that the President would not accept the nomination, throw them to the man chosen to defeat the real Roosevelt candidate.

HARRIMAN NOT SO ANGRY

Webster Exposure Said to Be Only Part of the General Plan.

Also the underlying cunning of the same faction was told as follows:

Washington, D. C.—Evidence has come to light within the last twenty-four hours tending to show that Mr. Harriman may not have been so angry as his printed statements would indicate over the publication of his private letter to Mr. Webster, wherein he set forth his estimate of President Roosevelt and sought to enmesh the latter in questionable actions with reference to contributions for the last national campaign.

An anonymous interview with a New York man sets forth many facts that corroborate the information concerning the political conspiracy discovered by the administration. Among other things the New Yorker declared that those in league to defeat the future promulgation of the President's policies and prevent the nomination of a man of the Roosevelt type to succeed the present chief executive had planned to let out from time to time letters in their possession which would tend to discredit President Roosevelt's sincerity. The Harriman letter, it is believed, was intended to serve that purpose and start the procession.

If Mr. Harriman or others involved really had such object in view, however, they failed to consider the resourcefulness of the occupant of the White House. It may have been surmised that the President would deny the alleged facts and innuendo conveyed by the missives and let it go at that, the conspirators then taking chances on winning their point before the public.



RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT.

FORCING A THIRD TERM

President Likely to Be Compelled to Accept the Renomination.

Finally, the reaction of the entire situation upon the President himself and upon his determination to retire from the Executive Office was set forth as follows:

The President, however, is a fighter. He has denied the charges made against him and explained—satisfactorily to his friends—the things that seemed to call for explanation. But he has not stopped with that. He has gone ahead and told the country that the attack upon him is a part of a gigantic political plot to control the government and undo the progressive work started under his administration. And the developments seem only to have begun.

The assertion was made by a caller at the White House that this fight of the President against his enemies or the conspiracy against him—whichever way it might be viewed—would have the inevitable effect of forcing the President to reconsider his determination not to accept a renomination and again lead his party to the battle of ballots.

This declaration was not made to the President, but to an important member of the administration, and the reply was that the question of another term was one that would be dealt with when the proper time arrived. The impression has been strengthened greatly by the developments of the last few days that President Roosevelt will be forced to run again. He certainly must, say his friends, if it should become apparent that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat for the nomination next year some other man representing the Roosevelt policies and ideals.

With respect to the President's future course much undoubtedly depends on the developments in Ohio. Next week Senator Foraker will return home and begin in earnest his campaign for endorsement for both the senatorship to succeed himself and for the presidency. If, with his machine and its engineer—Senator Dick—with the negro support solidified by his course in the Brownsville affair, the aid of certain labor leaders and a host of small fry politicians, Foraker wins his contest in Ohio, there will ensue a situation which, in the light of contemporaneous developments, will call for all the strategy at the command of the administration in Washington.

If Foraker is downed in his own state, which will mean a Taft delegation to the national convention, the chances of nominating the Secretary of War to succeed President Roosevelt will be of the brightest. Under those circumstances it is believed that the country—the Roosevelt legion—will rush to the Taft standard. But, if anything should eliminate Secretary Taft from consideration or tend to weaken his strength, there

is no telling what complications may ensue. In such event, the President's friends declare, he may have to sacrifice his personal wishes to save the party from the control of the reactionaries.

PLOT WAS TO FOOL LOEB

Penrose's Friends Declare He Only Wanted to "Josh" President's Secretary.

In consonance with its proverbial custom, High Finance proceeded at once to put the color of ridicule upon the entire story of a plot against the President and his policies. Said the New York Times:

Washington.—A denial from Senator Penrose that he had revealed the plans of the "conspirators" against Roosevelt and Rooseveltism reached here from Philadelphia, but it occasioned no surprise at the White House or elsewhere in Washington.

At the White House it was promptly explained that in the talk there about the dinner at which the revelation of the intentions of the plotters was made, no mention had been made of the name of Senator Penrose or any other man, nor was any clue given as to the place or time of the dinner. It is pointed out here, however, that the denial of the Senator is based partly on the fact that for the last month he has been out of the country.

It developed that the dinner where the revelation was made took place at the Shoreham Hotel, in this city, before the adjournment of Congress. It was given by Jonathan Bourne, the senator-elect from Oregon, who is one of the staunchest supporters of the President. Among his guests were Senator Penrose, Senator Hansbrough, Senator Scott, and William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President. The fact that Mr. Bourne was the host disposes of the allegation that the dinner was given as a means of getting together the opponents of the President to talk over ways and means for their campaign.

It is a curious commentary on the Penrose denial, however, that some of the Senator's friends here have been explaining that when he talked as he is reported to have talked he was really only having fun with Mr. Loeb. It was all a "josh," just to see how Loeb would take it. Penrose, they say, is and always has been a firm supporter of the President. He announced at the dinner that he was with Mr. Roosevelt if the President would consent to accept another nomination. Pennsylvania would give him all the delegates in the convention. But that was as far as he was willing to go. He would not submit to dictation from the White House as to the nomination of any other man than Roosevelt. And so on at great length, and with increasing emphasis, all for the purpose of having fun with Loeb.

Certain friends of the President on whom

there rests no suspicion of disloyalty, however, have pointed out that this explanation of Penrose's friends is absolutely the only thing they can say. It is exactly of a piece with the comment of Harriman and others in New York that the conspiracy story is "ridiculous" and

TAKE A STAND FOR FAIRBANKS

Friends of Vice-President Start Crusade to Stop Misrepresentation.

For a time quite far back in the consider-



GROWING LUSTILY.

—New York World.

"absurd." That sort of talk has been made in Washington, also; and it is pointed out that, the opposition having been found out and published by the President, the only means of saving their faces left to them is to ridicule the accusation against them.

ation of possible candidates for the Presidency rumor has attached the name of Vice-President Fairbanks to the list of those upon whom the System looks with favor. The following from the Chicago News shows the

revolt of Mr. Fairbanks and his friends from the imputation:

Washington, D. C.—Discovery of what they believe to be a studied and persistent effort to misrepresent their candidate has led the friends of Vice-President Fairbanks in Washington to take up the cudgels in his behalf after a determined effort on their part to get the vice-president to defend himself, which was declined. If the Fairbanks men at the national capital—and there are many of them—could lay their hands on the responsible source of the stories about the vice-president at which they take umbrage, they are in that frame of mind which leads to a direct challenge to “put up or shut up” in politics. They are asking a “square deal” for their candidate to succeed President Roosevelt in the White House and they indicate that from this time on, if the present campaign of misrepresentation is to be continued, they purpose to enter into the situation to the extent of seeing that the vice-president gets fair play before the country, whether he is nominated or not.

Vowed No Break with President.

The situation as it affects Mr. Fairbanks personally, as related by his friends, is highly interesting and explains in part the impression the vice-president has created by his numerous public appearances throughout the country since he took up his present office. In this connection it is said that Mr. Fairbanks, upon the day of his inauguration as vice-president, made a solemn vow that no charge could ever be successfully made against him that he had broken with President Roosevelt. He is said to have remarked to friends at that time that it was a notorious fact, which the history of the country would substantiate, that ambitious vice-presidents prone to make public statements of their own opinion regarding administration policies had made more trouble than all other members of administrations combined. This rock of discord Mr. Fairbanks determined to avoid, with the result that since he became vice-president he has never submitted to an interview on questions of public policy in which the President was interested, either directly or indirectly.

The vice-president has gone farther than that in keeping faith with his promise to himself. His friends say he has borne patiently the jibes and criticisms of what are known in Washington as “Fairbanks speeches.” It was recited in Washington during the Hughes campaign in New York last fall that the President was displeased with the outlook there because Mr. Hughes was entertaining the voters with “Fairbanks speeches,” and he had, therefore, sent Mr. Root to Utica to “hit Mr. Hearst where he lived.” Nobody ever ascribed this remark to the President himself, but it showed the trend of thought some of the President’s thoughtless friends were following in telling of their displeasure with Governor Hughes.

Fairbanks Doesn’t Believe Stories.

This brings the general situation down to the

actual relations existing between the President and the vice-president. Since the sudden growth of the Taft boom it is well known that over-zealous friends of the vice-president have made it their business to run to the vice-president with tales that the President is “knocking” the Fairbanks boom; that he is against the vice-president in his ambitions. It has been reported that the President regards Mr. Fairbanks as a “reactionary” of the worst type. Those who have borne these tales to Mr. Fairbanks have got no consolation for their pains. The vice-president has simply refused to believe them.

Stood by the President.

It is declared that the President has never been in doubt one moment of the support of the vice-president in the Senate and they repeat that during the rate-bill and other administration fights in Congress the vice-president has personally repeatedly assured the President that when opportunity offered he would forward the administration plans to the utmost of his ability. Hence the conservative friends of the vice-president refuse to lend themselves to the belief that the President is openly opposing Mr. Fairbanks.

Charges Against Fairbanks.

The indictments which the friends of the vice-president are most anxious to meet are that Vice-President Fairbanks is a “reactionary”; that he is the Harriman candidate for president; that he is a railroad, corporation, and trust candidate; that he has been a railroad and tobacco trust attorney; that there is an active Fairbanks organization at work, spending money and buying delegates to the next Republican national convention, and that the vice-president has no mind of his own on public questions.

In answer to the charge that he is a “reactionary” the friends of the vice-president challenge proof. They declare that neither by vote nor voice can anybody produce any evidence that Mr. Fairbanks is not in accord with up-to-date policies toward railroads, trusts, corporations, or individuals as voiced by the President.

Harriman Candidate? Absurd.

They characterize the charge that Mr. Fairbanks is the Harriman candidate for president or the representative of trusts, railroads, and corporations as absurd. They assert that the vice-president never saw or communicated with Mr. Harriman until after he became a senator and has met him casually three times in fourteen years, and that he never authorized anybody else to meet him in his behalf at any other time; that if railroads, corporations, and trusts are for Mr. Fairbanks for president it is without his seeking and without his knowledge.

They meet the assertion that the vice-president as a lawyer before his election to the Senate in 1893 was a representative of the railroads and the tobacco trust by declaring the tobacco trust charge a gratuitous falsehood. They admit

the vice-president received many large retainers from railroad clients, but they assert that his record in the courts will show as many cases won against railroads as for them and they court proof to the contrary.

the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Bryan has not stated that he would not, in certain events, do this very thing. But something of what begins to go on within the Democ-



SMOKING HIM OUT.

—Duluth News-Tribune.

GRAY OR HARMON, NOT BRYAN

Two Names Are Being Considered by Democrats for Next Campaign.

Democracy still remains under the shadow of the personality of Roosevelt and scarcely begins as yet to crystallize its sentiment around any special candidate. It has even been suggested during the past month that Mr. Bryan himself nominate Roosevelt as

racy, independently of the Roosevelt idea, is reflected in the following from the Indianapolis News:

Washington.—It is significant that the South is calling for the nomination of Judge George Gray, of Delaware, for the presidency by the Democrats. It is calling for the Delaware man because it does not want to be forced to take Bryan again. Bryan is not wanted because of a firm conviction that he can not be elected. This conviction that the Nebraskan can not be elected is not confined to the South. It is the testimony

of every man who has been about the country the last few months that one can not find many Democrats of consequence who conscientiously believe that he can be elected. This sentiment may become so deep-rooted as to upset the program to bestow another nomination on Bryan. The South could cause an abandonment of the program if it set about determinately to do it, but the probability is that it will not do more than let its feelings be known. If it has to take Bryan it will do it with reluctance.

Recently there have been some indications that the Democrats of the North, or at least a goodly number of them, begin to realize that it will be a fatal mistake to make Bryan the candidate of the party again. The best-informed men are not prepared to say at this time whether any movement to pull the Democrats of the North away from their idol can succeed. Just now they are inclined to doubt it.

Might Turn to Another.

And yet they suspect that if the fact can be pressed home that he can not possibly be elected the rank and file of the party might be persuaded to turn to some one else. As the situation stands to-day the East is disposed to co-operate with the South in a movement in favor of Judge Gray. The weakness of such a movement lies in the fact that the very moment it is started the cry will go up from the hard and fast followers of Bryan throughout the central West and the far West, that the conservative wing of the party—the Wall Street wing it will be called—is again attempting to capture the party. It will be pointed out that in 1904 this wing of the party got control, nominated Alton B. Parker and led the party to ignominious defeat. Unless a great change has come over the party throughout the country any effort to pull it away from Bryan—particularly if this effort shall appear to have originated in the Eastern states—will be looked upon as an attempt of the “money bags” to gain control of the organization.

Among Southern and Eastern Democrats generally there exists the hope that the party will see the wisdom of nominating a “safe and sane” candidate, and it is this hope that leads so many members of the party to look toward Judge Gray. The charge that Judge Gray is representative of the Wall Street coterie of Democrats—the Ryans and the Belmonts who brought about the nomination of Judge Parker—is not true, and there is a faint hope in the men who are preparing to sound the country on the Gray suggestion that the rank and file of the party will, after mature consideration, be willing to accept him as the man on whom the party can unite.

There's the Hearst Wing.

Representative men of the party who are interested in the attempt to sow Gray seed say they realize that it will never be possible to bring the party together in solid phalanx in favor

of any man. The Hearst wing, for instance, would no doubt reject the Delaware man, and if he should be nominated would, no doubt, nominate its idol, Mr. Hearst, and stand by him through the campaign. It is not believed Bryan would lead a revolt against Gray, though he might not feel like asking his followers fully to endorse the candidate. Gray's nomination would mean a considerable sloughing off from the party, say the men who want him. But would not such an admirable candidate draw heavily from the Republican party, which, from present indications, will be divided after it has held its next national nominating convention? Would not such a candidate appeal to the intelligent thought of the country everywhere?

The Name of Judson Harmon.

Behind the Democratic scenes the men who are convinced that the nomination of Bryan again means defeat and further demoralization are conjuring with another name, that of Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati. Gray is their first choice because they believe he combines to a remarkable degree all the qualifications demanded of a president at this stage of the country's life. Harmon is just as conservative as Judge Gray, but he has what seems to be a possible advantage in that he comes from near the center of the country. Eastern Democrats who have studied the situation with some care are inclined to believe that the Democrats of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other states in the central West would take kindly to Harmon, provided they could be made to realize that Bryan's election is an impossibility. Either of these men, it is known, would have the active support of former President Grover Cleveland.

Nothing may come of this movement to steer the party away from the Bryan rocks, but “things are doing,” a good many more “things” than the general public has any knowledge of. In due time emissaries are to be sent to the central states and to the transmississippi states to talk over the situation with influential Democrats.

GOVERNOR HUGHES IN 1908

Roosevelt May Favor the New York Man if Taft Leaves Race.

Thus far the run of things in the Republican party has been for Taft. Should the Taft interest wane, the following remains as a possibility in the background. The item is from the New York Evening Post:

If it be conceded that one man's prescience is as good as another's fifteen months before a national convention, Charles E. Hughes has as good a chance of becoming the Republican nominee for the presidency in 1908 as William H. Taft. Signs and intimations are not lacking that Mr. Hughes may become the alternative candidate of the President.

Every Republican with any claim to a voice in the national councils in the party is watching Hughes like a hawk. President Roosevelt is at the head of this list. He has announced that he will ask Governor Hughes to visit him this summer "to talk about things." If the President finds the Governor in accord with him on such matters of national import as control of the corporations and a stronger and more rigid supervision of the transportation lines, Mr. Hughes' chances of becoming the Roosevelt nominee next summer will be that much stronger.

The President does not like to have it said that he is trying to control the national convention. He knows the blight that has rested upon presidential choices of their successors. So, also,

it may be assumed, does Mr. Hughes. None of the Republican leaders believes that Mr. Hughes would be a strong candidate on his record to date. But he may do much in the next twelve or fifteen months to enlarge his figure in the national eye. After Taft, he is the strongest of any of the "potential candidates." He has, indeed, "the right preliminary character" and "the right preliminary record" and even the radical Roosevelt believes that the Governor of New York is "in entire accord with the mood and spirit of the times." So his growth and the record of his achievements at Albany next winter will be performances to which a national significance will attach.

THE STORY OF A WARD

THE "PEARL OF THE ANTILLES" AND ITS MANY DIFFICULTIES.—
RECORD OF THE AMERICAN SUZERAINTY.—GOMEZ, THE
LIBERALS, AND THE RURAL GUARDS.

IF the domestic problem of control of the railroads were the only heavy responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the Federal administration doubtless Mr. Roosevelt would consider his path comparatively easy. But, as is said in the editorial for this month, the United States has expanded so far into the general domain of nations that home problems threaten to become almost dwarfed in comparison with the larger ones which lie beyond the nation's borders. Of the many latter, none now rises into greater magnitude than the question of the disposition of Cuba. The Executive administration is doing its best to live up to the pledges which the United States made when they liberated the island from Spain, but the island itself seems unable to meet its end of the bargain; and no less acute a statesman than Andrew D. White regards this insular undertaking as the most ominous feature that confronts the American Nation.

PETITIONING FOR PROTECTION

Cuban Business Men Ask for American Control of the Island.

Cubans there are who perceive the helplessness of their own country, and of these many have taken the action indicated in the following from the New York Herald:

Havana, Cuba.—So far ten petitions for an American protectorate, signed by Cubans of property or having substantial business interests, have come back to the headquarters of the movement in Havana. Beyond sending the blank forms to various points on request no special effort has been made to obtain signatures to the simple prayer that when the next Cuban Republic shall have been established the United States shall share with it the responsibility of avoiding insurrections. There are thousands of Cubans having material interests at stake who believe they only can be conserved by American control, continued until the natives have been taught to govern themselves without resort to violence and revolution. A few such have asked for the blank forms and have circulated them among Cubans who, like themselves, have property and whose signatures were the only kind desired.

MADE POOR LEGISLATORS

Cuban Congress Enacted Laws Only for the Members and Their Friends.

During March, William E. Curtis, the correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, contributed to his paper a series of observations made at first hand in Cuba itself. Among other things, he said:

Havana.—One of the most flagrant evidences of the incapacity of the Cubans for self-government is found in the record of the congress of the republic, which was composed, or, perhaps it is better to say, claimed to be composed, of the most intelligent and cultivated of the native Cuban population. There were no foreigners in the congress. The members were very largely patriots who had participated in the war for independence and undertook to govern the people to whom they had given freedom. Yet during five annual sessions they did practically nothing but talk and pass a few bills affecting their personal interests and for the benefit of individual friends. They did nothing for the public welfare; they did not even create the executive departments of the government or define their jurisdiction. They left everything of that kind just as arranged by General Wood, and the various branches and bureaus of the government are now running under the military orders issued by him previous to the organization of the republic. The judiciary of the country remains practically as it was under Spain. The Cuban congress made no changes in the system, while the municipalities still remain as General Wood left them.

The constitution of Cuba required the congress to pass certain laws to make it effective—making the judiciary independent of the executive and legislative branches, as it is in the United States, giving the judges a tenure for life, and securing representation for the minority in both houses of congress—but although President Palma again and again called attention to the omission, the congress was so busy creating offices, raising salaries, and granting concessions that it could do nothing else.

HAS A CRAZE FOR GRAFT

Island Has Been Debauched by Big Gratuities and Fat Public Jobs.

Another phase of the Cuban nature which Mr. Curtis reflected was the following:

Havana.—One of the causes of the unrest in Cuba and the demoralization of the common people is the manner in which they have been debauched by gratuities since the war of independence. From 16,000 to 18,000 men have obtained employment under the government, one-half of them holding sinecures at large salaries that were created for their individual benefit

without regard to the public interest, and at least \$70,000,000 has been distributed in cash theoretically as compensation for the services and the sacrifices of those who took part in the war against Spain. This generosity has enabled the more restless portion of the community to live without labor, and it is naturally difficult for them to settle down to work. According to common rumor the larger part of this sum went into the pockets of speculators and middlemen, and the payrolls were padded with the names of impostors, so that the men who actually did the fighting got very little of it and are still clamoring for relief. Only the other day a committee of generals waited upon Governor Magoon and with rather peremptory emphasis demanded that he should immediately pay the veterans of the "war of liberation" the money that is due them.

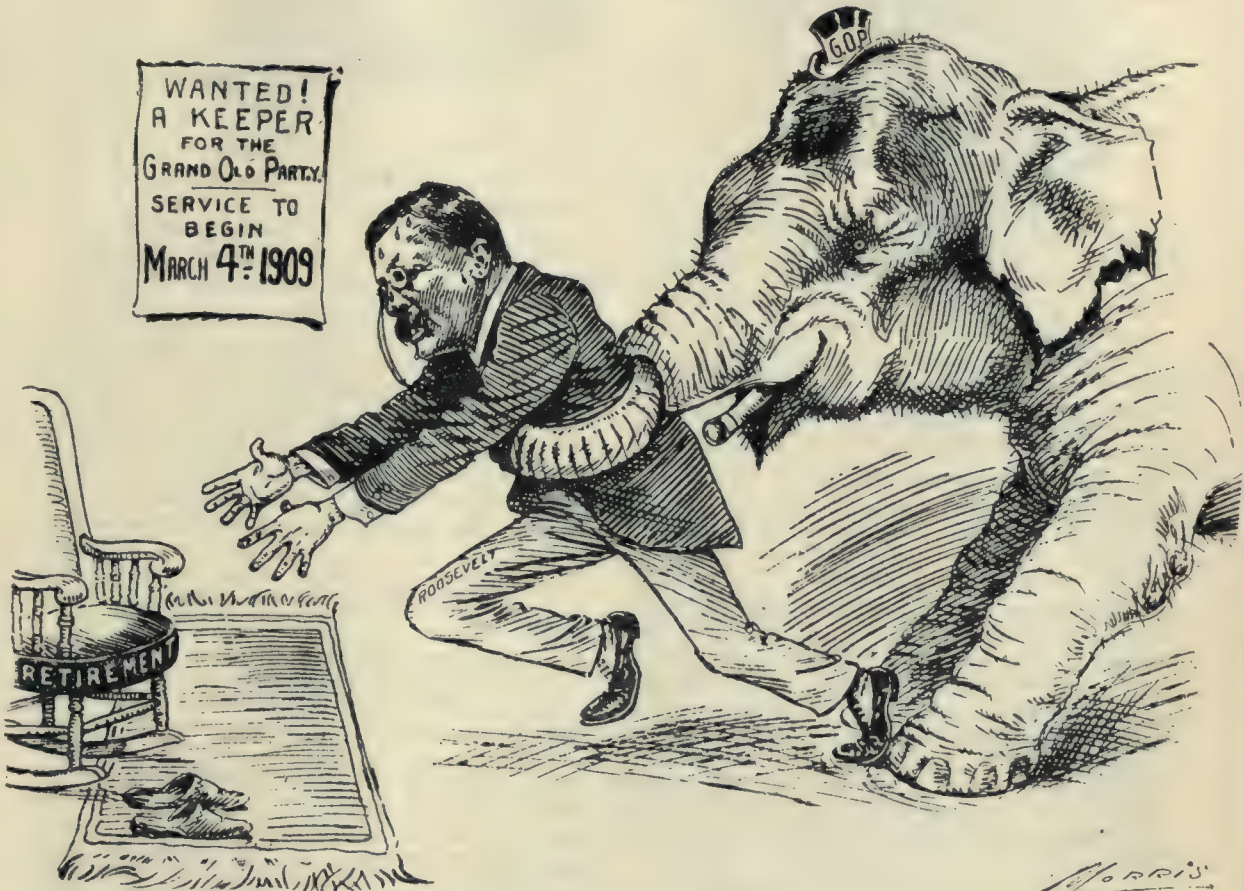
WANT THE LID LIFTED

Cubans Crave Restoration of the Bull Ring and the Cock Pit.

Still another phase of the Cuban nature which showed itself to Mr. Curtis was the following:

Havana.—Secretary Taft is supposed to be on his way to Havana via the Isthmus of Panama, and his arrival is awaited with great anxiety because he is expected to settle numerous important controversies that have arisen while Governor Magoon has been sitting on the lid. Unfortunately Magoon has no power to act in serious matters of controversy. He is required to pass up everything to Washington, including one of the most important questions that is agitating the Cuban population, whether General Wood's order forbidding cockfighting shall be revoked.

This may seem ridiculous to the North American reader, but it is a very serious matter down here; a question that involves one of the most important political issues. Delegations have been calling upon the governor general regularly for several weeks, and the newspapers have contained columns of arguments and opinions on one side or the other. General Wood also prohibited bullfighting and lotteries and his orders still stand under the Platt amendment. Governor Magoon will not revoke them. It will have a bad effect to revoke any order that has been issued by anybody, or to repeal any law that stands on the statute books, at the demand of the insurrectos, because such action will be construed on all sides as cowardice. The insurrectos will assume that their threats have been effective in one case and will try the same method in others, while the public generally will assume that the American Government is afraid of another revolution and has yielded to the



CAN HE REACH IT?

—Spokane Spokesman Review.

swashbucklers. As an easy way out of the dilemma the liberals have proposed local option in cockfighting, gambling, and other public vices. They claim that Secretary Taft promised them the privilege of controlling their own affairs and they would like to have that promise applied in this particular case by permitting municipal authorities throughout the island to decide whether there shall be cockfighting in their jurisdiction or not.

PROGRESS UNDER PROTECTION

Half Finished Works Are Carried Out Since the United States Took Hold of Affairs.

The recent events which were encouraging the business men of the island to the action mentioned in the first article given above were thus described in part by Mr. Curtis:

Havana.—There have been great improvements in the city of Havana since the independence of Cuba and I am told that the same may be said of all the cities of the republic. The Americans made the plans and gave the impetus during their occupation of the country after the evacuation by the Spanish army and the government of President Palma carried out many of them. Others were left unfinished, and the provisional government has taken them up again. The Cubans do not have the tenacity of purpose that was required to complete all of the material reforms that were planned for them by General Wood. Nevertheless, they did more during the five years they have been in power than the Spanish government did in fifty. Under Spain for the last quarter of a century everything in Cuba was going down. The people were oppressed as they never had been before, the treasury was robbed of the larger part of the revenue, private enterprise was discouraged by heavy taxation and tyrannical treatment, and very little progress was made. Under the republic, however, there was wholesome and permanent progress in all directions. Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, and other cities were greatly improved and modernized.

GOOD RECORD BY U. S. TROOPS

American Soldiers Exerted an Exemplary Influence Over Cuban People.

In another article Mr. Curtis gave the following further showing of the beneficial influence of the American control of the island since the resignation of President Palma:

Havana.—The United States army has done itself great credit in Cuba. There has not been the slightest trouble with the soldiers; they have behaved themselves in an exemplary manner; the arrests have been few; there has been no

disorder whatever, and no altercations with the natives. Their health has also been remarkable. Shortly after the arrival of the troops last October there were several cases of typhoid fever which they brought with them, but it was soon stamped out, and the sick list for February, including accidents, was 2.1 per cent. That is remarkable. There have been very few deaths, hardly enough to calculate a percentage.

When they arrived here the troops were admonished as to their duty, to conduct themselves so as to furnish a good example to the Cubans and to promote individually, so far as possible, the pacification of the country. They were told that they were not here to fight, but to serve as an object lesson and a moral force, and they have followed these instructions with a discretion that deserves the highest commendation.

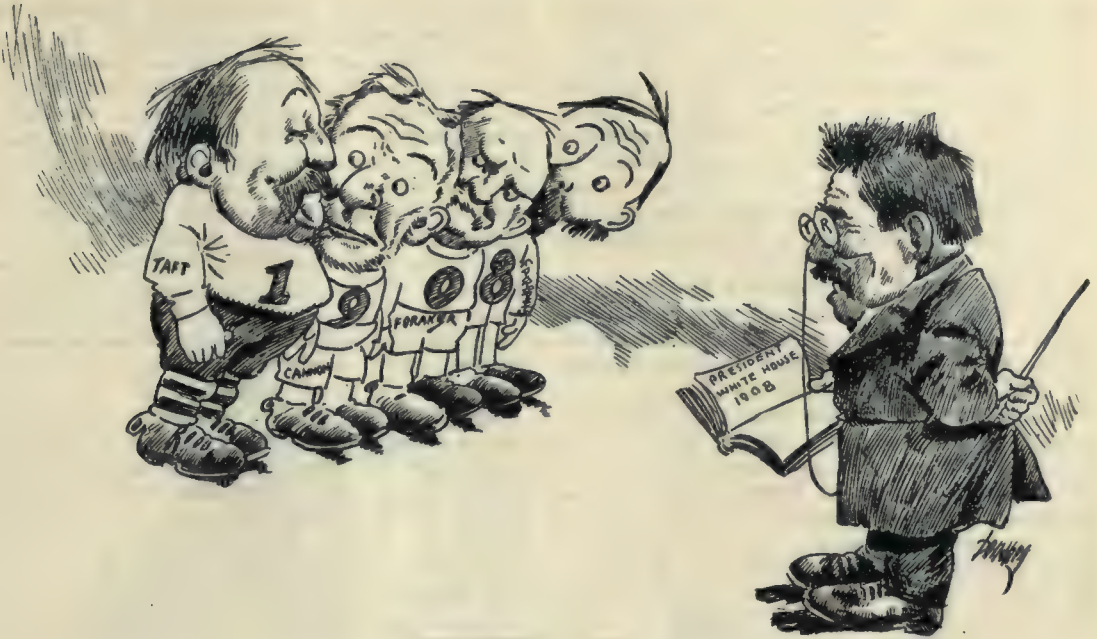
The officers and their families have been a valuable addition to the social life of Cuba and the soldiers are almost universally popular with the people. The army is scattered pretty well over the island. There are several posts in each of the provinces with one, two, or three companies at each, and the best test of their popularity is the protests that are always made by the citizens when they are ordered away. The citizens object to changes, also. Like all the Latin races, the Cubans are suspicious and distrustful of strangers. It takes some time to get their confidence, but when they become convinced that you are sincere and sympathetic, they are as trustful as a child. Hence they don't like change. The same is true in the Philippines.

THE STRENGTH OF GOMEZ

He Is Making a Promising Fight to Succeed to the Cuban Presidency.

The thing that broke Cuba loose from Spain was the indomitable desire of its people for independence and for the personal and collective privileges and distinctions which go with governmental autonomy; and it required only the ten years' war which culminated in 1898 to prove that the country had its own big men and its own big motives. Mr. Curtis gives the following in regard to one of the present big men:

Havana.—General Jose Miguel Gomez has been described as the Bryan of Cuba. He is the leader of the liberal party, although this honor is disputed by a rival. He was the candidate of the liberal party at the last presidential election, and expects to be at the next, although that honor is also disputed by a formidable rival, Alfredo Zayas. General Gomez is putting up a very active fight, however, and his prospects of



TEACHER'S PET.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

obtaining the nomination are said to be quite as good as those of his opponent. He is himself very confident and expects to be the next president of Cuba. He is not related to the late Maximo Gomez, general-in-chief of the insurgents during the war of independence, but is the son of a ranchman of Santa Clara province in the center of the island, has followed his father's occupation and has been active in three revolutions—the ten years' war, the war of independence, and the recent insurrection for the overthrow of President Palma, which resulted in the establishment of the provisional government.

Since independence he has been governor of Santa Clara province and acquired almost absolute political authority there. He belonged to the moderate party until a year or so ago, when he fell out with Mendez Capote, its leader, and went over to the liberals, where he took the head of the procession and was promptly nominated for president. His change of politics caused his removal from the governorship of Santa Clara and he became manager of a large sugar estate belonging to J. M. Cebellos & Co. of New York, who recently failed because of the defalcation of Silveira, the local partner, who is accused of having stolen \$1,000,000 from the firm and is now in Venezuela a fugitive from justice. General Gomez was interested with Silveira in a cattle ranch, and is said to have suffered considerably by the failure. He has recently returned from Venezuela, where he endeavored to secure a settlement with his partner, but, according to common report, was not successful. He is now devoting himself entirely to politics and strengthening his organization in the liberal party in anticipation of the presidential election in November.

RURAL GUARDS ARE THE ISSUE

Revolutionists Regard Them as a Formidable Obstacle to Insurrection.

The essential conflict between American suzerainty and Cuban ambition is reflected in the following from one of Mr. Curtis's letters:

Havana.—The standing army of Cuba consists of 2000 artillerymen, drilled also as infantry, who occupy the fortifications at Havana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, and other cities along the coast. No greater force is necessary because under the treaty the United States is bound to defend Cuba from foreign invasion. Domestic peace is preserved by an organization known as the rural guards, composed of picked men from the Army of Independence and formed by Major H. J. Slocum of the Second Cavalry in 1901. It is similar to the garde civil of Spain, the Basillere of Italy, and the rurales of Mexico. Under a law of Congress the rural guard is entitled to a maximum force of 10,000 men, but its present strength is 4,482, including 21 field officers, 140 line officers, 515 non-commissioned officers, and 3808 privates. They are scattered among 360 stations about the island and are paid \$21 a month, with an allowance of \$48 a year for uniforms. The officers are paid from \$100 a month down.

The rural guard is composed of a fine class of men. They are young, active, intelligent fellows, filled with ambition and having a high sense of duty. During the recent revolution they were loyal to the government and offered the only resistance that was made to the insurgents.

They suffered a severe shock when Secretary Taft made terms with the rebels, because they had been taught from the beginning that it was their duty to support the constitutional government without question, and they could not understand why the United States should temporize with its enemies. It has been very difficult to make them understand that the situation caused by the resignation of President Palma and his cabinet made it necessary to exercise diplomacy in treating with his opponents.

The liberal party is opposed to the rural guards, because such a body of men, if properly handled, can be made an effective obstacle to revolutionary success. When President Roosevelt sent Major Slocum back to Havana to resume command of his little corps and ordered its increase to the maximum allowed by law, the liberal newspapers and generals made a determined remonstrance, and General Pino Guerra, commander of the insurgents, and other liberal generals made a formal protest. Upon the recommendation of Governor Magoon the matter was held in abeyance, but it is understood that the guards will be gradually increased to 5000 men and 150 officers.

SCHOOLS ARE THE CHIEF NEED

Little Prospect of Cuban Improvement Under Present Educational Conditions.

What underlies all other weaknesses in the Cuban situation is told by Mr. Curtis in the following wherein he quotes the statements of a veteran American missionary in the island:

The most important work in Cuba at the present time is educational. General Wood established public schools all over the island, but, aside from a summer's study at Harvard under the direction of Professor Frye, the first superintendent, no provision was made for the education of teachers. As a natural result the schools are going down. The government appropriates

\$6,000,000 a year for educational purposes, but the larger proportion of it is wasted. The local school boards are entirely under political control, and in nearly all the provinces teachers are appointed for political reasons, so that a good many of them are ignorant and illiterate. I have not seen it myself, but I have been told that an official circular giving instructions concerning the manner in which applications for appointment as teachers should be made contains a foot note stating that applicants who can not write will be permitted to make the sign of the cross. There is a bureau of education supervising all this, but there is no normal school to prepare native teachers, and it will not employ foreigners. It is all politics.

The parents generally, particularly among the poorer classes, are eager for education, and often send their children to parochial schools, which are defective and do not give a thorough education. This is particularly true of the convents and other Catholic schools for girls, where they teach music, embroidery, the legends of the saints and the catechism, but very little else. Since the present intervention there has been no improvement in the condition of the schools. Very little or no attention has been paid to them; indeed, in several cases children have been turned out of schoolhouses in order to accommodate detachments of United States troops. At the town of Guines, about forty miles from Havana, there is a splendid school building, but the children were driven out last October and the building is now occupied as a barracks.

The lack of schools will perpetuate present conditions, and the people will continue incapable of self-government for another generation, because only the favored class is being educated. The rich, who can afford to pay tuition, send their children to private schools, but nothing is done for the poor—not so much as was done by the Spaniards. The 500,000 negro population is growing up entirely illiterate, and throughout the entire island you will be fortunate if you can find twenty men out of a hundred who can read or ten out of a hundred women.

Impartial Mr. Roosevelt

Says Roosevelt: I announce no choice,
To no man will I lend my voice,
I have no private candidate,
I care not whom you nominate—
Just so it's Taft.

To none will I show preference,
To me it makes no difference,
The party may choose any man
Who is a good Republican—
Just so it's Taft.

The people are untrammelled, free,
To pick out their own nominee,
Far be it from me to dictate
Who shall direct affairs of state—
Just so it's Taft.

—Kansas City Times.

THE ANANIAS CLUB



GETTING CROWDED.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A TALE IN CARTOONS



EXCUSE ME, MR. HARRIMAN, YOU'RE IN THE WRONG PEW.

—St. Louis Globe Democrat.



SHADE OF ANANIAS—"GOSH!"

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.



AN INITIATION.

Mr. Harriman Gets a Free Ride on the Goat.

—Chicago News.



FRANCE (TO MOROCCO)—SOME DAY QUICK
WE SHALL HAVE ZE GRAND TROUBLE.

France will demand indemnity and apology
from Morocco for recent outrages there against
the French.—(News Item).

—Adapted from International Syndicate.

PEACE AND REVOLUTION

WHILE THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD PLAN THE PERIODICAL
CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, RUSSIA STILL STRUGGLES
WITH REFORM, ROUMANIA HAS AN UPRISING, AND
CHINA IS BEING TRANSFORMED

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's position being so intimately related to the affairs of other nations, and his course of conduct being so critical in its possible influence upon the international situation at large, the approach of the peace conference at the Hague, the agreement for a tariff interchange between the United States and Germany, the newly disclosed tension between Canada and Great Britain and the visit of Ambassador Bryce to the Dominion to prevent the spread of a threatened dissension, the rapid rise of China into its new estate of modernity, the gradual installation of reforms in Russia, and many similar events and tendencies in the various principalities and powers have a peculiar unity of significance.

THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE

**Limitation of Naval Growth Urged by England,
and Protection of Neutral Goods
by Other Powers.**

The approaching conference at the Hague, for example, undoubtedly is another step forward in the final making of an international congress wherein laws shall be framed as definitely as in a legislature of any state or kingdom or republic. Said the Chicago Tribune concerning some of the plans for this conference:

Washington, D.C.—If the powers of the world adopt the tentative program now under consideration for discussion at the impending peace conference at The Hague, the most advanced steps yet taken for the prevention and amelioration of war will be made.

Two broad propositions have been suggested, the first by England, which contemplates naval

disarmaments, and the second by different powers making neutral goods immune from seizure upon the high seas, whether carried in merchantmen belonging to a belligerent power or not.

To both of these propositions, in a general way, the United States is favorable. In 1904 Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring it desirable that the President should endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view to incorporating into the permanent law of the civilized nations the principle of exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents.

Other matters closely affecting the rights of neutrals which will be discussed at The Hague are the distinctions to be made between absolute and conditional contraband of war, and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals.

STEAD REVEALS HIS 'IDEA'

English Anti-War Apostle Outlines Plan for a Peace Pilgrimage.

The extent to which the Hague Conference can command the enthusiasm of persons who look with large vision upon the affairs of the world is illustrated in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

New York, April 7.—W. T. Stead, the English apostle of international peace, discussed the opportunity afforded Americans by the coming Hague conference of rousing other nations to make definite progress toward the ideal described by his phrase, "The United States of the World," in a speech he delivered from the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-night.

He urged that at the coming peace convention twelve representative American men and women should be selected as the nucleus of a "pilgrimage of peace." These persons would then appeal to the American people for their indorsement by public meetings or signed memorials.

Armed with this evidence of national support, they would in the first case go as a deputation to the President, asking him to instruct his delegates at The Hague to support the above program.

Wants Pilgrimage to Europe.

Then they would approach the British ambassador, informing him of their intention to start at once for England in order to appeal to the British people for their support in pressing their requests upon the king and his ministers.

The other members of the diplomatic corps at Washington also would be apprised of the object of the pilgrimage. Then would come a sendoff banquet at New York, and the "Pilgrims of

Peace" could start in the first week of May for their tour through the capitals of Europe.

Mr. Stead said there was no doubt that they would receive an overwhelmingly popular reception in Britain, where the ground already had been prepared. At London they would be joined by four pilgrims from each of the three Scandinavian countries, and the Americans and Scandinavians, together with twelve British pilgrims, would present their petition to the king at Buckingham palace and to his ministers in Downing Street.

The thirty-six pilgrims would then cross over to Paris. The same thing would be repeated there. Receptions by the president of the republic and his ministers, the municipality, and the Chamber of Commerce would afford ample demonstration of the loyalty of France to the principle of fraternity.

The pilgrims, now swollen to forty-eight by the addition of twelve French pilgrims, would pick up others at Geneva, and then go on to Rome. From Rome the pilgrims, now sixty-two in number, would go to Russia, and eighty-six would arrive at Berlin, ninety-eight would reach Brussels, and then one hundred would finally round up at The Hague to present their petition to the conference, which is to assemble on June 1.

Mr. Stead said that the idea had been received with enthusiasm in Europe.

MAY CHANGE THE PROGRAM

Powers Reserve Right to Bring Up Subjects at the Hague Meeting.

Exact views of the Hague gathering are to be had from the following, as given in the dispatches of the Associated Press:

Washington, April 4.—Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, to-day delivered to Secretary Root the Russian circular note relative to the approaching Hague conference, received by him yesterday from St. Petersburg. The note is as follows:

The undersigned Ambassador of Russia, by order of his government, has the honor to make the following communication to his excellency, the Secretary of State of the United States:

Before the second peace conference is called, the Imperial Government deems it an obligation to submit to the powers which have accepted its invitation a statement of the present situation.

All the powers to which the Imperial Government communicated in April, 1906, its tentative program of the labors of the new conference have declared their adherence thereto.

However, the following remarks have been made with respect to that program:

The Government of the United States has reserved to itself the liberty of submitting to the second conference two additional questions, viz.: That of the reduction or limitation of armaments

and that of bringing about an agreement to observe certain limitations in the use of force in collecting ordinary public debts accruing from contracts.

The Spanish Government has expressed a desire to discuss the limitation of armaments, reserving to itself the right to deal with this question at the next meeting at The Hague.

The British Government has given notice that it attaches great importance to having the ques-

gram might be conveniently included among the subjects for consideration and reserves to itself the right to take no part in or withdraw from any discussion taking or tending to take a trend which, in its judgment, would not be conducive to any useful result.

The Governments of Bolivia, Denmark, Greece, and the Netherlands have also reserved to themselves, in a general way, the right to submit to the consideration of the conference other subjects



GETTING THE TOP BARS DOWN.

—St. Paul Dispatch.

tion of expenditures for armament discussed at the conference and has reserved to itself the right of raising it; it has also reserved to itself the right of taking no part in the discussion of any question mentioned in the Russian program which would be unlikely to produce any useful result to it.

Japan is of the opinion that certain questions that are not especially enumerated in the pro-

similar to those that are explicitly mentioned in the Russian program.

The Imperial Government deems it its duty to declare, for its part, that it maintains its program of the month of April, 1906, as the basis for the deliberations of the conference, and that if the conference should broach a question that would appear to it unlikely to end in any practical issue it reserves to itself, in its turn, the

right to take no part in such a discussion.

Remarks similar to this last have been made by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, which have likewise reserved to themselves the right to take no part in the discussion by the conference of any question which would appear unlikely to end in any practical issue.

In bringing these reservations to the knowledge of the powers and with the hope that the labors of the second peace conference will create new guarantees for the good understanding of the nations of the civilized world, the Imperial Government has addressed to the Government of the Netherlands a request that it may be pleased to call the conference for the first days of June.

The original program for the conference was presented to the powers on April 12, 1906. The matters proposed for discussion were:

1. Improvements to be made in the provisions of the convention relative to the peaceful settlement of international disputes as regards the Court of Arbitration and the International Commission of Inquiry.

2. Additions to be made to the provisions of the convention of 1899 relative to the laws and customs of war on land, among others those concerning the opening of hostilities, the rights of neutrals on land, et cetera. Declarations of 1899. One of these having expired, question of its being revived.

3. Framing of a convention relative to the laws and customs of maritime warfare, concerning:

The special operations of maritime warfare, such as the bombardment of ports, cities, and villages by a naval force, the laying of torpedoes, et cetera.

The transformation of merchant vessels into warships.

The private property of belligerents at sea.

The length of time to be granted to merchant ships for their departure from ports of neutrals or of the enemy after the opening of hostilities.

The rights and duties of neutrals at sea, among others the questions of contraband, the rules applicable to belligerent vessels in neutral ports; destruction, in case of vis major, of neutral merchant vessels captured as prizes.

In the said convention to be drafted there would be introduced the provisions relative to war on land that would be also applicable to maritime warfare.

4. Additions to be made to the convention of 1899 for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1864.

It is expected that June 15 will be selected as the date for the opening of the conference.

NEW ERA DUE IN CHINA

Evidence That the Dowager's Land Will Soon Rank With Japan.

While the nations are preparing to take mutual counsel at the capital of Holland, the

empire which was the cause of the most recent war is writing the following history for itself, the item being from the Chicago News:

The Reverend Doctor Hunter Corbett, who has been a missionary in China since 1863, representing the American Presbyterian Church there, recently when in Chicago gave an interview which throws much light on present conditions in China. Doctor Corbett is stationed at Chefoo, which is opposite Port Arthur, and travels over the province of Shantung, the country of the sages, Confucius and Mencius, establishing stations and missions of his Church.

"When I left America on July 3, 1863, the day of the battle of Gettysburg," said Mr. Corbett, "there were no railroads across the United States, no steamships crossing the Pacific Ocean, no Suez Canal, and no cable around the world. In China, as may be imagined, the situation was much worse. To-day the empire is awakening in a marvelous way. Telegraph wires are in operation between all the walled cities, postoffices have been established at the leading centers, and in the last six years one hundred and fifty newspapers have been established, all widely read. The Government has established schools in all branches from the kindergarten to the university all over the empire.

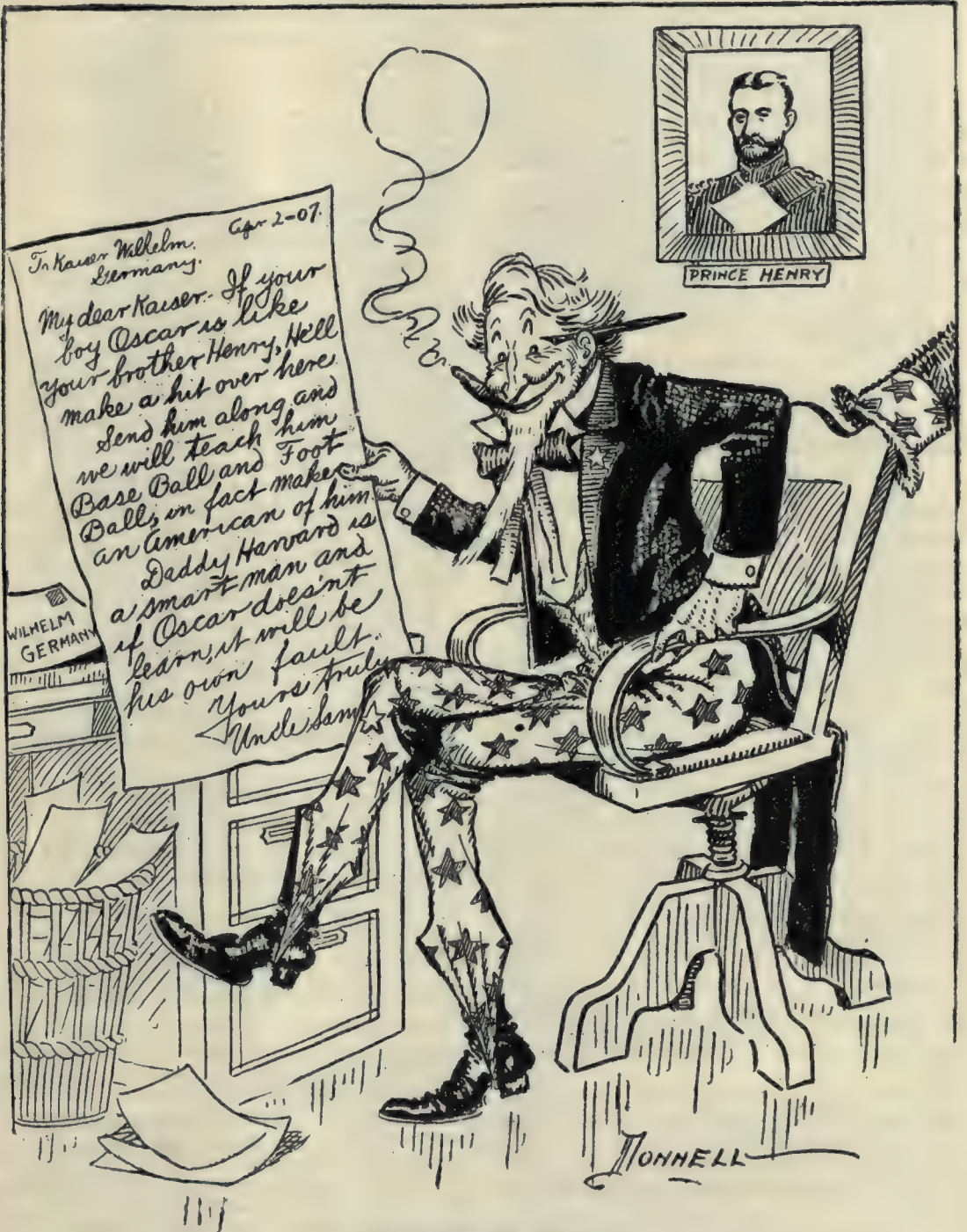
"A constitutional form of government is in effect and a parliament is promised in the near future. Proclamations have been issued by the Government urging all to give up the cruel system of foot-binding, and a strenuous effort is being made to suppress opium smoking. The British Government agreed last May to release China thereafter from receiving opium from India.

"Military schools and colleges are crowded with young men who are daily taught and drilled by experts from Japan. A high official has been appointed to reorganize the Chinese army on a western basis. The military possibilities of China are such that if she would put the same ratio in her army as Germany she could furnish 40,000,000 of troops and still have a large enough force left to carry on the ordinary industries of the nation. According to General ('Chinese') Gordon and others there can be found no braver or more efficient men than the Chinese when they are properly drilled and led. Wait a few years and let Japan and China unite and what western nation would want to meet them on the battlefield?

Chinese Are High-Minded.

"China is eager for the help that the United States, as a nation, is able to give. By sending wise and statesmanlike men to represent the States as ministers and consuls, wonders could be accomplished, for these men could advise with high Chinese officials and help them to understand the necessity and importance of colonization—the moving of families from overcrowded districts to less congested localities.

"If the Christian churches would send forth



WILLKOMMEN, PRINZ!

Emperor William has decided to send his son, Prince Oscar, to Harvard University.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

an increased number of well-educated men and women to learn the Chinese language and system of the colleges, they would meet with a warm welcome from all classes and be able to build a high ideal before the rising generation, and by starting Christian influences could make the Chinese nation a power for good and not for terror.

"The Chinese have remarkable character, though the average person here knows nothing of this. Here you see only the worst of the Chinese, the lowest dregs of the empire as a rule, but the better class of the Chinese are surely worth while. They are the most industrious, persevering, family-loving, law-abiding, and most economical people, perhaps, on earth. Many of the young people there are brainy and equal to any task the West has yet been able to set before them."

RUSSIA'S LIST OF REFORMS

Government's Program Designed to Bring True Constitutional Regime.

Also, the nation which participated in the most recent war and shortly turned from the tragedy of defeat in battle to the deeper tragedy of revolution at home, has begun to write new history for itself. Witness the following, from the Chicago Record-Herald:

St. Petersburg.—A new regime for Russia—one of true constitutional government, with the oppressive system of the past largely cast aside—was mapped out to the Lower House of Parliament as the program to which the Government had given its consent, and which it asked the Duma to put into effect. Reforms so comprehensive that, if accepted, they will change Russia's system of government are provided for in the series of bills which Premier Stolypin outlined in a speech to the Duma.

Notwithstanding the nature of the premier's speech, an attack on the Government was made by the radicals in the House, and it grew so bitter that M. Stolypin issued a peremptory ultimatum to the effect that the Government would not tolerate revolutionary tactics on the floor of the Duma.

"Our country," said the premier, "must be transformed into a constitutional state. Real measures must be adopted to define and determine the rights of the state and of private individuals and to abolish the contradictions between the old and new laws and the arbitrary interpretations placed upon them by private persons as well as officials. The Government, therefore, has decided that it is necessary to submit a series of bills establishing the new regime in Russia."

Outlines Proposed Laws.

M. Stolypin then enumerated the laws promulgated before the meeting of Parliament, and

said they are now submitted to the House for its consideration.

The projects of law enumerated by M. Stolypin are summarized as follows:

Freedom of speech and of the press.

Liberty of faith.

Habeas corpus, on the same basis as other states.

The substitution of a single form of martial law for the various decrees of exceptional security.

Local self-government.

Reform of the zemstvos.

Responsibility of officials.

Agrarian reforms.

Abolition of the free entry of goods into Vladivostok.

Completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in Russian territory.

Popular education.

Other reforms which have not been presented in the shape of bills, but which the premier said soon would be introduced, are:

Workmen's insurance.

Old-age and medical relief for workmen.

Prohibition of night and underground work for women and children.

Shorter hours for workmen.

Income tax.

The premier said the Government had decided to abrogate administrative exile.

M. Stolypin promised a complete reorganization of the zemstvos, municipal and other local administrations.

EXCHANGING TARIFF CONCESSIONS

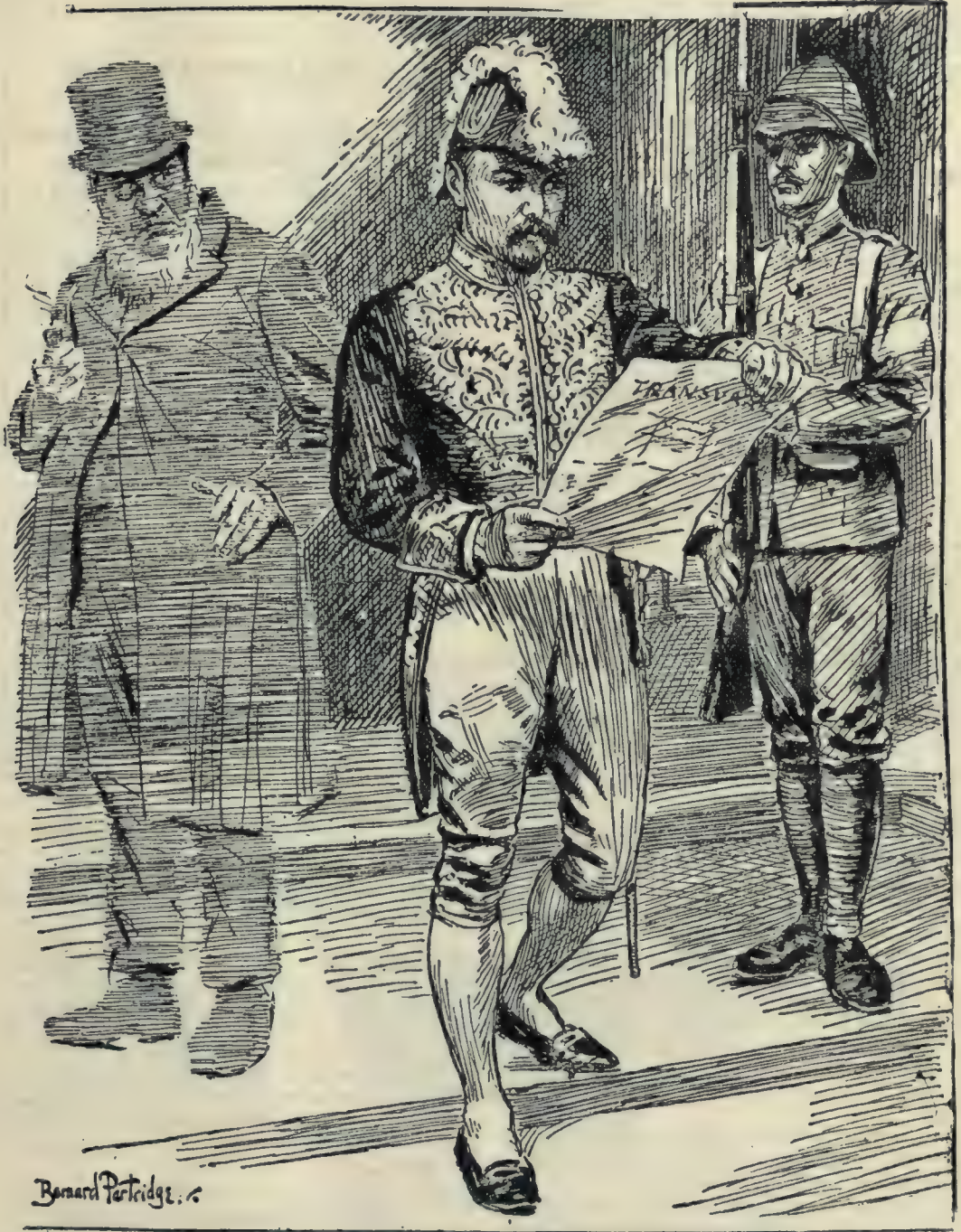
Germany to Admit American Meat in Return for Admission of Wines.

Altho, when the United States was last at war, there were rumors that her next antagonist might be the nation of the Kaiser, the following, bearing upon the cause of international commerce, will show that martial probabilities do not lie in that direction:

Washington.—The first step has been taken for the removal of the long applied prohibition against the admission of American meats into the German empire.

As a result of the negotiations conducted by Secretary Root and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador, based upon the joint report of the American-German tariff commission, the German government has consented not only to give to American products the benefit of the minimum tariff law of the empire but to authorize the admission, upon payment of the usual duties, of American bacon and dressed meat.

In return for this important concession Secretary Root has agreed to add champagne and all other sparkling wines to the list of articles named in section 3 of the Dingley tariff act, lower



HISTORY DEFEATS ITSELF.

Shade of Paul Kruger: "What! Botha Premier? Well, These English Do 'Stagger Humanity'!"

—Punch.

duties upon which have been enjoyed by Germany under previous reciprocity agreements. The articles include argols, crude tartar, crude wine lees, brandies, and other manufactured or distilled spirits, still wines and vermouth, paintings, pastels, drawings, and statuary.

• PRINCE TO BE A ROOSEVELT

Kaiser Wants Son to Grow Up With President's Boy.

The following will still further show the pacific trend of the relationship between the Teutons and the Americans. The item is from the Chicago Tribune:

Berlin.—To his desire to have one of his sons grow up with one of President Roosevelt's boys is chiefly due the decision of Emperor William to send his fifth son, Prince Oscar, to Harvard university in September.

By entering Harvard at the beginning of the next college year Prince Oscar will have Theodore Roosevelt as a college mate, while President Roosevelt's second son, Kermit, may begin his Harvard course at the same time.

The kaiser's decision to send his fifth son to the famous American university is a continuation of his majesty's American policy, which began with the dispatch of his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to the United States in 1903, and which has been kept up meantime by a series of compliments such as the donation of statues, the buying of American yachts, the exchange of professors by German and American universities, and by conspicuous hospitality to distinguished American visitors.

Nothing definite in regard to Prince Oscar's plans for going to Harvard so far is known at the German foreign office or American embassy at Berlin. The kaiser first expressed his intention to educate one of his sons at Harvard at a dinner at the American embassy last year. He at the time had in mind his fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm, but as he has since become engaged to be married the kaiser apparently decided that Prince Oscar, who will be 19 years old in July, should be the one to receive the advantage of a thoroughly democratic university training.

It is probable Prince Oscar will be accompanied by a military adjutant. He now is an undergraduate of Bonn university.

Two facts determined the emperor in his choice of Harvard. First, it is the alma mater of President Roosevelt and Ambassador Tower, who is extremely popular at the German court, and secondly it is the American university which makes a specialty of German subjects. Furthermore, it is the seat of that small American cult which opposes the Monroe doctrine.

It is announced that Prof. Burgess of Columbia university, emeritus Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin, will this summer

deliver a special series of lectures at Bonn on American constitutional history for the benefit of Prince August Wilhelm.

FIRM FRONT IN MOROCCO

France Determined to Compel the Unhappy Sultan to Have Respect for Her.

More important than the question of possible hostility between Germany and America is the perpetual question of Franco-German animosity. The latest threatening phase of this has been in connection with Morocco; but, as the following item will show, even that has vanished:

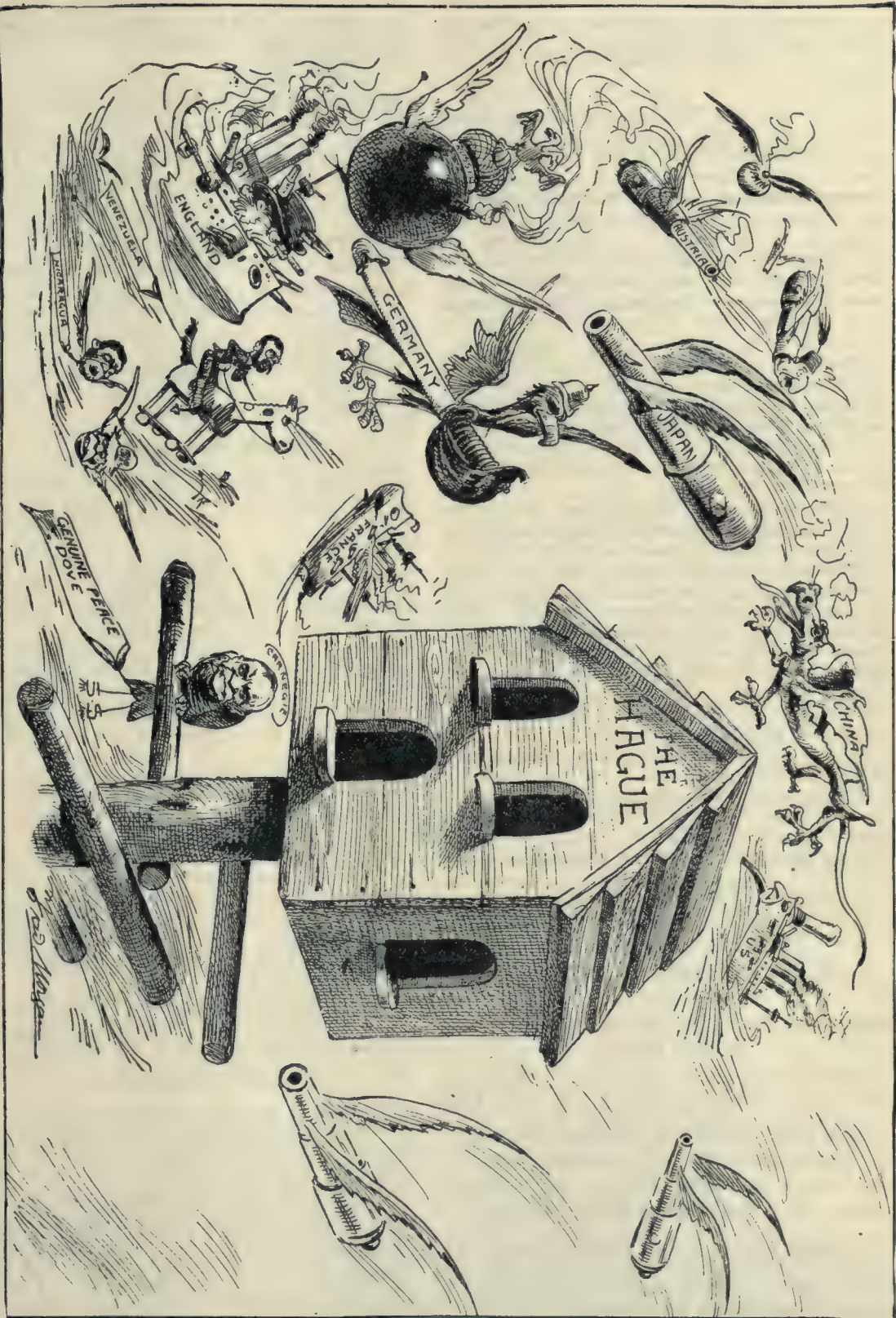
Paris.—France does not expect any opposition upon the part of any Power against the course she has mapped out in regard to Morocco. The government emphatically denies that the occupation of Oudja can be regarded as an invasion or as an aggression. The government desires it to be understood that France is not taking the step to enforce her position, as holding a European mandate, but to compel respect for France. The official view of the situation is as follows:

"The question is entirely between France and Morocco. There is not the slightest reason for outside complications. France is not actuated by ulterior motives. The occupation of Oudja is for the purpose of demonstrating to Morocco that she can not flout France with impunity. Heretofore France has been extremely lenient. When an outrage occurred, she has contented herself with presenting her claims through diplomatic channels. These have been disregarded so long that France has been compelled to teach the Sultan a lesson. The commander of the armored cruiser, Jeanne D'Arc, when that vessel arrives at Tangier, will hand a list of the French demands to Mohammed El Torres, the representative of the Sultan. Besides satisfaction for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp and the organization of a Moorish police force on the Algerian frontier, Morocco will be required to put an end to the anarchistic conditions under which the lives of foreigners of all nations in Moroccan territory are constantly endangered. France believes that the Sultan will yield without any trouble."

ROOT'S DESIGNS ON CANADA

British Suggest That American Is Undermining English Interests.

As yet there has not developed any bitterness between the United States and its neighbors such as that which exists between Germany and France—at least not since the



DOVES OF PEACE.

A few of the birds that are expected to take part in the Coming Hague Conference.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

wars of the early part of the century, but the following item shows that there are always some agitators who anticipate such a feeling:

London.—If the British temperament were built on the American plan there would be a good deal of excitement in this community just now about the future of Canada. Excepting the dispatches which tell of the sentimental outbursts that Ambassador Bryce and Premier Laurier indulged in at the recent banquet at Ottawa, as they discussed the regulations of Canada and Great Britain, the news that comes here from both the Dominion and the United States suggests that the future of Canada is considerably in doubt.

Construing this news in the light of the present attitude of Great Britain toward her colonies, it seems to many Britishers to indicate that Canada is drifting from England, if not actually getting closer to the United States, and is acquiring a distinctly complacent disposition toward her southern neighbor.

If all one hears is true, Secretary Root, with artful cajolery, is undermining British interests in Canada. At any rate, some of the great imperialist statesmen of England think so. They reason that the Canadians will go home from the coming colonial conference dissatisfied with the mother country's colonial policy, and convinced that they must look elsewhere for trade arrangements necessary to their country's development—that is, to the United States—and has not Mr. Root already told them that the United States, like Barkis, is willing?

Holding this view, the alert imperialists say that the Canadian question is the biggest thing in international politics that confronts the country at the present moment, but their pronouncement does not arouse much interest. The government ignores it, possibly because the premier, like other radicals, does not care a fig what becomes of Canada. The public ignores, because it has not been awakened to it.

IN FEAR OF ENGLISH REGENCY

Roumanians Uneasy Over the Approaching Death of Their Rulers.

While the Powers seem at last to have so far quieted things in Macedonia that the usual spring outburst has been omitted, there looms into view another field where, possibly, the Powers will again have to take united action. Said the Chicago Record-Herald:

Bucharest.—Fear of an English regency is casting its shadow over the people of Roumania, the little nation which is just now in the throes of serious revolts among the peasantry.

The 6,000,000 inhabitants of this kingdom,

created by Alexander John I of the house of Cuza, when in 1859 he proclaimed the union of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, are intensely patriotic.

They have never resented a nominal sway assumed by Turkey, because Constantinople has been too wary to make the bonds cut. Moreover, the power and patriotism of the present king, the beloved Charles, has sufficed to serve as a check on plans that ambitious and covetous nations might have in contemplation.

But now arises a more serious condition.

King Charles is going to die. Death is hovering over him, and entanglements are portending the instant he passes from life.

Nor in this crisis will Roumania have the help of the worshiped queen, the lovely Elizabeth, better known the world over as a musician and writer under the pen name of "Carmen Sylva." She, too, is tottering on the brink of the grave, the victim of incurable disease.

Throne Went Begging.

The heir to the throne is Prince Ferdinand, but he is so far removed from the direct line that the citizens of the country place little reliance in him.

The original heir to the throne was Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaingen, a brother of King Charles. It had been confidently expected by the Roumanians that Leopold would take the reins of government, and they were content, for he is very popular, but the brother of the present monarch had no inclination in the direction of governor. He declined the place of heir and appointed in his stead his son, Prince Wilhelm.

But Wilhelm, following the example of his father, also declined the throne, which went begging till it reached Prince Ferdinand. He is a younger brother of Wilhelm.

Ferdinand promptly accepted the place of heir, and at the death of Charles will take the throne.

Ferdinand is not personally unpopular, but his wife is. Crown Princess Marie is too thoroughly of English stock, too completely out of sympathy with the people of Roumania to be regarded as ideal queen.

But the misfortune does not stop there, for it is a probability of the very near future that she will be the absolute ruler of the nation.

Ferdinand a Consumptive.

Ferdinand is a victim of consumption, which must in a very few years at most carry him off. This will bring to the throne Prince Carol, but as this lad is under 10 years of age his mother will have to act for him as queen regent.

This period is what Roumania fears. Crown Princess Marie makes no secret of her intense partisanship for the English. Nor is this entirely surprising since by birth she is allied with the royal family of Great Britain. Her father was the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Duke of Edinburgh, the brother of King Edward. Moreover,

the Czar of Russia and the German Kaiser are her first cousins.

When Ferdinand fell in love with Marie and brought her to Bucharest, the capital of his people, the nation rejoiced. Marie was and is the most beautiful member of the royal families of Europe. Her charming manner added to her popularity.

But soon it developed that the new princess was not only not Roumanian in her leanings, but was entirely out of sympathy with all that was most dear to the people.

Her lavish expenditures quickly brought her into conflict with the ministry and with the legislative bodies.

Conflict Due to Princess.

The electorate scans the annual budget very closely, and when evidence of more than normal expenditure is disclosed there is certain to be some inquiry either in the senate or the chamber of deputies.

It is not hard to see how the princess, trained in the lavish generosity of the wealthy English parliament to its ruling family, should quickly come into conflict with the more economical Roumanian legislature.

She sharply resented the limiting of her allowance, and did not hesitate to retort frankly to those who were responsible.

All the diplomacy of her grandmother by marriage, Queen Elizabeth, was required to smooth over the rupture. Ferdinand in love with his superb wife naturally took her side, and did not by the action add much to the affection of those whom he must in a short time rule.

Ferdinand and Marie have been bountifully blessed with children. They have four now—Carol, the heir apparent; Elizabeth, Marie and Nicholas. They form admittedly the handsomest quartet of children in Europe's royalty.

Moreover, the life of the family is genuinely happy, for Marie and Ferdinand are devoted to each other and to their children. Were Ferdinand to live it is likely that his influence with Marie would suffice to make her tone her prejudice against his people.

Nation's Career Stormy.

But the fear is that when he is gone there will be no check on the will of the beautiful headstrong princess, and that, given a free reign, she will consult her own whims to a point that must eventually involve her in a serious dispute with the ministry.

Should such a quarrel arise, Marie would not let the interests of her son suffer, and would go to the limit of an appeal to her uncle, King Edward, of England. It is some such action as this that the Roumanians most fear.

The forty-eight years that have elapsed since Roumania began a national life have been stormy ones, and the nation has only survived because of the fixed policy of the rulers to avoid giving any nation of Europe any undue potency at Bucharest.

WHERE WAR ONCE RAGED

Transvaal's First Parliament Brings Out Remarkable Speech by Botha.

A monumental instance of the possibility of war forgetting itself is shown in the following from the New York Evening Post:

London.—The past week will certainly be remarkable in our history as inaugurating fresh and more hopeful relations between ourselves and the Dutch nation in South Africa. Premier Botha's speech has been acclaimed here on all sides for its sober optimism and its generous breadth of view. No trace is left of rancor after strife.

An article in the Times is a magnificent tribute to Gen. Botha on the part of a journal which latterly has not altogether lacked human weaknesses in controversy. "Gen. Botha's policy," says the Times, "as he proclaims it, is as simple as his strategy. We trust that it will prove not less effective. He does not look over his shoulders after the manner of professed politicians or try to utter one meaning and hint two or three others. He begins as becomes a soldier, with the point of honor, and from the honor of his countrymen—an honor which is untarnished, although its standards are different from our own—he goes on to another, and kindly motive, which none but Boers themselves would appeal to with effect. Loyalty to the great empire, of which they are now a self-governing part, is dictated to them, he declares, not only by honor and interest, but by gratitude. In his own words, 'Is it possible for Boers ever to forget such generosity?'"

WHY MR. CLEMENS DIDN'T TALK

Humorist Explains the Kaiser's Monopoly of the Dinner Conversation.

A couple of days ago a gentleman called upon me with a message (from the German emperor). The wording of the message to me was:

"Convey to Mr. Clemens my kindest regards. Ask him if he remembers that dinner and ask him why he didn't do any talking."

Why, how could I talk when he was talking? He "held the age," as the poker clergy say, and two can't talk at the same time with good effect. It reminds me of the man who was reproached by a friend, who said:

"I think it a shame that you have not spoken to your wife for fifteen years. How do you explain it? How do you justify it?"

That poor man said:

"I didn't want to interrupt her."

If the emperor had been at my table he would not have suffered from my silence; he would only have suffered from the sorrows of his own solitude. If I were not too old to travel I would go to Berlin and introduce the etiquette of my own

table, which tallies with the etiquette observable at other royal tables. I would say, "Invite me again, Your Majesty, and give me a chance"; then I would courteously waive rank and do all

the talking myself. I thank His Majesty for his kind message and am proud to have it and glad to express my sincere reciprocation of its sentiments.—From Mark Twain's Autobiography in the North American Review.

THE TALE OF "THE RETREAT"

Erastov, an Unknown Russian Author, Displays Impressive Genius in a New Novel of Supremely Terrible Realism.

THO the Russo-Japanese war has passed into history and there is nothing left of it but the pathetic aftermath told in the revolution and famine that spread throughout the kingdom of the White Czar, the real story of the conflict appears destined yet to be ventilated. Last month Kuropatkin issued his memoirs and stirred the military world of Russia to its depths. This month there has appeared, as a dramatic successor to Kuropatkin's work, the wonderful and horrifying tale described and condensed as follows. The item itself is a translation for the New York Times by Herman Bernstein from the Russian of Sophia Witte.

Russia has at present only two representatives abroad which maintain her declining prestige—Russian art and Russian literature. The exhibition of the works of the young Russian painters and the Moscow troupe of dramatic artists who recently gave a number of performances in Germany created a positive furor in Berlin. Emperor William, himself a painter and an artist, while visiting the art exhibition, said: "A nation and a country that is so rich in talent can not perish."

The well-known German publicist, Maximilian Harden, in answer to a toast proposed by some of his friends to drink for the repose of dead Russia, suggested that they go down to the theater, to the Muscovites, and that they would be convinced there that it is premature to bury Russia.

Russia is covered with blood, Russia is exhausted and rent to pieces, Russia is forced to the wall and almost crushed, but Russia is alive, for she creates. Russia brings forth her talents in terrible pains of childbirth, and their works are written with blood and tears. Of such works as these two stand out in bold relief, both depicting our last war. The first, "Red Laughter," by Leonid Andreyev, is already well known, and has been translated into every European language, while the second is a new work, which has just appeared, "The Retreat," by Erastov. "Red Laughter" was written with the blood and "The Retreat" with the tears of Russia.

Who is Erastov? No one knows whether he is young or old, whether that is his real name or his pen name. But what matters that? Erastov is a talent, a new, great, powerful, bright Russian talent. "The Retreat" is his first work, which immediately established him as a great writer. Everything is so simple and so truthful in "The Retreat"; there is no sign of artificiality, no sign of striving for the slightest effects. One feels that Erastov wrote nothing save the truth, even though at times this truth seems incredible. Erastov's book is written in the first person. Erastov describes in a masterly manner all that he has seen and heard, and his impressions mark him as a great artist who is a realist and a poet at the same time.

On the Way to the Front.

He opens his diary with a description of the trip to the war. A long train, which looks like a gigantic caterpillar, puffing heavily, is moving slowly along the vast Siberian steppes, which are covered with snow. Dozens of freight cars are

crowded with live freight—with soldiers, who talk noisily, abusing each other in the coarsest way, and occasionally breaking into ringing laughter. When night set in lanterns were dimly burning in the cars, and the noise subsided—the people were having their supper. The bad food was washed down with vodka. After the vodka the people became animated again and noisy, and soon the sounds of the accordion were heard, accompanied by whistling and the stamping of feet. In this mirth rang a painful note of sadness which was called forth by recollections of the life from which these people had just been torn away, and by thoughts of what was awaiting them in the near future at the war, whither they were now taken through the deserts and over the mountains of Siberia; at times there were traces of burning tears in their ringing laughter and their lively songs.

The singing and the dancing stopped, and when the pale moon appeared from beyond the bluish clouds and peeped into the cars, heaps of figures lay huddled together on the floor, fast asleep. All the cars were now dark; only the car of the officers was light. There, amid unceasing noise, the officers ate the daintiest food, drank the best of wines, and played cards. Only two men did not participate in the games—Captain of the Artillery, Ageyev, at all times a serious, sad, and thoughtful man, and Father Lavrenty, an ordinary village priest with an unsightly, thin, and yellow face, but with beautiful blue, child-like, bright, clear eyes, and a frank and kindly smile. The priest lay in his bed, but did not sleep; he heard the coarse arguments, the cynical discussions, and the drunken laughter; from time to time he heaved deep sighs and muttered plaintively: "O Lord, forgive them and have mercy on them."

The Priest and the Officer.

When the coarse arguments turned into a quarrel and one drunken captain, in answer to Ageyev's modest remark that an officer must first of all be a man, shook his fist and cried that Ageyev offended the honor of the officers, for which he was willing to fight, Father Lavrenty jumped out of his bed and said in a plaintive, trembling voice: "O Lord! O Lord! Officers, bethink yourselves! You have forgotten the Lord. You are on the way to the war. God knows—"

"You priest, keep quiet, when you are not asked," the drunken captain interrupted him rudely. "Keep quiet, and pray to God." The priest maintained silence. But his words produced the effect—the quarrel was stopped. Soon the games broke up and the officers went to sleep. Day was breaking. Father Lavrenty left his bed, looked around gloomily, walked over to the window, and leaned against it. Suddenly it appeared to the author that the priest was sobbing softly and muttering to himself:

"Father Lavrenty! What ails you?"

He turned his face away, wiped his eyes with the sleeve of his gray cassock, and sighed:

"I feel sad, my dear; I feel like crying."

"Why should you cry, Father?"

"I don't know. My heart is aching, and a man can not control his heart. I feel sorry for something. I'm so sorry: I am sorry for all—for the officers, I'm sorry for you, and I am also sorry for myself. We are all unfortunate, weak people. My heart is aching for all of us. God has willed it. Both joy and sorrow come from God. I'll pray to Him—perhaps I will feel better. Oh, how I am suffering!" A minute later he made the sign of the cross and prayed.

From the train carrying the soldiers to the battlefield we are taken by the author to an old Chinese cemetery in Laoyan, where the former rulers of the region are resting under the shade of century willows and elm trees. It is spring-time. The old cemetery has been turned into an amusement park. Near the tables over the tombstones, on which there are bottles of wine, sat officers in various uniforms and painted women in bright, parti-colored dresses, with coarse faces and hoarse voices. The orchestra was stationed in the Temple of the Idols, where numerous statues of gods rested in niches.

Everybody Intoxicated.

The people in the park are noisy, intoxicated, in high spirits, especially near one table at which a company of young officers, with Colonel Baron Haben at the head, are feasting. This table, reserved for this particular company daily, was known as the "morgue" and the members of the company were called "the dead," for they drank there every day until they lost their senses, until they were dead drunk. The feast is at its height; champagne is the only thing they are drinking. A Cossack, Prince Trinkenkein, comes over to the company and announces to them the news of the sudden death of the Brigadier general, who was found in a low den amid disgraceful surroundings. The news was greeted with peals of cynical laughter, nasty jokes, and anecdotes. Haben proposes a toast to drink for the repose of the general, and orders the conductor of the orchestra to play a funeral march. The orchestra begins to play the funeral march, and the debauch is resumed under the sad strains of the music. A noise of laughter, loud conversation, shouting, the clanking of glasses, and the sounds of music hang in the air.

And into this dull drone suddenly strange, new notes, as though moaning and grumbling, break in from afar. It now sounded as though the slow, measured roll of drums were nearing. There was something gloomy and alarming in those sounds. The grumbling came nearer and nearer, and soon long-drawn groans were heard distinctly. Wounded soldiers, on stretchers, were carried from Tirinchen. This procession was strange and sad, as though all the people in the procession were sentenced to death. A plaintive moan hung in the air. The smell of blood was felt.

The brief spring of the South, full of colors,

aroma, and delicacy, passed like a dream. The hot, sunlit summer days set in. Life in Laoyan flowed on as before. Champagne flowed like water; money was thrown about in the most reckless manner. It seemed as if the Russians were eager to show to some one their proverbial "broad Russian nature" in full size. In the meantime ominous tidings came daily from the south. The Japanese were victorious; but nobody paid any heed to these tidings. "Dumm-zeiten! Nonsense!" repeated Baron Haben invariably. "That is very good. First defeat and then complete victory. That will produce a stronger impression upon Europe," and the officers believed him as a man initiated in the secret plans of the commander-in-chief.

A Life of Misery.

The author leaves Laoyan, which has turned into a nasty dramshop, and goes south, where the N. regiment is stationed, to meet there his young friend, Tima Safonov. The N. regiment is encamped near the railway station. Here the people led an altogether different life from that at Laoyan. It was a life of misery, privations, and hopeless weariness. This life and these people are depicted so vividly that the reader feels that he had already seen, known them and had lived that life. The author found his friend, Lieutenant Safonov, and remained with his regiment. He made the acquaintance of all the officers, and met the priest Lavrenty and Captain Ageyev, who was now more mournful and reticent than before. He was complaining of a painful foreboding and a yearning for his young, loving wife and his little golden-haired daughter, whom he felt he would never, never see again. Father Lavrenty was grieving for all the people. The great sin of killing human beings weighed heavily upon him. "The Japanese are also human beings," he would say, with a deep sigh. "O Lord, save us and have mercy on us!"

But the priest and Captain Ageyev were the exceptions in the regiment. Aside from one colonel, a rude, angry glutton and a coward, all the officers were tired of the inactivity and were eager for action. Young Safonov, a man of a soft, effeminate nature, with a pure, poetic soul, is carried away by the general eagerness for war. He says: "To be killed for no reason by a Japanese that I never met before, is a pretty stupid thing, I admit. In general, I do not understand all this war. I do not know who needs it and for whose sake I must put my head under the bullet, and yet I am carried away by these surroundings, by this nervous life and the breathless expectation of the battle. I feel that I live." He was delighted when he was ordered to start out with a company of soldiers to ward off an attack of the enemy which was expected that night at one of the southern barriers.

It was a quiet, hot, moonlit night. Safonov with his men placed himself in ambuscade in an old, deserted cemetery on a hill overgrown with brush. He is agitated, but he is not afraid. He

is facing death, but he wants to live. "To be killed on a night like this!" he exclaims involuntarily, seized with an unaccountable longing for life. "On a night like this, when the stars shine so brightly, when the soul feels so good, so pure, so tranquil; when there is no malice; when, it seems, one would forgive everything to his worst enemy—suddenly to kill people or be killed on a night like this!" These words were interrupted by a shot. Safonov started, took out his revolver, and cried: "At last! Come what may!" and he ran toward the direction whence the shot came.

One Poor Chinaman the Enemy.

It turned out to be a false alarm. One of the sentinels had heard a suspicious rustling in the bushes, and fired into the darkness at random. Next morning an old Chinaman was found in the bushes, wounded. He was brought over to Safonov. The Chinaman, trembling with fear, kept repeating one and the same thing: "Shangau. Kind—Captain, O, O, O! Shangau, Captain."

When it became clear that the Chinaman was on his way to his vegetable garden and was wounded by mistake, Safonov said a few kind words to him and ordered to have his wound dressed. The Chinaman's joy knew no bounds. He had thought that Safonov would sentence him to death, but instead he was so kind to him! Desiring to show his gratitude to Safonov, he ran to the village where his family lived, and soon returned with a basketful of fresh eggs and Chinese cakes. "Splendid!" said Safonov with delight, for he was very hungry. "That will make a fine omelet."

This fine omelet cost the Chinaman his life. Some one reported this incident to the old colonel, who had a grudge against Safonov, and the colonel, to square accounts with the young lieutenant, gave vent to his anger by declaring the Chinaman a spy and ordered that he be shot. And to lend a special piquancy to his feeling of sweet revenge, he ordered that the execution be carried out by Safonov. The execution is depicted so vividly that the reader instinctively closes his eyes, as though he were a witness of this terrible spectacle. The power of this revolting scene lies in its simplicity. The condemned man was led out from a barn. Noticing Safonov, he quickly muttered "Shangau, Captain," and in his eyes, turned imploringly to the young lieutenant, there was something akin to joy. Safonov, shuddering, turned aside, and, without a word, motioned his hand to his men. The soldiers understood the silent order of their superior, and also in silence seized the old Chinaman by the arms and dragged him along the dust-covered road.

Soon the procession turned to a plain which lay between two green walls of forests, and before them, in the distance, stood a lone, black, decayed old tree. Safonov stepped aside, and, giving the order to carry out the execution quickly, he sank to the ground and covered his

face with his hands. He did not see how the Chinaman was placed by the tree, how the old man was seeking him, Safonov, with a look of utter despair, and how he kept whispering "Shangau, Captain, Shangau," with his pale lips; how he turned his face toward the mountains in the distance; how a few teardrops rolled down his cheeks, and then, crossing his bony arms on his sunken chest, he remained petrified as a statue, full of majestic calm, facing death with contempt. The command to fire was given in a scarcely audible voice. An uneven volley resounded, the old man shook, his arms unfolded and hung down, and when his forehead and his face were covered with dark blood, his body sank to the ground heavily. The old man was buried right there under the tree, and the soldiers trampled down the ground over his grave with their heavy boots. The soldiers went off, and when the sound of their footsteps died away Safonov rose from the ground. The sun was setting, and the entire plain was bathed in its blood-like reflection, which trembled on the tree-tops of the rustling forest and which tinted the light yellow sand on the road into a red hue; the trampled ground near the tree looked very dark and seemed saturated with blood.

Quoth the Raven.

Then a raven started off from the decayed tree, and, flapping its wings lazily, began to fly around near the tree. A breeze shook the trees of the forest, and they rustled plaintively. And it seemed to Safonov that they were saying: "Shangau, Shangau, Captain." Safonov shuddered and walked off briskly. The raven kept croaking ominously and derisively for a long time.

Then the author, participating in a series of skirmishes, leaves his friend Safonov and goes back to Laoyan. There the same insipid and disgraceful life flowed on as before. Debauchery became epidemic and all were infected with it. Wine, women, and cards—these filled the life of everybody on this peaceful island, this oasis amid the vast blood-covered battlefield. In Laoyan the general frame of mind was carefree; everybody regarded the defeats of the Russian forces with indifference, as temporary accidents, and the enemy was regarded with arrogant contempt. The Japanese were still spoken of as "tailless monkeys." Even the news of the approach of Kuroki's enormous army confused but few. "Believe me," said Baron Haben, sitting in the refreshment room of the railway station, which was turned into a military club, "all these are stupid fears! All these Japanese victories and triumphs—Dummheiten! Little toys! They can't take Laoyan," and everybody believed him. He was so intimate with the commander-in-chief.

One morning Laoyan was aroused by gunshots. An artillery fight was going on at the southern posts. It appeared that one of the Rus-

sian batteries had gone crazy. Captain Dorn was in command, and Captain Ageyev gave the signals with red flags. Dorn was in a state of insane enthusiasm. Throwing off his coat, his shirt torn, without his cap, all perspiring, his face red, his eyes flashing, he bustled about the battery as though intoxicated, giving orders, striking the soldiers, and shouting all the time—his sonorous voice rang commandingly and angrily, and he looked like a living incarnation of some destructive elements.

"Halt!" he roared, throwing up his arms. "Target a hundred and twenty! Trumpet, ninety! Bat-tery!"

And the people, the officers, and the men, it seemed, were carried away by the war fever and the enthusiasm of one man, and, like obedient slaves, carried out his orders with feverish zeal. During the brief intervals between the volleys, while the guns were being loaded, even then Dorn could not remain quiet. He kept jumping, clapping his hand over the heated mouth of the cannon, and shouting:

"Eh, you are my grandmother! Scald them, my darling! Ho, ho, ho! My grandmother! Vo, vo, vo! My dearest! Strike the Jap—strike him right in the jaw! In the jaw! This is life—life!"

A Night in a Camp.

Suddenly a deafening volley resounded and then all became silent.

"D-o-r-n k-i-l-l-e-d," Ageyev's red flags announced. Confusion ensued; the soldiers bustled about hither and thither, wasting their powder at random, while the enemy's fire wrought havoc in their ranks. Toward evening all their powder had given out. The battery retreated. The artillerymen, exhausted and dizzy, stretched themselves on the wet ground to rest for the night. The officers crowded together in a wet tent and lighted a small piece of candle in a lantern. A soldier brought some vodka in a beer bottle. Preserves that had become quite bitter and some cooked corn constituted at once their dinner and supper. Ageyev, who picked up from a can a piece of fish with red sauce, immediately put it back and turned away. "I can't. Dorn is forever before my eyes. My God, how terrible it was!" said Ageyev with a grimace of horror and disgust. "His skull was smashed to pieces. He was covered with blood. B-r-r! How repulsive!" The officers stopped eating. Soon all went to sleep. A frightened sentinel rushed into the officers' tent and uttered the terrible words: "The Japanese!" All the officers jumped to their feet and ran out of the tent. "Our end has come," said the commanding officer in a muffled whisper. "We shall die soon! It is God's will. Well, we shall die together—all of us. It is God's will." All the officers and the men crowded together in one close group and stood in silence, awaiting death.

Out of the darkness came a dull, deep, rhythmic rustle. Little by little the tramp of many feet grew ever more distinct. "They are coming!" some one whispered. The footsteps were nearing. Something metallic clicked, the trees near by rustled and crackled, a wave of tumultuous voices burst into the darkness. Some one cried hysterically, several shots from revolvers resounded, followed by wild exclamations and groans. Something terrible, something inexplicable was going on in the darkness.

"Halt, halt! The battery! Hurrah, hurrah! Attention!" The officer's whistle rang out above the chaos of voices. "Devils! What have you done? It is our own infantry! Not the Japs, but our own!" people exclaimed on all sides.

Two lanterns appeared; Russian soldiers came out of the dark, their bayonets flashed dimly. The commander of the battery, holding a revolver in his hand, stood before the infantry lieutenant. While they were explaining to each other the sad blunder that was committed, strange mutterings were heard near by. They sounded like the helpless lisping of a stammerer. Everybody rushed toward the sounds. Ageyev was sitting on the ground, his arms and his legs stretched out wide apart, and there was a strange look in his eyes. His mouth was twitching.

"Vav — vz — vavz — bat — ba — ba — ba." Ageyev was unable to utter another word. He had suddenly lost his mind. Early next morning he was taken to Laoyan, to the lazaretto.

After the Battle.

On the next day at noon a deafening cannonading shook the vicinity of Laoyan. Volleys thundered, an unceasing rattle of gunshots smote the air. From time to time the cannons roared, and then it seemed that the earth itself was trembling. An enormous semicircle of a few dozen miles was strewn with disfigured bodies, with torn-off arms, legs, and heads. Among thousands of corpses lay hundreds that were still alive, but were dying for want of aid. The faint groans and the muttering of the dying blended with the rustling of the trees in the neighboring forests. Nobody heard these moans and the shots by which the wounded attempted to attract attention to themselves, and they died, forsaken and forgotten, cast aside because no longer useful; they died in terrible pain under a strange sky.

Twilight was closing in; leaden clouds covered the sky, and soon the neighborhood was plunged into darkness. Below, in the valley, the lights of the cannon were shining, and occasionally an exploding shell lighted up the sky for a while. Suddenly the entire valley was lighted up with a bright, blood-red reflection—a village was burning beyond the railway.

It seemed as though the cannonading em-

braced the horizon on all sides. It commenced to drizzle, thunder pealed, mingling with the din of the volleys. Suddenly a heavy rain began to fall, the guns at once became silent, and only the crash of thunder resounded angrily over the dark valley of Laoyan. The flame of the burning village cast into the darkness a strip of blood-like half-light, which trembled from the gusts of the wind and amid the vast battlefield seemed like a huge funeral torch.

The rainy night was followed by a gloomy, gray morning. The battle was over; the retreat began.

There was a terrible confusion at the station. Hungry, exhausted officers crowded the refreshment rooms. They were very agitated and gave vent to their feelings of injury and disappointment, cursing their superior officers. They threatened the authorities and blamed the commander and the generals for all the woes that had befallen the army. One officer, whose head was wounded, was particularly excited. He was interrupted by the colonel of the regiment, who asked him to stop his eloquence.

"What! Eloquence," he cried to the colonel. "You are mistaken. It is you who are accused to call the truth eloquence, and eloquence truth. Here is the bloody truth!" and he struck himself on his blood-stained chest. "I have shed more of my blood for this truth than you have used ink for your reports. You may report me. I am not afraid of the truth!"

This Picture and That.

At this same time a noisy company of young officers, headed by Baron Haben, were seated by a long table on the platform of the station, drinking together with a number of painted women. Near them, on the platform, lay scores of seriously wounded soldiers, waiting for the sanitary train. Their moans and sobs mingled with the coarse jests and the merry exclamations and the laughter of the drunken crowd. Cannonading resounded in the distance, which lent still more piquancy to the debauch. Two priests appeared among the wounded, and their words of comfort to the dying and their prayers were drowned by the roaring of the volleys and the noise of the drunken crowd. Suddenly there was an explosion near the platform and the cars were smashed into splinters. After the first shell shrapnel flashed through the air. The people on the station were suddenly thrown into a state of madness and panic.

The enemy was firing at the station and also at the Russian village, whence the population was running in deadly fright. The village was burning from all sides. The maddened people, in their efforts to save themselves from the fire and the hail of shells, crushed one another to death.

A continual moaning hung over the earth. When night closed in the entire space between the town and the station was thickly strewn with bodies and presented a picture of terrible destruction.

The town was wrapped in darkness. Inconceivable chaos reigned in its vicinity. The retreating troops were seized with terror and panic. The infantry, the cavalry, the batteries, the transports, the baggage trains—all became entangled in the darkness, and mingled into an enormous, roaring, gushing stream of lava.

The retreat did its work. It confused the minds of the people, it deadened their judgment and their hope and their faith in themselves and in their superior officers. The trembling flames of the torches lit up the faces of the officers and the men, which were distorted with fright. That was no longer an army, but a great, unruly, maddened herd, driven by the instinct of self-preservation and by fear. It seemed as if some apocalyptic beast, having received a mortal wound, terrorizing and destroying everything in its way, was passing through the impenetrable darkness. . . .

On a Hospital Train.

A cold mist hung over the intermediate station at which the retreating army was concentrated. On one of the roads stood two trains; one was an elegant train, for the important personages and their attendants; the other was a dirty train for the wounded. In one of the cars of the sanitary train sat three Sisters of Mercy and a physician. One of the sisters was crying, clasping her head with both hands and swaying back and forth, as though tortured with acute pain. The physician said to her impatiently: "Stop crying! It is painful enough without your crying!" "It is terrible! It is terrible!" drawled out the Sister plaintively. "These victims . . . they are not to blame for anything! These sufferings . . . what for? Death, death! Ugly, repulsive death! My God! Who needs it? And there—sisters, wives, mothers . . . Thousands, hundreds of thousands . . . O Lord! O Lord! There is a God, is there not?"

"What? You say there is a God?" asked the physician with irritation.

"Of course! Of course! A God! A loving God! A just God! Is there no God?" The physician smiled bitterly. "God! . . . Listen to what I will tell you . . ." And the physician told the Sister of Mercy how as a poor student he lived in the house of a certain crazy old sculptor who made many miniature statues of human figures. He created a little world for himself. He modeled them all day long, he worked on them with pleasure. They were to

him as living beings. He needed them for the purpose of venting upon them some secret, eternal wrath. He mocked them, lashed them with a strap, hurled them to the ground, tramped them under foot, crushed their broken pieces into dust, and then again began to model them.

"Well, such is your God!" cried the physician, concluding his story. He was embittered by the sufferings of others, and he now gave vent to his painful, powerless anger upon God. The sufferings of his soul, which poured forth in blasphemy, merit compassion rather than censure. . . .

Then the author describes the battle of Mukden. On the night after the battle the "Eagle's Nest" was covered with dark figures. Some of them seemed to stir. In one place a soldier was tossing about in delirium, and his kettle tinkled as it struck against the stones while turned from one side to the other. Right next to him some one was rattling hoarsely in the agony of death, and he was choking with blood which was gushing from his mouth. A little distance away some one moaned monotonously and plaintively: "Oh! oh!" while another kept repeating: "Wa-ter! Wa-ter!" "Brethren! O brethren!" called some one from beneath a heap of corpses which pinned him to the ground. His sobs gradually turned into a wild, insipid, dull howling. From out of the darkness came new, indistinct sounds which mingled with the moans. They rose from the ground, floating over it slowly, and it seemed that the earth, saturated with blood, was moaning, that the impenetrable darkness hanging over it was moaning, that the cold autumn night was moaning.

Death of the Young Lieutenant.

Suddenly a long-drawn cry rang out above all other cries and moans. That was the last outcry of the dying young Lieutenant Safonov.

The moon came out from beyond the clouds and the timid, pale light fell upon the heaps of human bodies. Some of them were still twitching convulsively among the dead. Some of the faces bore an expression of kindness and sadness, and the eyes were half open. It seemed as though deep, sad thoughts filled their minds. There lay a soldier upon a heap of corpses. His large face, with a long spreading beard, was distorted by a repulsive grimace of suffering and wild anger which congealed in his wide-open eyes, and it seemed a curse and a sob of despair would soon burst from his open mouth. At the feet of this bearded soldier lay a little Japanese, bent together, on one side. He clasped a gun with both hands to his chest, and he seemed as though fast asleep. A little further away two figures seemed as petrified while struggling with each other; a little Japanese soldier lay upon a

young Russian officer who stared at his enemy with a look of indescribable perplexity in his glassy eyes. The Japanese had thrust his little fist into the officer's mouth. Near them a row of soldiers lay stretched out on the ground as if they took their position at the command: "Lie down."

The cries and the moans on the battlefield grew fainter and fainter until they died out altogether. . . .

At the Foot of "Eagle's Nest."

Below, at the foot of the "Eagle's Nest," a bonfire was burning in the large courtyard of a Chinese temple. The yard, illumined by the reddish light of the flame, was crowded with wounded. They covered the ground, which was soaked with blood and rain. Here and there a painful, long-drawn moan was heard, a wild sob. Here and there some one muttered in feverish delirium. Near the bonfire stood a physician, exhausted, perspiring, all smeared with blood, looking at the flames with wandering eyes. He stood thus for a long time; then, as though waking up from a long sleep, he slowly turned to the temple. He walked past the gray figures which lay near the walls and counted in a whisper.

A priest, in a dirty cassock, appeared on the threshold of the temple. He was thin, bent, with a pale face, with large, bright eyes. That was Father Lavrenty.

The temple was illumined by one tallow candle. On a carved altar stood a gilded statue of Buddha, full of serene calm and majesty. At the foot of the statue, amid scattered part-colored idols, pastiles, crushed artificial flowers and blood-stained bandages, lay an officer in a torn, dirt-covered coat, face upward. He was moaning monotonously.

The doctor came over to him, touched his hands, and said, as though to himself:

"Twenty-four."

"Twenty-four!" repeated Father Lavrenty.

"Twenty-four dead—O Lord! O Lord!"

"We shall all be dead before long," said a voice from a dark corner. There lay a medical student, exhausted and embittered.

A soldier ran into the temple with a distorted face and a wandering look in his eyes. Noticing the priest, he stopped, frightened. "What do you want?" asked the physician. "There is a Japanese officer here," replied the soldier, "with large eyes bulging out . . . I struck him on the head with the butt of my gun, and he struck me—both of us fell down—I grabbed him by his throat—I began to choke him—his eyes became large, large—he looked at me and talked hoarsely—well, then, I—I choked him. . . ."

"You choked him;" cried the priest in a broken voice.

The doctor glanced at the priest with suspicion and alarm, and, patting the soldier on the back, said: "Very well, we'll find your officer." The assistant surgeon led the insane soldier away. When the priest walked out, the doctor said:

"This is what I feared most. And this is not the first case to-day."

"And the priest? Have you noticed?" asked the medical student.

"Yes, it seems that our priest is also beginning to show the symptoms."

"They Are All Dead."

Presently Father Lavrenty came back. He was very much agitated; he looked around on all sides, and cracked his fingers. Suddenly he walked over to the doctor quickly and knelt before him, folding his arms on his breast. He began to sob plaintively, like a child; tears trickled down his face, and he said in a broken voice:

"Doctor, dearest! Let me go back! I can't bear it any longer—here—with the dead. Let me go back! Blood! Bloodshed! I can not! Let me go back!" The doctor looked at the weeping priest and muttered something confusedly.

"You must understand," went on the priest, "I am a pastor—a pastor. 'Do not kill!' And I gave them my benediction for the war. I gave them my benediction for murder! O Lord! And now they are all dead! Their eyes look toward Heaven! They pray to God for vengeance! I can not bear it any longer. Write to the authorities. Let me go back to my village, to the living."

He suddenly fell silent and began to listen. A heavy rain was now beating against the windows.

"A shower," said the doctor, with alarm.

"Where shall I put the wounded?"

"Tears of Heaven. God Himself is grieving for the people," said the priest softly, and began to pray.

Such, in brief, is the great story by the new Russian writer Erastov, who has enriched, and will doubtless continue to enrich Russian literature, which is Russia's real pride.

Erastov's story produces upon the reader a most powerful impression of horror and aversion for war in general, and particularly for the recent Russian war, which had no justification from any point of view, and which was an inexplicable, senseless misunderstanding and a criminal blunder on the part of the Government.

The description of the horrors and the inhuman sufferings of hundreds of thousands of innocent people who did not know wherefore and for whose sake they were suffering, must awaken in every reader a sense of rigorous indignation, but in the American reader this sense of indignation will be ennobled and softened by the pleasant feeling that the Americans, and no other people, were instrumental in making an end to this war and to these sufferings. All Americans should feel happy at the thought that it was in their land that a few drops of ink absorbed rivers of blood and tears, and that from their little Portsmouth the tidings of peace were proclaimed to the many-millioned and long-suffering Russian people.



BEAR STORIES.

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

TWO TALES OF GRAFT

SAN FRANCISCO AND HARRISBURG REACH THE PINNACLE OF CORRUPTION--SOCIAL AND BUSINESS LEADERS INVOLVED IN GRAFT--FOUR THOUSAND PER CENT PROFIT ON A PUBLIC CONTRACT--CHICAGO'S REACTION.

AS if in final confirmation of the new spirit of public honor which has begun to take hold of the American people, an era of criminal confession appears to have set in—the sort of an era which must perforce follow the era of prosecution if there is to be any general correction of civic or other ills. San Francisco has afforded one instance of this tendency, and its criminal affairs have been so monumental that the instance becomes exceptionally impressive. The other most notable instance has been in the capital of Pennsylvania, where an amount of public plundering has been disclosed such as makes

the Tweed days of old New York look like the offense of children, in comparison.

SAN FRANCISCO'S TABLET OF SHAME

Corruption of the City Government Being Traced to the Highest Circles.

In the metropolis of the Coast, where the political intrigues of Ruef and Schmitz have been amazing the general world for several months, the case of the prosecution has become so complete that one after another of the participants has been forced to make a clean breast of his conduct. Said the Chicago Record-Herald, reviewing the entire situation at a recent date:

San Francisco.—San Quentin penitentiary looms ominously before some of the wealthiest and most influential men on the Pacific coast, as a result of the amazing exposures now being made in regard to the far-reaching operations of the graft ring of San Francisco.

"Get the big men"—that is the cry of the prosecuting officials. It has been found that the graft trail of "dirty" money has one similarity with a trail of the Sierras—it goes up.

The beginning of the trail of bank notes was struck with the board of supervisors, whose duty it is to guard the interests of their fellow townsmen. These men "got theirs" for granting franchises to public utility corporations without proper protection of the public rights—franchises granted shortly after the fire, when San Francisco was so busy caring for her citizens in destitution that she had neither time nor heart to watch thieves in office.

Ruef and Schmitz Next.

From the board of supervisors the graft trail began its upward course. First it led to Abraham Ruef, the French-Jew lawyer, spoken of as "the master of San Francisco." The green trail of tainted bills, however, did not stop there. From Ruef it led the investigators straight to Ruef's partner, Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz.

Nor did it stop there. Still the trail wound upward. At the present moment it is along its higher course that the prosecuting officials are following it. It points, they declare, to great financiers, leaders of society, prominent figures in the life of the city, whose interests are connected with the corporations from whose coffers came the money which makes the accusing trail up from the supervisors.

From the upper end of the graft trail, then, are the "big men" whose conviction on the charge of bribery is so earnestly desired by District Attorney William J. Langdon and Special Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney. It is in Mr. Heney's relentless hands that the chief work of uncovering the operations of the graft ring rests. Mr. Heney is the man who handled the Oregon land fraud cases and convicted the late Senator Mitchell. He has already obtained indictments against Schmitz and Ruef. It is believed he will never stop until he has run the trail of tainted cash to its uppermost source.

When he does, it is prophesied by Mr. Langdon that the whole United States will stand aghast at the latest pages of the nation's history of boodle.

"The remarkable organization of grafting and corruption in the municipal affairs of San Francisco," said Mr. Langdon, after the indictments against Ruef and T. V. Halsey, "its astonishing ramifications, involving millionaires and the 'better class' of citizens, will appall not only the city but the entire country when it is laid bare."

It is to the work of stripping from the whole San Francisco graft situation its last shred of

covering that the energies of the prosecutors are now being directed. And it is declared that the exposures thus far made, amazing as they are, constitute but a fraction of the developments which are to come.

As it stands, however, with the remarkable disclosures of the past week to add to all that has come to light since prosecutions were begun against Ruef and Schmitz, the story of San Francisco's graft makes one of the blackest pages in the history of American municipalities.

Graft on Huge Scale.

Most of the other cases of municipal graft have been specialized. They were retail graft. They constituted graft along certain narrow lines and within fixed boundaries beyond which it was not sought to go. Not so with the Gargantuan graft of San Francisco. The graft of this city has been general, it has been wholesale, it has been limited by nothing; it has included anything and everything out of which a dollar could be squeezed.

The grafters overlooked nothing, spared nothing, apparently feared nothing. From street vendor to millionaire, from divekeeper to corporation official, from the brothel to the brownstone front—there lay the course of graft. Nothing was too little to be accepted as tribute. Nothing was too big to be forced as tribute. Graft, in short, lay over the whole city like a gigantic, enveloping, dirty blanket.

There is another extraordinary feature about this colossal graft of San Francisco. It is that in the center of every graft machination, great and small, there was to be found a little, thin, shabby lawyer with gray, curly hair and dark, dull, fishlike eyes. Of every graft wheel in San Francisco, whether its revolutions produced \$5 or \$500,000, Abe Ruef was the hub. Abe Ruef was the master-demon of the city's whole army of grafters. Abe Ruef held the lever to every graft scheme in San Francisco. Abe Ruef was the soul of graft. Beside him the bosses and grafters of other cities are mere innocents, mere amateurs.

Ruef's graft fell into two general classes—big graft and small graft. It is with Ruef's big graft schemes that Mr. Heney is now busying himself.

Corporations Pay Well.

Big graft, in Ruef's classification, was graft which had to do with corporations which sought franchises from the city. The graft from this source ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars in lump sums. Ruef's small graft had to do with levy of tribute upon saloonkeepers, dive-owners, keepers of disorderly houses and all the vast underworld of the city.

To carry out his plans Ruef had to debauch almost the entire city administration. This he succeeded in doing without much apparent trouble. When Ruef's friend, Eugene E. Schmitz, formerly conductor of a theater orchestra, was

elected Mayor in 1901, through the union labor vote, the saloon votes and the underworld vote—marshaled into a party with great skill by Ruef—the latter acceded to power.

"See Ruef," Schmitz said, shortly after he was elected. "He is a lawyer and understands these things."

"See Ruef" has been the cry ever since. If a corporation wanted a favor it was "See Ruef." If a saloonkeeper wanted a renewal of license it was "See Ruef." If a divekeeper wanted to open a new house, if a cocaine fiend committed

Two weeks after the extortion indictment Ruef was again indicted, this time with Chief of Police J. F. Dinan on the charge of conspiracy in relation to "hush money" paid to the two.

Since these indictments Mr. Heney has been working steadily on the entire graft situation, aided by Detective William J. Burns of the United States secret service, who helped him in Oregon. It was through Burns that the confessions were obtained from the Supervisors as to the graft in relation to corporation franchises.

Information given by some of the Supervisors



SAN FRANCISCO ALSO HAD A WARM WEEK.

—Kansas City Star.

burglary, if a builder wanted to break the law, it was always the same advice—"See Ruef."

After Schmitz's election Ruef set himself to constructing a graft machine exactly as he had set himself to constructing a political machine. He succeeded as perfectly. But now has come the law to break every bolt and nut and wheel in that consummate bit of mechanism.

Ruef an Early Victim.

The law began last November with Ruef and Schmitz. Both men were indicted on five counts charging extortion from keepers of resorts. Neither man has yet been brought to trial, although Ruef's trial is set. Schmitz is at liberty, under bonds, while Ruef is living at the St. Francis Hotel guarded by fifteen officers under Elisor William J. Biggy.

led to the indictment of Ruef by the Grand Jury on sixty-five counts charging bribery in connection with public utility franchises. At the same time indictments with ten counts were returned against T. V. Halsey, formerly chief lobbyist of the Pacific States Telephone Company, and now in Manila. Detectives will be sent for Halsey, who is under arrest on cable instructions. The indictment of Halsey is the first bomb thrown into the ranks of the "big men," and it is declared that the near future will see indictments against much bigger men than Halsey connected with corporations which have obtained or sought franchises.

Much "Big Graft" Found.

The discoveries in regard to San Francisco graft up to date may be summarized in a general

way, although a summary by no means gives all the ramifications of graft which have been found. Taking Ruef's classification of big graft and small graft, the following may be described as big:

United Railroads—Bribe alleged to have been given by the corporation of \$450,000 for franchise, granted shortly after the fire, to enable cable lines to be changed to overhead trolley system, a thing before bitterly opposed by the citizens. Charged that Supervisor James H. Gallagher got \$15,000, Supervisor Daniel Coleman got \$10,000, ex-Supervisor Andrew M. Wilson got \$10,000, and the other sixteen Supervisors got \$4000 each. Charged that Ruef and Schmitz divided \$280,000. Gallagher, acting Mayor in Schmitz's recent absence abroad, is stated to have been distributing agent for Ruef, who apparently got the money direct. Patrick Calhoun is president of the United Railroads and declared in New York that he would at once start for San Francisco.

Pacific States Telephone Company—Charged that Halsey distributed \$5000 apiece among ten Supervisors and they were to give his company a franchise instead of the Home Telephone Company. The Supervisors took the money, as some have admitted frankly, and then gave the company the "double cross," granting the franchise to the Home Company, which also paid graft.

Home Telephone Company—Charged that Ruef and Schmitz were "seen," the amount they received not having yet been stated, but declared to be in the hundreds of thousands. Charged that Gallagher got \$10,000, some Supervisors \$6000 each, and others \$3500.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company—Charged that the Supervisors received \$750 each to violate their pledge to fix a 75-cent rate and thereupon granted an 85-cent rate.

"Small Graft" Plentiful.

Among the items of "small graft" were the following:

Prize fight trust—Charged that James Coffroth, Willis Britt, Morris Levy, and Eddie Graney paid \$20,000 to Ruef for exclusive right to hold prize fights for one year. To some Supervisors Ruef, it is alleged, gave \$500 apiece and divided the balance between himself and Schmitz.

Prizefights generally—Charged that there was a "stand in" agreement between fight promoters and the police and Ruef. Fights were "fixed" and referees bet on fights at which they were officiating, knowing just how the fight would end.

Saloon-keepers—All licenses and favors of every kind had to be obtained through Ruef's law office. He was the counsel for individual saloon-keepers and for the Saloon-keepers' Association. In order to preserve their standing with Ruef and the police the saloon-keepers, it is alleged, had to submit to paying from \$250 to \$500 apiece for "counsel fees" to Ruef. Besides

this direct levy, Ruef formed the Hilbert Mercantile Company, which engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, and from this company saloon-keepers had to buy their liquor at exorbitant prices. Ruef also formed a glassware company, and from this company saloon-keepers had to buy their glasses, also at exorbitant rates.

Gambling-houses—All arrangements to open or continue a house had to go through Ruef's office. "Counsel fees" were high. Chinese made affidavits that as much as \$1,900 weekly was paid for protection for games in Chinatown.

Health department of the city—Canning factories which did not want their reputations ruined by having the quality of their "thirds" exposed found it expedient to employ Ruef as attorney. Milk dealers also employed Ruef as their legal adviser. They were let alone to sell what they liked to the public.

"Municipal Crib"—A large hotel was established on Jackson Street, with apartments for one hundred and sixty women, which was let alone by the police until it was closed through a grand jury not controlled by Ruef. This venture paid \$300,000 in one year to Ruef and the other promoters. Schmitz is declared to have "got his" from this source.

French restaurants—These places, peculiar to San Francisco, were respectable eating-houses on the ground floor, and anything but respectable resorts on upper floors. To escape molestation from the police the owners employed Ruef as attorney. Ruef formed a cigar company and the French restaurants had to buy their cigars from the concern.

Miscellaneous—Street vendors, operators of nickel-in-the-slot machines, demi-mondaines, owners of disorderly houses and individual adventurers in the underworld had to pay for protection from the police through Ruef's law offices—not bribes, it must always be remembered, but "counsel fees."

Fire Victims Despoiled.

After the fire Ruef was interested in building companies which removed debris. The fire, indeed, was a "soft thing" for Ruef, and he was enabled to extend his remarkable law practice in numerous directions.

Despite all the graft for which Ruef is responsible, however, there is declared to be a readiness on the part of Mr. Heney to guarantee him a comparatively light sentence under the present indictments if he will tell all he knows and point the way to indicting the "big men" for whose scalps Mr. Heney is searching. Supervisors who have already told what they know have been granted immunity, so it is said, and there is talk of continuing them in office.

"I have these fellows where I want them," Mr. Heney points out, "and they are in my power. That is sufficient guarantee of their good conduct in future, but I would have no control at all over a new set of supervisors, who might

be just as bad as the present ones were in the past."

These supervisors, through whom Mr. Heney found the beginnings of the "big graft" trail, perhaps constitute one of the most unusual set of men to whom the interests of a great city were ever confided. Prior to election few were

L. A. REA, real estate dealer.

W. W. SANDERSON, formerly in the grocery business.

SAM DAVIS, a player on the drum and member of the Musicians' Union.

EDWARD I. WALSH, formerly foreman in a shoe factory.



ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

men of any standing whatever and several of them were laboring men and saloonkeepers.

They were all henchmen of Ruef, who picked them in 1905, the year Schmitz was re-elected for the second time.

These men are:

JAMES H. GALLAGHER, attorney and chairman of the finance committee.

C. J. HARRINGTON, formerly saloon-keeper.

JENNINGS J. PHILLIPS, a pressman.

F. P. NICHOLAS, a carpenter and cigar dealer.

PATRICK McGUSHIN, formerly a saloon-keeper.

JAMES S. KELLY, formerly a piano finisher and polisher.

MAX MAMLOCK, formerly an electrician.

THOMAS F. LONERGAN, formerly a baker.

CHARLES BOXTON, formerly a dentist.

MICHAEL W. COFFEY, formerly a hack driver.

DANIEL COLEMAN, formerly a wallpaper clerk.

JOHN J. FUREY, formerly a blacksmith and now a saloon-keeper.

J. J. O'Neill and O. A. Tveitmoe were appointed by Schmitz lately and are not involved in the briberies.

When the break in the ranks of the supervisors came and Heney began to get admissions from some of them, there was a rush on the part of all to tell what they knew, or some of it. Heney, in the first instance, got one of the body to confess through a "bluff" which deserves to become historic. For months Heney had known in a general way of the "big" grafting, but he found it difficult to get the right kind of proof. Finally he went to a supervisor with a shady record.

"See here," said Heney, "Ruef got \$450,000 out of that trolley franchise and he gave you and the other fellows only \$4000 each. He kept the rest. Do you think it was right for him to hang on to so much and cheat the supervisors out of their fair share? He's been splitting up the cash unfairly in every big deal.

"Now I'll tell you what I'll do. Give me the details of those deals—I'll find them out anyway if you don't—and I'll do the best I can in saving you from prison. Refuse and you go to prison anyway."

Helps Set a Trap.

The boddler refused to give the information in full, but told Heney how he could lay a trap for Supervisor Lonergan in the act of taking a bribe and pointed out that he then could get a full confession from Lonergan. Lonergan was accordingly trapped by Detective Burns in the act of accepting money for his vote on a proposed ordinance extending the limits in which oil could be burned.

Lonergan gave a full confession, in which he told how the money was paid for the votes on the various franchises, also detailing the way in which the "double cross" was administered to the Pacific States Telephone Company.

"God knows I have paid dearly for accepting those bribes," said Lonergan after giving the details, "and now, when I look over the happenings of the last few weeks, I wish I had taken the advice of my broken-hearted wife and remained on the seat of Foley's bakery wagon.

"Never since I have been in public office have I asked a man seeking a public favor for a dollar. I have never held up an individual or a corporation in my life. But I have accepted bribes volunteered by many of the public service corporations of this city and county. And here let me say that the money I received from the

bribe-givers did me little or no good. When the fire came most of my fortune was burned.

Gallagher the Agent.

"I don't think that Ruef ever spoke to me on money matters. While we were all of the impression that he in a general way planned the hold-ups, when it came down to the actual passing of the money none of us knew anyone except Gallagher.

"I meant to be square when I was elected, but one day we seemed to understand simultaneously—for the life of me I could not tell you who told me about it—that the fight trust wanted a permit. While nobody ever said a word about money, we all seemed to realize that we were to be paid for our votes. Well, the matter finally came up before the board and it was unanimously passed. A couple of days later big Jim Gallagher came to me and handed me \$500.

"That was my downfall. It looked like a lot of money to me at the time, and there seemed to be a mutual understanding among all concerned that a rich harvest was to be reaped during our term of office."

Much of the uncovering of the operations of the graft ring is due to Rudolph Spreckels, who tried some months ago to raise a fund among capitalists for prosecution of grafters. Failing in getting the fund, Mr. Spreckels himself donated \$100,000 to enable the fight to be made against the graft of San Francisco, with the present results. Mr. Spreckels' friends have always insisted that he was acting purely from motives of public duty in backing the anti-graft war, but his enemies are now saying that he had other ideas. It is pointed out that Spreckels and associates were planning to construct a network of electric roads, using the underground system, just prior to the fire. The foundation has now been laid for declaring the United Railroads franchise void, in which case the way would be open for construction of a new system.

Ruef, the man about whom the whole anti-graft campaign centers, is completely ended as far as future power in San Francisco is concerned. He has, however, made several millions out of his graft, according to general estimates, and can view his future with equanimity if he gets a short prison sentence.

He has lasted just six years as a factor in the city's history, having been without prominence until the election of 1901 gave him his chance. Prior to that time he had been a lawyer with a large practice among the creatures of the underworld. Coming of decent parents, who lived in the French quarter of the city, he was educated at the University of California, where he made a brilliant record in his studies.

After being admitted to the bar he turned immediately to the dive, the saloon, and the disorderly resort for his clients. By 1901 he had attained considerable influence among the classes of the vicious.

Ruef's chance came when his friend Schmitz

was nominated for the mayoralty. Before that time Schmitz was getting \$40 a week as the leader of a theater orchestra, also being president of the Musicians' Union. Mayor Phelan had antagonized the labor element by his course of giving police protection to nonunion drivers during the teamsters' strike.

Ruef proceeded to weld into a political force the union vote and the vote of the underworld. One of the best stump speakers in San Francisco, ingenious, shrewd, Ruef did his work well. Schmitz was elected. He was re-elected in 1903 and in 1905. Ruef's power growing constantly, Ruef, indeed, was dubbed the "master of San Francisco" after Schmitz had been in the mayor's chair but a few weeks.

"A wide open town."

"Graft for graft's sake."

Those were the two chief cries of Ruef, added to a quiet word in private to every one he wished to use that compliance with his wishes meant a "rake off." Ruef gave all his friends a share in the plunder and so his power waxed constantly greater. To stand in with him meant cash. To fight him meant ruin. Between these alternatives the underworld did not hesitate. After he came to ownership of the supervisors in 1905 Ruef was in as powerful a position with regard to corporations as he was to the cohorts of vice. It was then that his divisions of big and small graft came.

Many of his followers used to be utterly brain in voicing their allegiance to Ruef.

"He's a thief," used to be shouted by Ruef's enemies.

"Yes, but he's our thief, anyway," would be the loyal response of the Ruef legions.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TEMPLE OF FRAUD

Grafting in the Capitol at Harrisburg Beggars All Description.

In the capital of Pennsylvania, the confession of participants in the graft has been somewhat different from that made by the San Franciscans, but the effect has been the same. Said the New York Times:

A splendid building stands on the hill past which the Susquehanna sweeps at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—a domed capitol, lofty, grandiose, and not unimpressive in its proportions, though to good taste perhaps oppressive in the lavishness of its ornament without and the barbaric splendor of its decorations within.

To the opening and dedication of this building came last autumn the President of the United States, who, standing amid its pillared porticos, felicitated a vast audience upon the glorious history of Pennsylvania—but spoke not a word

of congratulation upon the completion of the fabric which was to house its government.

For the new capitol of the state of Pennsylvania is a monument to colossal fraud and theft. Its marble walls enshrine a luxury hitherto undreamed of in any public building; it is encrusted with rare marbles, floored and ceiled and wainscoted apparently with costly woods, painted with gorgeous pictures, and hung with wonderful products of the loom; gigantic lamps of bronze wrought in rococo shapes render it more splendid than day, and furnishings such as his Versailles never knew in the day of Le Roi Soleil make it a palace of delight.

Tweed and All Others Outdone.

But if in this Harrisburg capitol luxury attained a solstice of gorgeousness, here also graft reached its meridian noon. There has never been in the whole history of corrupt politics in America anything quite equal to the work of the daring thieves who built the Pennsylvania capitol. Remember Tweed; think of Tammany in its most evil hour; think of Albany; call to mind Quay and the plum tree; recollect the gigantic Philadelphia filtration steal; conclude the worst respecting the looting of San Francisco by the Ruef gang—and you will still be able to take off your hat to the unprecedented audacity of the gentlemen who rifled the Pennsylvania state treasury through the new capitol of the state.

What the loot amounted to exactly, and how it was divided, an investigating commission which has just begun work at Harrisburg hopes to learn. The particular work of the commission is to make clear why a building which cost three and a half millions required "furniture" for which the state paid eight and a half million dollars. You can really buy a lot of furniture for a million dollars.

Pennsylvania was rather proud of its Capitol, and of the economy with which it was believed to have been built, up to last fall. The architect, Mr. J. M. Huston, announced that the building would cost the State less than the appropriation for it, \$4,000,000. But a man named Berry—William S. Berry of Chester, a Prohibitionist and Methodist local preacher, whom the only reform impulse Pennsylvania has ever had, had just placed in the State Treasurer's office—looked the books over and last September told the newspaper men that in point of fact the cost of the Capitol would run up to \$10,000,000. A week later he declared that it would greatly exceed that.

Mr. Berry is a responsible man, and his utterance made a sensation. The reform crusade which had swept the Filtration Gang out of power in Philadelphia and sent Berry to Harris-

burg to open the Treasury books and count the money, had a candidate for Governor in the field, and the situation looked bad to the "Organization" which has ruled the State. The "Organization" met Mr. Berry's charge by means of an announcement made by the Governor, the celebrated Samuel W. Pennypacker, historian, bibliophile, humorist, farmer, of Pennypacker's Mills, Schwenksville. Governor Pennypacker's whimsicalities only contribute to his reputation for absolute integrity. Though with the "Organization," he is not of it. The crimes of which it has been guilty he has never been charged with.

Governor Pennypacker pointed out that the \$4,000,000 appropriation was for the building only. No one could for a moment suppose that it was meant to include equipment. In expending (as he freely admitted he and the Building Commission had expended) more than \$8,000,000 for "furnishings," they had been moved only by a desire for "results commensurate with the importance of the Commonwealth and creditable to its worthy people. They believe they have succeeded. The appointments are, as they ought to be, in keeping with the building."

The "Explanation."

In short, nothing was too good for Pennsylvania. That was the explanation of the \$8,500,000 "furniture." It did occur to some people that appointments which cost twice as much as the house containing them were a little out of keeping with the building. But there they were, and they were certainly fine—dazzling, indeed, to the sight of the Pennsylvania farmers whom the "Organization" brought in free trains to gaze upon them, and who went home to tell their neighbors that nothing was too good for Pennsylvania—and to vote the "Organization" ticket.

It is only necessary, however, to look a few lines down the list of "furnishings" of which the Governor was so proud to notice that the word, in his mouth, had taken on a new and more splendid meaning. Trench, the philologist, observed what he thought was a law of language, the tendency of words to degenerate in significance. "Knave" once meant merely a youth, a "villain" was once merely an underling, a "miscreant" once merely an unbeliever, to "criticise" has come to mean to speak adversely. But in the mental habit of Governor Pennypacker and his Capitol Board words grow not less, but more, worthy and comprehensive in meaning. "Furnishings" now mean fireplaces, floors, ceilings, walls, mantels, wainscoting, electric wiring, mural paintings, and the like.

It was interesting to learn that ex-Governor Stone, chairman of the Capitol Building Commission which had carried through the actual construction of the building, was not familiar with this new use of language. He declared that the building had been complete when his commission turned it over. Mr. Everett Harry, a

writer, showed him the list of "furnishings"; marble wainscoting, mantels, and bases, \$278,109.47; construction of flues, fireplaces, etc., \$21,237.59.

"That does not look as though the building was complete, if you will pardon me, Governor. Were these things not specified in the original contract for the building?"

"They were," replied Mr. Stone. "I don't want to criticise the Governor, but—"

The former Governor became interested.

Together we went over the remarkable list of "furnishings."

"I can't understand this," said Mr. Stone. "The original contract called for a completed building, and it was complete when we turned it over to the board to be furnished.

"Interlocking hardwood parquet flooring, \$142,412.47," I read. "Was that in the original contract?"

"Yes; certainly."

Cement flooring throughout the building was charged up as amounting to \$25,117.74. Installing wires for two telephone systems throughout the building cost \$17,666.73. There was a charge of \$889,940 for carved panels, wainscoting, and mantels, also \$59,408 for installing thermostats and valves throughout the building in connection with the heating system.

"All those things are parts of the building and were specified in the original contract," repeated the former Governor. "It is absurd to say we let the board put in flues, doors, windows, mantels, and so on. The telephone system—why, we put those in, too."

"Well, how do you account for their being charged up here if, as you say, they were put in by your commission?" I asked.

"I don't want to criticise the Governor," Mr. Stone began apologetically. "But how do I know whether they tore up the floors we laid and put down others; how do I know whether they tore out the telephone systems and put in others; how do I know whether they wainscoted over our wainscoting and desired more mantels? It looks as if that had been done."

So a commission is sitting at Harrisburg inquiring how it really came about that \$13,154,422.18 had to be spent on a \$4,000,000 Capitol. The commission itself will cost \$100,000 more. No arrangements have yet been made for a commission to investigate the Investigation Commission. Perhaps none will be needed. Perhaps Pennsylvania has one body that will do its work thoroughly and well.

Details Coming to Light.

Here are a few among the curious and engaging facts which already throw some light on the matter:

The main contract for "furnishing" was let under the stipulation that contractors must bid on every one of the items in a schedule prepared



MOVING DAY WILL BE EARLIER THIS YEAR.

—Chicago Tribune.

by J. M. Huston, the architect. This stipulation was concealed from all bidders except the one in whose interest it had been devised—John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia. So Sanderson got the contract. He had been paid on it \$5,200,000.

It was a most extraordinary contract in many particulars. For instance, it called for payment for the "monumental art bronze" electroliers at so much per pound, and for mahogany furniture at so much per cubic foot.

Pennsylvania's Capitol has, in consequence, an immense number of the most mammoth bronze pendent and standing electric candelabra in the world—paid for by the pound. And it has gigantic chairs, tables, desks, and rostra—paid for by the cubic foot.

There are in the Capitol tall clothes poles standing on wide bases which, being worth perhaps \$50, measure up \$400. There are tall-back chairs to which this method gives a value six times too great. There are empty telephone booths which cost the State \$3000 apiece—enough to buy a house such as thousands of Pennsylvanians would think good enough for a home.

The work was done by sub-contractors, not by John H. Sanderson. The sub-contractors were not paid by the pound or the foot. They were paid on a business basis. They made a good profit. "Profit" is not the word for what John H. Sanderson made.

Sanderson's Modest Profit.

Sanderson received for furnishing a set of rooms concerning which the commission inquired \$155,369. For this work (for Sanderson himself toiled not, neither did he spin) Sanderson paid \$29,170. Consider this, for the sake of pleasantry, as a business transaction. Sanderson's profit was 434 per cent.

Sanderson received for painting and decorating certain walls \$789,473.16. What it cost him to have it done is not yet in evidence, but the fact is in that a decorating firm of the highest class had offered to do it for \$164,473.58.

Sanderson was paid for many thousand feet of parquet flooring \$1.27½ a foot. Fritz & Larue, who did the work, got 60 cents a foot.

There is a "mahogany" rostrum in the Senate caucus room, another in the House caucus room. They are monstrously big—they were paid for on the "per foot" plan, and it is only natural that they should be monstrously big. Containing about 5000 feet of "mahogany," Sanderson received for them from the State \$90,748.80. He paid the firm of A. Wilt & Son \$2060 to make them and put them in place. John A. Wilt so testified.

Wilt further testified that on instruction from Sanderson he had understood "mahogany" to mean sheets of mahogany mounted on sycamore, with stained putty moldings. Wherever oak had been called for, birch was used. Baywood was freely substituted for mahogany in every part of the building. It costs half as much.

The gilded capitals of pilasters in the lower corridors, beautiful to the eye, are, it has been

discovered, of plaster of paris. A considerable amount of "bronze" ornament is painted composition. Some of the "leather" covered chairs are really pantasote.

Two Millions for Chandeliers.

The Capitol is lighted electrically by 2500 bronze chandeliers, brackets, and standards. For these \$2,258,955.96 was paid Sanderson. Some single fixtures cost \$20,000 each. They were charged and paid for by the pound. Sanderson had agreed to make them for \$4.85 per pound. Since it is manifestly unfair to art to put it on so sordid and material a basis, Mr. Sanderson adjusted the wrong by loading his chandeliers, making them not only enormous in size, but solid throughout.

John Maene, one of Sanderson's designers, was on the stand at Harrisburg.

"Did you make the model for these chandeliers?" asked Mr. Scarlet, pointing to the work that is hung in the \$88,000 Senate caucus room, where the sessions of the commission are being held.

"I did," said Maene.

"What is your opinion as to their weight?"

"They are unusually and extraordinarily heavy. They are virtually solid except in the arms, where there is a small channel to allow for the electric light wire."

Mr. Maene, on further questioning, asserted that the chandeliers in every part of the building were unnecessarily heavy and that those in the Senate caucus room were at least 150 pounds too heavy. At Sanderson's price of \$4.85 "per pound," this additional weight would amount to \$727.50 for each chandelier.

Q.—Do you think these chandeliers are unsafe? A.—I certainly do. They are too heavy, and may fall at any time unless they are exceptionally well hung.

Q.—Did you have any instructions as to the casting of these chandeliers? A.—None, except I was told they were to be made solid.

Q.—Is it a rule to make work of this kind heavy? A.—No, it is the rule to make them as light as possible.

Through this witness was also disclosed the fact that Sanderson had been paid extra for modeling the chandeliers—art had had its rights recognized after all. The specifications required him to furnish the models for all bronze work in consideration of the "per pound" price, but he had in fact been paid \$137,000 for the models of the chandeliers—\$100 a square foot, measuring across the widest lines of height, width, and depth.

It was further developed that the "mercurial gold finish" required by the contract had been omitted—a saving of 20 per cent.

The contractor was paid \$138,757.69 for "Bacarar cut glass" in the chandeliers. There is not a piece of "Bacarar cut glass" in the Capitol. For the glass in the room in which the investigating commission is sitting the State paid

\$853.20. A witness testified that his firm had made and put in the glass and had received \$260.

Major Criminals Yet Unknown.

These are a few of the facts already brought to light. They make it clear that the Capitol has been the excuse for the theft of immense sums from the State. They do not reveal the thieves; at least those who know most are not prepared to name them—yet. It will be hard for Sanderson and for Huston, the architect, to clear themselves, and George F. Payne & Co., who constructed the building, may have some explaining to do. But behind the apparent beneficiaries of the stupendous job stand the major criminals, the politicians whose mere instruments architects and contractors were; the political conspirators whose chief service to the State has been to despoil it through every means which the most corrupt imaginations in American politics to-day could suggest; the leaders who in a dozen years of "Organization" rule have made the name of Pennsylvania a byword.

Has the hour for these daring brigands come at last?

REACTION IN CHICAGO

Republicans Recapture the City and Defeat Municipal Ownership.

One of the accompaniments of the modern movement toward civic reform has been the pressure for public ownership, the belief of many persons being, evidently, that the latter method of administration would do much toward eliminating the possibility of evil. An example of a reaction from this inclination is afforded in the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Chicago, Ill.—Edward F. Dunne, the first man elected mayor of a big American city on a municipal ownership platform, was defeated by Fred A. Busse, Republican candidate, whose plurality is between 14,000 and 18,000. With the election of Mr. Busse goes endorsement of the traction settlement ordinances on a kind of twenty-year franchise basis. While these ordinances provide for municipal ownership whenever the people shall so elect, predictions have been made that the vote has put its accomplishment off for many years.

Mayor Dunne originally favored these ordinances in their essential features, but several months ago he repudiated them and proposed that the city should begin condemnation proceedings against the properties of the traction companies and take them over at a valuation to be agreed upon in court. The vote indicates very clearly that if he had adhered to his original position he would have been elected the

first four-year mayor of Chicago under the new charter.

LEGISLATIVE GRAFT IS BARED

Witnesses Tell of Wholesale Bribery of Arkansas Lawmakers.

A further instance of graft and its confession is afforded in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Little Rock.—The second day of the trial of State Senator A. W. Covington was replete with admissions of graft and corruption in the last legislature. The revelations came when Colonel G. W. Murphy, of counsel for Covington, forced to an issue the question asked Senator John A. Hinkle if he knew anything of \$7500 being put up as a bribe to defeat the passage of the beer inspection bill.

Hinkle said that Senators Covington, Toney, Butt, Holland, and himself got money to kill the bill. He said he got \$200 for his share. He also testified that T. L. Cox gave Covington \$5000 to look after bills affecting railroads, his share for part in that work being \$1500. He said that \$1000 was put up to pass the Felsen-thal bill, and his share was \$100.

Covington distributed this fund, he said, and Senator Butt was paid \$500 to withdraw from the presidency of the senate race in favor of Covington. Hinkle also testified that Covington told him that he paid Senator Gross \$250 to vote against the Little Rock Argenta reannexation bill. He understood the money on that bill came from Mayor Faucett of Argenta.

Hinkle was followed by M. D. L. Cook, who said George W. Caldwell, one of the state capitol contractors, gave him \$12,500 to pass through the legislature the bill appropriating \$800,000 to complete the state capitol. Of that money he gave Senator Covington \$7000, he said. He also said he gave Covington \$2000 to defeat the poolroom bill.

WYOMING MILLIONAIRES INDICTED

President of Coal Company and Others Charged with Plot to Defraud Government.

Graft, without much confession, but which has an interesting corollary in the proposition made by the Harriman companies to return to the Government all illegally occupied coal lands, is represented in the following from the Chicago Record-Herald:

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The special federal grand jury called at the request of Assistant United States Attorney General Burch returned five indictments against E. M. Holbrook, president of the Wyoming Coal Mining Company, which owns

the Monarch and other mines in Sheridan County; E. T. McCarthy, a former business associate of Holbrook; E. E. Lonabaugh, a Sheridan attorney, and Robert McPhilamey, a real estate dealer of Sheridan. The indictments charge conspiracy to defraud the government.

Holbrook and McCarthy are reputed to be millionaires. McCarthy is engaged in zinc and lead-mining enterprises in Missouri. Lonabaugh and McPhilamey are charged with taking up coal lands and selling them to the company. They are in this city and have been held in \$5000 bonds. The other two men have not been apprehended.

The grand jury late to-day returned an indictment against W. F. Brittain, formerly postmaster of Sheridan. Charges have been made that Brittain burned official communications and other mail matter addressed to residents of Sheridan. Brittain was recommended for appointment as registrar of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo.

KNOXVILLE THROWS OUT SALOONS

Remarkable Election in Tennessee in Which Anti-Liquor People Win.

A new angle from which to approach the problem of municipal government is suggested in the following from the New York World:

Knoxville, Tenn.—For the first time in the history of the city Knoxville, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, voted by a decided majority of 1900 out of a total vote of 6400—which is 2000 more votes than they ever before polled—to eliminate the saloon. This was the issue, but the direct question before the people was to abolish the charter or not to abolish the charter, the abolition of the charter being the first step toward the elimination of the saloon.

The election was ordered by the State Legislature and is the result of the agitation against the saloon which has been going on at intervals in the State for fifty years, but which was renewed three years ago when what is known as the Adams law was passed by the Legislature, giving to towns under a certain population the right to vote on the question. This resulted in nearly all of the smaller towns in the State abolishing the saloon from their borders.

Five Cities Still Have Saloons.

Subsequent legislation freed other towns from the saloon, and now there remain but five cities in Tennessee with drinking places operating in them, and the decided victory in Knoxville, it is believed, will eventually result in running saloons from every city in the State.

Never was a fight more bitterly waged in Knoxville. Arrayed against the liquor interests were press and pulpit, public schools, fraternal organizations, and last, but not least, the united

women and children of the city. Knoxville had the sympathy of all of East Tennessee in the fight, and delegations from its towns appeared in the city on the day of the election to do what they could toward winning the fight.

The day of the election was a memorable one. Officers arrested many for bribing voters and broke up the saloon organization, which was expected to capture the floating vote and nine-tenths of the negro voters. Wet strongholds gave dry majorities and only two precincts in the city gave wet majorities.

Church bells tolled frequently during the day to call attention of all citizens to the fight that was on. One large bell was tolled continuously by volunteer boys during the day.

Impressive Parade.

The parade, two miles in length, was the most remarkable in the State's history. Tottering old men, some wearing their Civil War uniforms; women who have buried drunken sons, fathers, or husbands; pretty young girls carrying banners; rich bankers in carriages; society matrons at the head of columns of boys and girls, and young men from all walks of life. Bands played stirring marches, children gave the temperance rallying cry, and the ladies sang hymns and temperance songs.

It was a sight to see gray-haired women marching with the rest and feebly singing. A whole sale whisky man witnessing the parade suddenly began to weep, and turning to friends who were with him, said: "I can't fight those people to-day. I see my wife and little children there in the parade."

Free Lunches Provided.

If the parade had been spectacular the scenes about the polling places were doubly so. Women and children gathered at all of the polling-places and remained throughout the day, many of them without even resting a minute. Booths where hot coffee and sandwiches were served free to all were near each polling place and were liberally patronized. Children swarmed about the voting stations. They carried flags, and in some of the wards the voters were compelled to run a gauntlet of Old Glories and expressions such as "Vote dry," "Vote out the saloons," "Give the children a chance," from two solid lines of little folks.

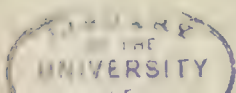
Ladies tagged all of the voters with badges and buttons on which were printed the words, "The saloons must go." A cartoon which appeared in a local paper during the campaign showing a hungry, ragged mother and her little children anxiously watching a bulletin board and labeled "Waiting for the Returns," had been sketched on canvas and placed in every ward in the city and was very effective.

Miss Vesta Jett, a pretty little girl elocutionist, accompanied a traveling band which rendered a number of hymns, and then waited while Miss Jett recited a temperance speech. Miss Vera Smith, a young lady possessing a beauti-



PILGRIMS.

—New York World.



ful voice, with a friend to accompany her on the violin, drove from place to place during the day and sang hymns and temperance songs.

The Legislature will vote to abolish the Knoxville charter at an early date and the saloons will be ordered away within a few weeks.

BARKEEPERS TO BOOST TEMPERANCE

Minneapolis Drink-Mixers Form Movement to Check Drunkenness and Promote Morality.

The following from the Chicago Record-Herald bears an interesting relation to the preceding item:

St. Paul.—One of the most remarkable organizations in the state of Minnesota filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State here recently. It is the Minneapolis Bartenders' Association and one of its main objects is to "espouse the cause of true temperance."

The name of the new organization is the Minneapolis Bartenders' Benevolent and Protective Association, No. 152. In addition to espousing the cause of "true" temperance, the organization is for the purpose of suppressing the sale of adulterated liquors and to instruct its members along moral and educational lines.

Bad Booze the Trouble.

The bartenders contend that most of the resultant misery and bad effects of drunkenness are due to the use of impure liquor. They assert that pure liquors, used moderately, are beneficial rather than injurious to the user. They contend that if adulterated liquors are banished from the market conditions would be so much improved that the outcry against saloons and intemperance will be greatly lessened.

By "true" temperance the bartenders mean the moderate use of pure liquors, and it is as

much the aim of the organization to encourage moderate use as to insist upon the quality.

By way of instructing its members along moral and educational lines, the members are to prohibit as much as possible the use of profane language in their saloons, to abolish all wine-rooms, and to conduct their places upon a highly "moral" plane.

To Hold Culture Meets.

The educational activity of the organization will be confined to the regular monthly meetings, when prominent men will be invited to speak upon the live topics of the day.

The incorporators are all well known among Minneapolis bartenders. It is thought that one of the objects of the organization, which is not contained in the articles of incorporation, is to prepare a way for lifting the lid, which is now down tight.

BEER CHEAPER THAN WATER

So London Is Told, if Rate Equalization Bill Is Passed.

London.—That it would be cheaper to wash with beer than with water in this city in case the newly proposed rate equalization bill, now before Parliament, should be passed, was the assertion of Sir Frederick Banbury, M. P., at a meeting of merchants called to protest against the passage of the bill.

While the bill aimed at equalizing the water rates of the several companies for dwelling as well as for business offices, it was proved that in some cases where rates were only \$1800 a year, they would be raised to \$15,000. The Bank of England, in order to save itself from the enormous taxation, has had an artesian well dug, but most of other banking and business houses are unable to do this.

It is expected that the merchants' opposition to the bill will cause its defeat in Parliament.

Redskins Own the State

INDIANS DOMINATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF OKLAHOMA, ARE ACCUSED OF "GRABBING EVERYTHING," AND EVEN TAKE THE LIQUOR AWAY FROM "BENIGHTED WHITES."

WHILE the various cities have been struggling with the problems of municipal purification, an absorbing phenomenon is transpiring in the Middle Southwest, where a new state is being formed and

where the constitution reflects all the most recent aspects of government thought. The following from the New York Times gives an interesting aspect of the new state:

Washington.—Some fairly reliable reports

have finally reached Washington from Oklahoma's constitutional convention, and they chiefly illustrate a new quality in the character of "Lo, the Poor Indian." More interesting even than the expected color-line legislation, temperance legislation, and the effect to restrict corporations, is the fashion in which L. P. I. has put it all over the white brother in the game of politics.

To Indian Territory was allotted fifty-five delegates in this constitutional convention, to Oklahoma fifty-five delegates, and to the Osage Nation two delegates. The whites of Oklahoma were settlers who had been educated from their youth up in primaries and nominating conventions, and territorial elections had kept them in training, while Lo had none of these advantages. It, therefore, was natural that the Oklahoma delegates should have begun to caucus weeks before the convention, planning the distribution of the offices, committees, and the good things generally that are passed around in constitutional conventions as well as legislatures. They gathered in Oklahoma City and glibly discussed the task of "organizing" the untutored red man for his good and their profit.

Shock to the Whites.

The untutored Red Man was a shock when he arrived, for he had been educated at Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, or Chicago, and he wore tailor-made clothes and smart linen and the latest thing in scarfs that had reached St. Louis. For the "Indians" of the Territory are rich beyond average avarice, because a paternal Government has protected them in their property until it has reached boom values. The "Farmers," as the Oklahoma delegates called them, were heads of banks, directors of railroads, promoters of gas and electric companies, and owners of farm mortgages. The untutored Indian had put forward his best man.

Oklahoma, on the other hand, selecting delegates according to the best traditions of American politics, had picked chin whiskers for honesty, windy little lawyers for oratory, and a few bartenders here and there to lead in such manipulation as might be necessary.

The two neutral delegates from the Osage Nation looked over the two crowds and threw their deciding votes with their fellow-Indians. Some of the Oklahoma delegates liked the company in which they found themselves so little, or were so upset at being overlooked in the planned distribution of the pie that they sided with the enemy.

The White Brother had planned to give Indian Territory a few janitorships. That is precisely what he got. The untutored Red Man hogged the whole business—presiding, officer, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, and the chairmanships of all the important committees.

Seized the Legislature.

But the end was not yet. The constitutional convention was to cut up the new state into

counties. The Oklahoma delegates had made some plans about that. But they sat aghast and watched Lo carve up Indian Territory to give him the greater number of counties and consequently a majority of the Legislature, and then turn about and rearrange the counties of Oklahoma for his own purposes.

The white man who represented Beaver County in Oklahoma roared and kicked most loudly over these things. Four towns in his county were contesting for the honor of being made the county seat. The politically ignorant Indian established Beaver County's seat on a farm in the middle of the county and named it Buffalo, because, as one Indian gravely said, the only public improvement visible in this new metropolis was a buffalo wallow.

Worst Yet to Come.

Even then there was more and worse to come for the haughty politicians of Oklahoma. Congress had forbidden the liquor traffic in the Indian Territory part of the new state. The Indians said they wanted no monopoly of a good thing and they voted to take prohibition into the new constitution. Both the manufacture and sale of liquor are forbidden. And there are several frantic breweries in Oklahoma still struggling desperately to have that clause modified. But the Indian is unrelenting.

Curiously enough, despite his appetite for fire-water when it is thrust before him, Lo is a rabid prohibitionist when it comes to voting. He recognizes the desirability of keeping the stuff at a safe distance. And he thinks that some sort of absent treatment ought to do the white man good.

The constitutional convention has twice clashed with President Roosevelt. The first time it had about decided to include a clause forbidding any individual, concern, or corporation bringing armed guards in to the State without the Governor's consent. The President declared this to be a violation of liberty, and persecution. If it went in he would not accept the constitution.

"He'll have to," shouted one of the whiskered lawyers from Oklahoma. "He has no authority under the Enabling Act to reject our constitution as long as it is republican in form and conforms to the Enabling Act." All of Oklahoma's cornfield lawyers talked likewise.

Then Lo, the untutored red man stood up and had his say.

"That is all right about the President not having authority," he agreed mildly. "That is also my view. But the point is that if he says he will reject our constitution he'll do it anyway, authority or no authority. You ought to know Roosevelt by this time."

It went out.

Both Against the Negro.

Likewise on the race question, which is a

funny one in the new State. For there are the copper-colored citizens who are proud of their color. The Indians are the big landowners and the aristocrats. They call themselves Indians when they have but the faintest trace of Indian blood. Indeed, it is hard for a stranger to pick out the "Indians." The whites and the Indians associate as equals and intermarry. But neither wants to have anything to do with the negro.

The Five Tribes were slaveholders themselves. But the Creeks complicated the thing, in those days, by intermarrying with their negro slaves. They are not proud of this now, and Creeks with a trace of negro blood insist on being considered as pure Indians. In this troublesome situation there could be no "color" line, and a definition of what constituted a "negro" was considered imperative. For Indians and whites are determined to have Jim Crow laws. The

present constitutional convention is almost unanimously Democratic, because that party called itself the "White Man's Party," and its leaders openly advised the negroes to support the Republicans and to demand places on their tickets. Consequently the Republican tickets, with many negro candidates and stamped with the name, "Black Man's Party," was knifed in scandalous fashion by white Republicans.

But Roosevelt interfered again with the proposition to put a Jim Crow clause in the constitution. The Indian constitution framers were clever enough to get around that, however. They have decided to adopt a resolution which will not go into the constitution, advising the first legislature to enact as statutes the Jim Crow clause they had intended to put in the constitution. And no one in Oklahoma doubts for a minute that this will be done.

A Greater San Francisco or a Lesser Nagasaki?

JAPANESE TRADESMEN ARE SAID TO BE OVERRUNNING THE COAST METROPOLIS TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO THREATEN ITS ALMOST COMPLETE ORIENTALIZATION

WITH the recent Japanese school controversy peaceably adjusted and the heat of discussion abated, the following disclosure of some of the real motives that lay behind the radical attitude of the California people is of no little importance:

San Francisco, Cal.—How long will it be until San Francisco's residence district is entirely Japanese? To Eastern critics, with their perennial long-distance championship of the "oppressed," this may sound like a foolish question. To the San Franciscan, who is being driven slowly but irresistibly into the sea by the Nipponese merchant and tradesman, it is a startling reality.

To the occupant of the twenty-room mansion on the best of San Francisco's seven hills this does not matter, perhaps. To the hundreds of thousands of toilers, professional and business men—the men of the flat and furnished room in that vast residence area flanking the business district—it is a problem graver and more full of menace than the alien labor difficulty can ever be. To San Francisco at large it is a question

of the survival of the fittest—one that will decide whether the once proud city of the Argonauts will be a Greater San Francisco or a lesser Nagasaki, with the chances in favor of the latter condition rapidly increasing.

How can the coolie drive the American from his home? The outside world will ask this with an intimation that the matter is absurd. Well, stranger, it is thusly:

Suppose we begin with the prosperous small merchant, the professional man, or office holder with a family and a seven-room flat. He, you will concede, should be driven from home less easily than the clerk or tradesman of the furnished room or light housekeeping suite. We will take the case of Blank, who has a fair-sized place on Fillmore Street. Perhaps it was on Kearny or Market before the fire—but no matter. He has lived for years on Geary, Post, or Bush or Pine or Sutter Street, somewhere between Van Ness and the Park; or on one of the cross streets between Sacramento and Market. Take your choice in a latitude of several square miles. Before the fire he paid \$40 and after it \$50, which is about the limit of his purse. Then comes the landlord and demands another \$10

increase. Blank is comfortable and does not like to move. He protests, but finally rents the front parlor and hands over the \$60 without further question every time the first of the month comes around. This lasts about sixty days and the notice of a raise to \$75 is given. Blank calls on the agent with whom he has had satisfactory dealings for years and has a heart-to-heart talk with him.

"This is an outrage," he says plainly. "You are asking about twenty per cent interest on the original value of the property. I can't stand it. It is unjust. The neighborhood is deteriorating. Japanese barber shops and poolrooms are starting in the same block. Japanese children are playing with my own youngsters. All the decent people are moving away."

"Ah!" cries the agent. "There you have it, Blank. The Japs are offering more for your flat than I am asking you now. I could rent it for \$100 inside of a week."

Then Blank forgets his anger in amazement and asks more questions. He learns that the seven rooms in which he quarters from six to eight people will provide "comfortable accommodations" for half a hundred little brown men, women, and children. The basement will house a barber shop, laundry office, and poolroom, with bunking, cooking, and eating facilities for proprietor and employees. The front parlor will hold eight cots for which \$5 per month can easily be obtained. The other rooms will contain without difficulty, from five to six cots or mats each, including the combined dining-room and kitchen, where the cooks, waiters, chambermaids, and proprietors sleep. In addition to this, the bathroom, from which the tub is immediately removed, will put up a couple of guests, and the back porch is good for from four to six more. Blank may not be a rapid calculator, but he knows the rudiments of the multiplication table and asks no more questions.

Submits to the Inevitable.

He submits to the inevitable and moves, as many of his contemporaries have already done before him. Here and there the Jap encounters a property owner with race prejudice, sentimentality of Americanism enough—call it what you will—to be obstinate. This delays, but does not daunt him. If the property is not especially desirable he "passes it up" temporarily, knowing that by and by the white residents will move out of a Jap-ridden neighborhood to protect the dignity of their womenfolk and the morals of their children. Then the Japanese come into their own. Thus it has been on Geary Street, which, between Van Ness Avenue and Fillmore Street, is almost entirely Japanese. Especially is this the case on the block from Laguna to Buchanan, where there are but two whites, one a livery stable keeper and the other a baker, neither of whom resides on the block, and both of whom will remove in the near future. Some twenty "hotels" are found in this block, and

almost every sort of Japanese store, booth, or establishment is represented. One sees few whites in this former residence block. Slant-eyed men of all conditions stand in doorways and smirk at white women who pass. Japanese children, reversing the supposedly existent state of affairs, often hurl invective in "pidgin English" at Young America, en passant; and Japanese odors are over all.

At Post and Laguna Streets, just a block north, the Althea apartment house has just been finished, and its entire ground floor has been gobbled by Japanese merchants, including a grocery, tailor shop, bank, haberdashery and bazaar, and drug store. This is the district formerly devoted exclusively to high-class family hotels, adjoining the St. Hilaire apartments, among the finest in San Francisco. Almost within a stone's throw are the Majestic, Dorchester, Atherton, and other big hotels, where the city's transient elite lodge.

Sutter Street, where many of these great hostels are found, is freer perhaps from the Nippon's onslaught than the thoroughfares on either side. Bush and Pine Streets are Jap-infested, and Gough Street, between these two streets, is solidly Japanese, except for Old Trinity, the once-fashionable religious center of San Francisco, which is now surrounded by the booths and lodgings of the Mikado's subjects. In the very shadow of Old Trinity's august, vine-clad walls is a one and one-half story Japanese hotel, the lower part serving as a notion store and tailor shop. Adjoining is a shoe store, from above which a large sign adjures us in both English and Japanese to use the "Togo shoes." Next comes a clothing and furnishing bazaar for men and women, and at the corner Japanese books and stationery are handled and advertised by a window full of gaudy postal cards.

The block just opposite is also entirely Japanese. It includes four "hotels," a grocery, employment office, bath and barber shop, fruit stand, real estate office, contractor's office, china and fancy goods bazaar and Buddhist mission. In an area back of this place of worship weird and noisy rituals have brought disrepute upon the neighborhood, and few whites reside on Pine Street within earshot of the pandemoniac shrine. This is another neighborhood which white women shun, especially at night.

At Pine and Laguna, before the fire a high-class residence district, is another Japanese mercantile colony. The corner house, an erstwhile family mansion, is now painted a hideous red and contains a Japanese physician, dentist, fruit stand, bank, barber, laundry agent, notion and clothing store, jewelry store, stationery and book store. About forty Japanese are housed in the building. Most of the block on Pine Street, west of Buchanan, is inhabited by Japanese.

Drives Out Americans.

On Post Street, between Van Ness and Polk, the Japanese merchant has put his American

competitor completely to rout by the same tactics and is daily making further encroachments on the business district growing east from Van Ness into the old burned area. There are six Japanese bazaars on one side of the street in this block and two temporarily vacant stores will soon have Japanese tenants.

The Japanese, who were just beginning to colonize the poorer business districts of the downtown section and the lodging-house area on the outskirts of Chinatown before the fire were completely "cleaned out" by the conflagration of April, 1906.

At the end of July, three months later, however, a police report, admittedly incomplete, of Japanese in the resident district of the Western Addition showed 664 dwellers in "hotels," "missions," etc., whose occupation was not obtainable; sixty-four bazaars, thirty-nine shoemakers, twenty-eight house-cleaning companies, thirty-three restaurants, in addition to those connected with the boarding places, several doctors, nineteen fruit stands, twenty-three barbers, eight groceries, seventeen banks, twenty-one tailors, nine billiard "parlors," eleven haberdasheries, four stationery stores, twenty-eight employment offices, twelve laundries, three tin stores, three florists, three jewelry stores, ten bathhouses, eleven bakeries, two carpenters, and nine real estate dealers. In all, it was estimated that, aside from domestics, there were in this district more than a thousand Japanese. That there are now 10,000 in the same territory and that the number of Japanese establishments had more than quadrupled since that time is conceded to be a very conservative estimate.

Some idea of the Japanese population of San Francisco may be gained by the character of its newspapers, the largest of which is the Japanese Daily New World, which owns and operates one of the best equipped newspaper plants in San Francisco, maintains a metropolitan staff of reporters and advertising agents, and commands a paid subscription list of something like 40,000. Another, the Soko Shimbun, or Japanese Daily News, has not rehabilitated itself as completely as its larger rival from the fire loss, but is getting out a four-page daily with a circulation about half as large as that of the World, in a converted dwelling house on Laguna Street.

While on the subject of business probity, it may be stated that in this particular, according to statistics, the Japanese is as deficient as, in business enterprise, he is proficient. He rejects with scorn the maxim that "honesty is the best policy," and perverts the Golden Rule, after the manner of David Harum, "Do unto others as they would do unto you—and do it first."

Paradoxically enough, "Golden Rule" is a favorite title for Japanese enterprises. Hence the Golden Rule laundry, Golden Rule bakeries, several in number, Golden Rule barber shops galore, etc.

Quoting from the most recent report of the bureau of labor statistics, apropos of the foregoing statement, we have the following:

"Men of standing in the community who employ Japanese and who are distinctly opposed to labor unions, largely on account of the opposition of the latter to Orientals, declare the Japanese to be decidedly dishonest and totally inferior in this regard to the Chinese. One bank positively refuses to open any account with the Japanese because of their absolute dishonesty, the same bank welcoming business from the Chinese."

Two other extracts from the labor commissioner's report are pertinent, in that they show San Francisco not to be alone in her misery of Mongol infection. They are as follows:

"It is generally conceded that ninety per cent of the people met, walking, or driving, on all of the country roads around Vacaville are Japanese. The Japanese stores in Vacaville are doing more than fifty per cent of the general merchandise business of the town and ninety per cent of the farm supply business.

"The permanent Japanese population of Fresno is about three hundred, exclusive of the farm labor. About fifty are in business in Fresno—in general merchandise, hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, billiard halls, barber shops, shoe stores, jewelry, and clothing stores. In Fresno, as at all other points, it is considered that the Japanese is merciless when he has his employer at a disadvantage; that he will work cheaply until all competition is eliminated, and then strike for high wages, totally disregarding any agreement or contract."

Another report which sheds some light on the moral side of the Japanese is the police record for the last eleven months in San Francisco, which shows that nearly three hundred arrests of Japanese have been made during this period. The charges include almost the entire decalogue of crime, from cruelty to animals to murder, a large portion of them having to do with the maintenance of disorderly houses. Only thirteen cases of drunkenness are recorded, showing that the Japanese plans and executes his infractions of the law with a clear head and sober deliberation—a fact which seems to indicate that lawlessness is a normal rather than an abnormal condition.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Japanese school question, which has not yet

ceased to agitate two nations, nor to be commented on by the civilized world at large, is a mere bagatelle beside the Japanization of Western America. Perhaps our Eastern brothers will

argue, reassuringly and with a tinge of personal condescension, that American ingenuity will find a way to solve this difficulty, as it has always done before.

FROM A CELESTIAL VIEWPOINT

A LETTER FROM LI TSE YUNG OF ST. LOUIS TO HIS MOST HONORABLE FATHER IN PEKIN.—A CHINESE REVIEW OF AMERICAN HABITS

IT WAS noted during the incumbency of Wu Ting Fang as Chinese Minister to the United States that this extraordinary and astute Oriental viewed Americans and their ways with a superior and delightful amusement. Perhaps the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, translated from a letter of a Chinese in America to his father in the old country, will throw a little light on the reason for Mr. Wu's attitude:

To my father, most worthy, most honorable, most wise, descended from heaven-born ancestors, I, his most wretched and unworthy son, send greetings, kissing the hem of his garments.

Truly, O my father, it was well said in the book of the poets that reverence for parents is the chief of virtues.

Truly, it was well said by the Sage Huey that the son who does not listen to his father with proper reverence shall never attain the rank of a superior man.

Truly in the Wisdom of Confucius it is laid down that he who would rise to the rank of mandarin in his own city must learn from his own father the wisdom of his own ancestors.

Well have you said in your most honorable parental voice to my most unworthy ears that he who hears not the voice of his own ancestors, heaven-descended spirits, speaking through the voice of his father, shall hear all men call him unblest.

Having had ears that heard not, I am now by all men in St. Louis called unblest, even a "Chink," and many such names by many who know not the book of the poets, and, though unlearned in the Wisdom of Confucius, think themselves wise and honorable and me a wretched and degraded heathen.

This they do, knowing not that I have deserved it by not heeding your most wise and honorable

voice. Three times most unworthily having failed in my examinations in the book of the virtues of the superior man, and knowing that through the fault of my most vile and degraded ears, deaf to your most excellent wisdom, I could never become a mandarin and rise to the dignity of the peacock's feather in our own land of heavenly virtues, I have, after many sufferings, reached this city of strange customs in a land of strange people.

Well is it said in the book of the doctrine of the mean that they who know not their own minds are ignorant, though they have all other learning, and can never reach the wisdom of the mean.

I prostrate myself, touching the floor with my most unworthy forehead, remembering now when it is too late how your voice of excellent wisdom would have instructed me in the doctrine of the mean, which he who knows finds rest in himself from many labors, knowing himself and his own mind as part of the way of the mean.

In this city of many labors, knowing not my own mind and being among those who know not their own minds, I rest not in myself but only in exteriors, which as it is said in the book of the poets, slide from under the feet of the unwise, even as a treadmill moves forever under the feet of the ass which moves forever in the same place, even by attempting to get to the top.

So it is as said in the book of the poets. Even so it is with me who am the ass. Even so it is with this city of strangeness, which is the treadmill for me and for all who have not learned to live in the doctrine of the mean. Knowing not ourselves, we strive forever to get to the top and, moving the treadmill, move not upwards ourselves.

Even so have I gained \$500 in the paper money of this country which, hoping to return to the land of heavenly wisdom, I have changed into silver dollars. Each one of these dollars is in Peking of the value of a wheelbarrow load of cash,

useful for the wisdom of the mean because he who has it may rest in himself, learn to know himself and attain the doctrine of the mean.

Here he who has a dollar thinks it useful only for getting another dollar. Here I, having already \$500, am as the others by whom I am called a chink. I think only of getting another \$500. So far, my most honorable father, has the mind of your most degraded and wretched son been corrupted by not heeding the wisdom of your voice and the voice of your heaven-descended ancestors that I expect to gain here \$5000.

Then I shall return to Pekin, the most celestial of all cities, and my most revered mother shall wear garments of the best silk with buttons of jade.

Losing the doctrine of the mean, I study here the strange learning of this uncelestial people. I have learned to read their books. In one they count most sacred, they teach that the love of money is the root of all evil. They teach also that the poor in spirit are blessed, and also the makers of peace and those of a meek disposition. They read these books on Sunday. Being taught so to read on Sunday, I have been told in these books that my soul is immortal and that the souls of all are immortal and that those who strive to gain the most on all days of the week, except Sunday, are most likely to lose their souls. Having learned to read on Sundays when such books are read and taught, I can also read all the other books which are intended for all days of the week but Sunday.

Most honorable father, bear with the shamefulness of your most degraded son when he tells you that in some things these most uncelestial people are wise. It is not with them as with us, that they must go on learning new letters forever, in every new book they read. Having learned to read at first on Sundays, or in the book intended only for Sundays, which says that the love of money is the root of all evil, they can then read in these same letters all the other books which are not intended for Sunday but the days of the week.

Of these books not intended for Sundays, but for the other days of the week, there are, most honorable father, a most incredible number which tell how to make more money.

Having learned to read the Sunday book, I can also read all these. I do not have to take a new examination and a new course of study before going from one book to another. When the Sunday book they call the Bible, the hymn book and the catechism are locked up at the end of that day, I and all others who have learned

to read them find the same letters in all the books of all the days of the week, so that we can read them just as well as the Sunday books.

Most excellent and worthy descendant of heaven-born ancestors, this is superior to the method of our sages, and to our sacred alphabet of 250,000 letters.

Forgive your degraded son, who thus unworthily learns the ways of uncelestial reading. But, by using in this foreign way the same letters from Sunday books in weekday books, I and all others find how to make more money. Doubt not, then, that, having \$500 already, I shall have \$1000. Having \$1000, I have learned from these books of the weekdays how to gain \$5000. The most divinely endowed and spiritually minded mother of your wretched and degraded son shall then wear robes of the best silk, with jade buttons. We shall then burn many lights and leave offerings of rich food on the graves of your heaven-descended ancestors in atonement for the wretchedness of your pusillanimous and abject son.

Behold, now, what I have learned from a book made for the days of the week, to show how, with \$500 to get \$1000, and with \$1000 to get \$5000. This is what is called finance. It is not learned by many in this country. They know no more of it than do the coolies from Hongkong, who are here thought to know as much and to be able to learn as much as the son of a most honorable, heaven-descended father in the celestial city of Pekin. "All Chinks look alike to us," they say. By this they mean that they set no value at all on the celestial virtues, such as you who are most honorable, have learned from your most honorable ancestors and from the boon of wisdom. But they also say: "We are Missourians, and we must be shown." So having read much while they slept, studying hard the book of finance studied by their superior men of the peacock's feather rank of the mandarin grade, I have learned how to change \$500 into \$5000.

First, I have shown Ah Sam, Chew Ling, Jo Foy, and the owners of five other laundries. Being from Canton, they would not read the book of finance. But being of a celestial spirit, in spite of being Cantonese, they listened to me. I became thus what the book of finance called a promoter. A promoter organizes. I organized the North American Consolidated Purification Company, with \$30,000 in common stock and \$20,000 in preferred stock. This stock, most honorable one, is but paper printed on in color. The color is green, with pictures, and with the pictures are marks of dollars. Having this stock, Ah Sam, Jo Foy and Chew Ling think that they



RETURNING THE LOOT.

The above cartoon was suggested to Cartoonist Renfro by the telegraphic advices of a day or two ago that E. H. Harriman had expressed a desire to return to the United States government certain lands which it is claimed he holds illegally. Mr. Harriman was prompted in this move probably by the report that legal steps were to be taken in order to recover the lands.

—Seattle Star.

are rich in the wealth of this country. But in the book of finance I have learned that even if I had all \$50,000 in this stock with me in Pekin it would not buy a single silk dress with jade buttons for my most honorable mother. Hear, then, O heaven-descended one, what the next step is to be.

I have as promoter of the North American Purification Company \$5000 in preferred stock. The St. Louis Steam Cleansing Company is what is here called a laundry trust, with a hundred thousand dollars capital, on paper printed in colors. The next step is to "compete with the trust." By this, most celestial of fathers, your wretched son has learned from the book of finance, to understand that when the trust washes shirts cheaper than Ah Sam, next door to the trust laundry, Ah Sam, Jo Foy, Chew Ling, and all the stockholders in the North American Purification Company must wash shirts still cheaper. The trust will then wash them cheaper still. When Ah Sam, next door, puts down his prices, it will be lower than the trust can go. Then the trust will begin to try to "buy into" the North American Purification Company. This means that they will be willing to give for the preferred stock of your degraded son, paper money which can be turned into gold or silver dollars. The stock being but paper, though it is beautiful to the eye, is worth nothing in Pekin. The silver dollars they give your wretched and abject son for it will fill a flour barrel and two rice boxes. These, and not the stock, I will bring with me to Pekin. When my most honorable mother is dressed in silk with jade buttons, a single silver dollar will be enough to hire four coolies to carry her, as little bearers, every day for a month along the street leading to the palace of our heaven-born sovereign, so that all will know how great has been the reward of your most noble virtues in studying the doctrine of the mean.

This is what I have learned from the book of finance, which is the same book studied by the mandarins of St. Louis. From it, they learn how to change a thousand dollars into ten thousand and ten thousand into a hundred thousand.

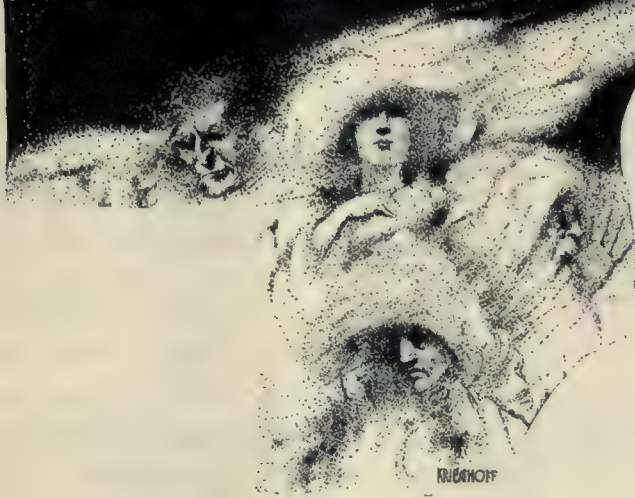
Then, having most uncelestial minds, they buy automobiles, which are here sometimes called devil wagons. They also buy jewels, for which they pay out in a day all they have sold preferred stock for in a week. They have no "Book on the Wisdom of Gems." They know nothing of the virtues of jade or of stones which bring the protection of heavenly spirits to those of virtuous lives. So a promoter who says he is a Missourian and must be shown will pay \$10,000 for gems which may be the homes of 10,000 devils. So he is arrested when he rides in his devil wagon. So his wife, when she wears the dreadful stones, has around her swarms of invisible demons. So these demons swarm in the house where these gems are kept locked up while they are not being worn. So they put it into the mind of those who can bring dreadful punishments on the owners

of the gems to do what is here called "showing them up." It would take many letters with my brush to explain in the noble Chinese sacred characters you read, what it means to be "shown up." It is not the same thing as being "shown." It is thought to be a most dreadful thing. It happens, however, to many. Then the rest who have been "shown" say, "I told you so." Such is the strange custom of those who are ignorant of the virtues of jade and know nothing of the wisdom of the book of gems.

With every day he remains in this city of foreign ways, your abject son becomes more unworthy of your honorable presence. He learns here every day something that is unknown in the "Book of the Doctrine of the Mean." All these things, these uncelestial and strange people mean to use in China for getting more money. They call them the "blessings of our civilization." The worst of it, O my father of most exalted virtues, is that we will have to learn them, no matter how abject and uncelestial we become. Lo, even now, I can see the streets of Pekin filled with the same rushing devil wagons which are always running over some one in St. Louis. Even now I behold the descendants of celestial ancestors who are too poor to buy devil wagons "shooting the chute" in the beautiful and celestially quiet gardens of Pekin, where they once drank tea and meditated on the "Book of the Poets." By "shooting the chute" here, they get the same feeling for a few cash, a mandarin gets in his devil wagon. They rush headlong down a long way, as if to terrible and endless destruction. Suddenly they turn over in the air, with their heads downward, and then turn back again. They are thrilled with all the feelings of horror which are a pleasure to them. These are the same feelings they have when they think they are going to lose money on their investments. When they reach the bottom of the chute without being killed, it is the same feeling as if they had made money. So they begin and teach their children to shoot the chute at the same age you began trying to teach me the doctrine of the mean. These strange things and a thousand others we must learn, or we will have Pekin taken away from us. The doctrine of the mean will not stop this, because there is no money in the doctrine of the mean. It is not enough to learn how to get a mandarin's button and to rise to the rank of the peacock's feather. We must learn to get money, and more money, and then to use it to get more money still, until we "can hold our own." Here, when they say a man can hold his own, it is the same as saying with us that he is a superior man. It means he has so much money that nobody can take it away from him, and also that he has enough to be able to take as much as he likes from those who can not hold their own. This also we must learn, or lose all our celestial virtues.

Farewell. Your most abject son calls down the blessings of heaven on your most exalted worthiness.

MEASURING THE SOUL



—Adapted from New York Herald.

**BOSTON DOCTOR FINDS
THAT THE SPIRIT
HAS ACTUAL
WEIGHT.**

AN ADVANCE IN PSYCHICS

ALTHO the news which has been widely heralded during the past few weeks to the effect that a well-known and scientific physician has found that the body weighs less immediately after death than before death has only a fanciful connection with other current events, it is interesting to couple it up with the tendency of the times toward things more moral and toward things which are presumed to belong to the category of the "spiritual." The physician's experiments have been interpreted as a discovery that the soul, which is presumed to depart from the body at death, has an actual measurable reality; and the cartoonists of the country have been quick to suggest that there is no particular use in applying

the measuring principle to certain conspicuous members of modern society.

RIDICULE FOR THE DISCOVERER

Physician Who Found That Body Loses Weight at Death Is Laughed at.

Characteristically enough, the radical discoveries of the physician above alluded to have met with the ridicule which accompanies all strikingly new discoveries or advancements. Said the New York Herald:

Boston, Mass.—Death's mysterious freeing of the human soul has been solved with a pair of scales, according to Dr. Duncan Macdougall, of Haverhill, whose announcement that the human soul weighs about three-quarters of an ounce has amused many scientists.

Dr. Macdougall is the Sir Walter Raleigh of

the human soul. To him the weighing of the human soul is as practical as was Sir Walter's triumph of weighing tobacco smoke.

There was merry jeering in the tavern, three hundred years ago, when Sir Walter told his companions he knew the weight of the fleeting clouds that whirled upward from their pipe bowls.

"Perfectly simple," said Sir Walter. And he weighed first the tobacco and then the ashes, subtracted the weights and collected the wagers.

Just so would Dr. Macdougall solve the greatest mystery in the world. The doctor does not say he has found the human soul. He does not say the soul has weight. He has discovered, however, a phenomenon of human death. He has learned, and believes he is the first to announce it, that at the exact moment a human being dies there is an instant and perceptible loss of weight.

When Soul and Body Part.

The most important feature of the discovery is the coincidence that the loss of weight occurs at the exact moment life departs. It is an accepted theory that soul and body part at the instant of death. Dr. Macdougall has observed that at this moment the body loses weight. Therefore, he believes this weight has something to do with the soul. His only evidence is his discovery that these events are synchronous. He proposes to ask the scientific world to account for this weight loss. With all of his application of chemistry, physics, and other sciences of the material world he can not account for the phenomenon.

Dr. Macdougall started his investigation with the hypothesis that the human soul possesses weight. His logic is that the body at the moment of death loses the soul. At the same moment it loses weight. Therefore, the soul must have weight. Until science furnishes him some more satisfactory explanation for this loss of weight he is ready to defend the theory that the soul has weight.

Dr. Macdougall does not believe for a moment his experiments are ended and entirely conclusive. He has not finished his work, nor has he thoroughly prepared his case.

MACDOUGALL TELLS HIS STORY

Boston Physician Describes His Experiments and Inferences.

An extended description of the experiments of the physician who measured the "soul" was given by the physician himself, as follows, in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*:

Dr. Duncan Macdougall has recently startled the medical world by the announcement that he has succeeded in weighing the human soul. He did this in a series of experiments at the Cullis Free Home for Consumptives in Boston. His

method was to weigh the body of a person just before and after death. He found that a woman's soul weighed half an ounce and that men's souls weighed from three-quarters of an ounce to almost a full ounce. Dr. Macdougall believes the soul substance which leaves the body is a form of ether, that these disembodied souls, or spirits, may circle around the earth, or may dart off into space.

Dr. Macdougall is a regular school physician, a man about forty, graduate of the Boston University Medical School, and a very successful practitioner at Haverhill, Mass. He is not a spiritualist, nor a religionist, but a very level-headed, up-to-date physician. He undertook the experiments in a purely scientific spirit. He has made some tests with animals without decisive results, but he is inclined to think that animals have souls as well as human beings. Below is given his very remarkable statement of his experiments and astonishing conclusions.

Enthusiasts of science on the one hand are so interested in the experiments of Dr. Macdougall that they urge a general application of his theories to criminals just before and after hanging or electrocution for a conclusive determination of the question; on the other hand the doctor's tests are regarded by many scientists as misleading and inconclusive, some maintaining that the emanations thrown off the body while the patient is in extremis are simply gaseous. Dr. Macdougall tersely remarks:

"The idea of weighing the soul may seem ridiculous to some. But weighing the air doubtless appeared equally absurd before science actually did it."

BY DUNCAN MACDOUGALL

Member of Massachusetts Medical Society.

My experiments in weighing the human soul were begun about six years ago. I intended to make the first public announcement of them through a scientific publication. But, as the news of the subject has got abroad and there seems to be a popular interest in the matter, I will make this general statement stripped of technical terms.

Knowing the current belief in life after death, the idea occurred to me to try some experiments to see if there were any soul substance that left the body at the instant of death.

If there were I thought it could only exist as a space-filling body. Does it have weight and is it a gravitating matter? Is it a substance that can be detected in its escape? These were questions that occurred to me, and I thought they were legitimate subjects for scientific research.

I thought that if it were possible to secure the exact weight of a dying person just previous to the time of death and to secure the weight of the body immediately after death one point at least could be determined. It was fortunately possible at that time or soon after to secure a number of experiments to determine this the-

ory. In all, six experiments were made within a space of two and a half years, three of which were positively in the affirmative, showing a decrease in weight at the instant of death, one other was thrown out because of certain occurrences, and the other two were almost in the affirmative.

My first experiment was particularly strong in the affirmative. A set of platform scales delicately balanced were secured and upon these a framework was constructed, a light bed arranged, and the dying man placed upon that bed, as comfortable as in any other, and receiving the same or more constant care than would otherwise

of an ounce. In the two other cases which were positively affirmative the loss in weight was not as great, but it was enough to be convincing. Every possible explanation of loss of weight was figured out. Air was weighed and it was found that a pint of air weighed about ten grains, so that in full respiration the expulsion of the air in the man's body could not have been more than a minute fraction of the ounce.

We stood upon the scales and breathed out every particle of air within our power and then breathed in to our fullest inspiration and did not disturb the balance of the scales, and there was nothing left for us to believe except that at



SOULLESS CORPORATIONS: "Ha-Ha! There's Something We Don't Have to Try!"

—Denver Post.

have been given him. While practically moribund when placed upon the scales he was under our minute observation for five hours before the final moment.

During that time there was every opportunity to watch every change in weight. It was discovered that the loss in weight from the moisture of respiration and the moisture of the body and all excretions was regular, about an ounce an hour, the weight on the beam having to be moved every fifteen minutes to maintain the balance.

At the supreme moment, the beam of the scales fell with perceptible stroke and there was shown to be a loss in weight of three-quarters

the moment when life passed away, when death came over the physical body, and the immortal soul passed out of its casement to its other existence, there went out of the man a substance which at least had weight, whatever other attributes and form of known substance it lacked.

This experiment, as well as several others, was made at the Cullis Free Home for Consumptives on Blue Hill Avenue in Boston. Associated with me in the tests were Dr. John Sproule, then house physician at the hospital; Dr. William Victor Grant of the visiting staff, and Dr. Harry Emons of Jamaica Plain, then assistant house physician.

My fellow physicians were not less surprised

than I at the first experiment. Dr. Sproule has since said:

"It was the most sensational moment of my life. We had been watching the patient's existence slowly ebb for five hours. Just at the moment of death his face twitched. It was over. And instantly the beam of the scales clanged down so you could hear it all over the room. It took two silver half dollars to balance the scales."

My fellow physicians were mystified and only half convinced. I myself had grave doubts that our calculations were correct. Otherwise how was it possible to account for this strange loss? There was no known scientific manner of doing so.

As a result of this doubt I submitted another subject afflicted with the same disease and nearing death to the same experiment. He was a man of much the same temperament as the preceding patient and about the same physical type.

The same result happened at the passing of his life. The instant the heart ceased to beat there was a sudden and almost uncanny diminishment in weight.

As experimenters, each physician in attendance made figures of his own concerning this loss, and at a consultation these figures were compared. The unaccountable loss continued to be shown.

The question then arose as to what the loss meant. It was a loss of substance which could be obtained in known figures, which was also such a singularly appreciable loss as to place it beyond all doubt that it might be due to any error in calculation.

The two separate differences obtained corresponded, each being of about an ounce.

But this was less remarkable than what took place in the third case. The subject was that of a man of larger physical build, with a pronounced sluggish temperament.

When life ceased, as the body lay in bed upon the scales, for a full minute there appeared to be no change in weight. The physicians waiting in the room looked into one another's faces silently, shaking their heads in the conviction that our test had failed.

Then suddenly the same thing happened that had occurred in the other cases. There was a sudden diminishing in weight, which was soon found to be the same as that of the preceding experiments.

I believe that in this case, that of a phlegmatic man, slow of thought and action, the soul remained suspended in the body after death, during the minute that elapsed before it came to the consciousness of its freedom. There is no other way of accounting for it, and it is what might be expected to happen in a man of the subject's temperament.

The next case was a woman. She was thirty years old, and of very slight build, weighing but about 110 pounds. She was dying of kidney

trouble. As she died, the scales showed a lightening of half an ounce. Now it should not be concluded from this that a woman has only half as large a soul as a man. I am inclined to think that the weight of soul substance is very nearly proportional to the weight of the person, regardless of sex.

Three other cases were tried, and in each it was established that weight of from one-half to a full ounce departed from the body at the moment of expiration. In nearly every experiment each physician made his own figures and then a comparison of results followed.

Every test was made to disprove as well as to prove the peculiar results, but always with the same definite and marked change.

Thus it appears that the soul must be some space-occupying body, either of gravitated or some other form of matter which has weight.

If this strange loss is not due to the weight of the departing soul it remains for some one to offer a better solution of the mystery.

I think that any one present at those tests and witnessing the startling change in the body's weight when life fled would be convinced that this is the only solution.

I believe that this soul substance is so fine that it could not be confined by any known material that man possesses. I think that it might much resemble the X-ray, which can be made to pass through the most dense substance.

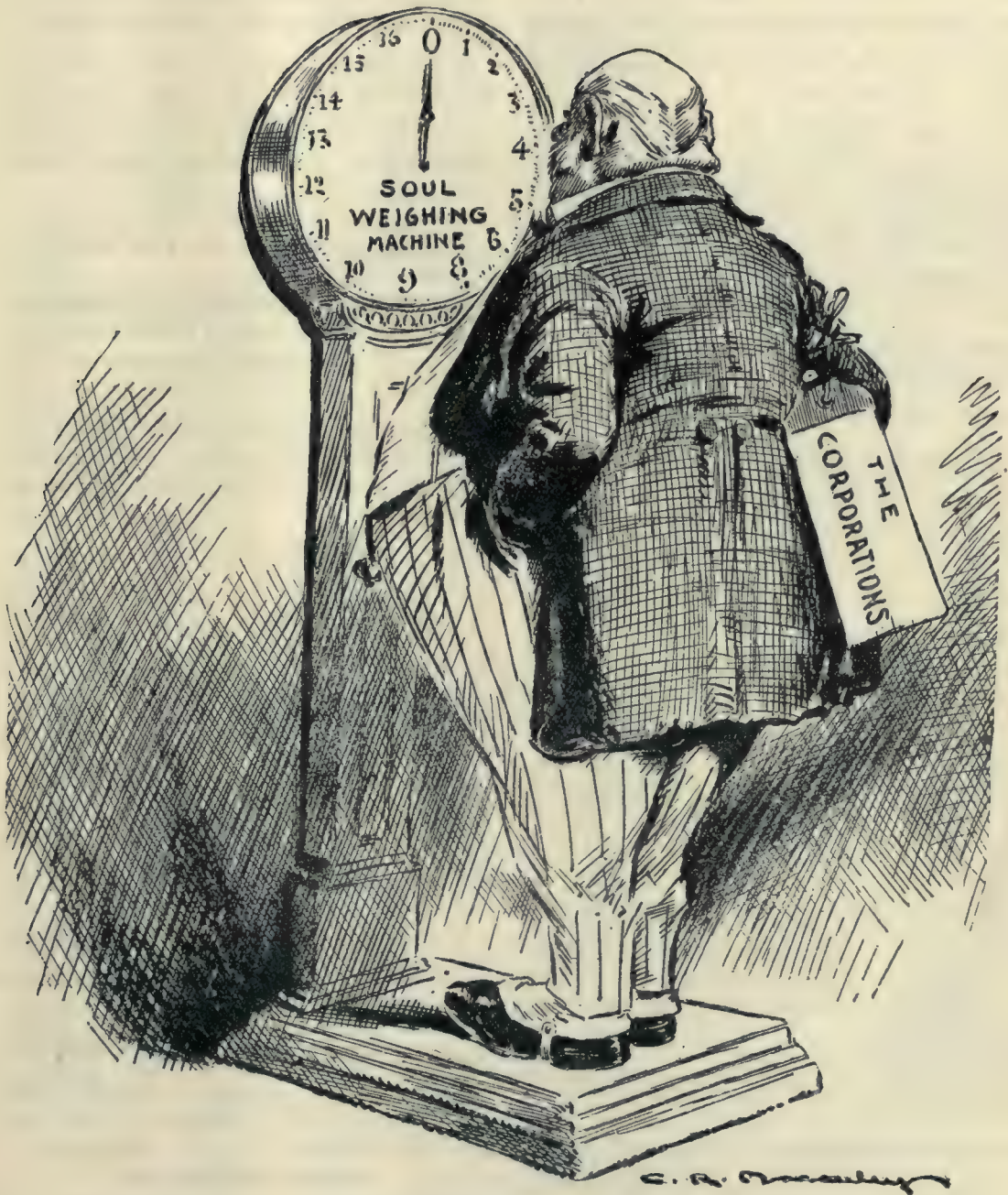
I do not believe that if the body were confined in a steel case the instant before death there would be a possibility of keeping the soul shut in.

After my experiment on human beings I made some tests on dogs. I took about half a dozen dogs weighing from fifteen to seventy pounds. In no case did we detect any loss of weight at moment of death. From this it might be inferred that dogs have no souls. But I regard these in wonderment, can they really be true?

I can see no logical reason for disbelieving them. Can any one conceive of personality and consciousness continuing to exist and not being a space-occupying body? If so, it is equivalent to believing that something can be nothing. Even the very forces of nature, the dynamic energies, have to occupy space.

Who can tell the possibilities of a very refined soul substance? Perhaps it goes off into space in the very volume of bulk or form of the man or woman it emanates from, just as our religious friends believe. I see nothing impossible in that.

The soul being a substance that can be weighed it naturally has gravity. It is attracted to the earth, but being air it has to rise like a balloon. The question is, does this soul substance rise to a certain height, among the cloud levels, and is it there held in suspense under



NOT EVEN AN OUNCE.

—New York World

the earth's attraction? If so, that would be the soul belt. Some might call it heaven.

Whether this is so or not I don't know, but it is a scientific possibility.

Another possibility is that this soul substance may be composed of corpuscles of such a nature that they elude the gravity pull of the earth, or are thrown off into space by electric repulsion, or are driven out of the earth's range by the force of the sun's rays.

The substance of the tail of a comet is of such a nature that it is constantly being thrown off and driven far into space by the same force.

The corpuscular theory of matter, now widely accepted, admits of believing this to be true of souls. In that case it might be asked where do these disembodied spirits go? Perhaps through all the universe, possibly attaining the velocity of light and electricity—186,000 miles a second—when once they have got out of the dense and clogging atmosphere of the earth, or they may be very slow moving.

Science now believes that there is a fundamental substance—ether—from which all matter springs. Then this substance lost from these bodies must be a differentiated form of ether. This is what I think the soul really is.

It is so different from the body material that it deserves to be called a soul substance. I think it no more strange that there are individual isolated souls than that each one of us has distinct personalities—all isolated and distinct in a world of millions of similar creatures.

The underlying idea is this: If we have an identity, if you are you and I am I, it is impossible to think of ourselves without thinking that we are space-occupying bodies. If you continue to exist after death you can only think of yourself as a space-filling body or substance. This is a perfectly natural thought. Every child has it. It is part of our inheritance, and in the light of finer science it is perfectly logical. And it is just as logical when applied to the soul as to the body.

These are all speculations, of course. It takes more than one swallow to make a summer. It needs far more experimenting than I have done to prove or disprove the correctness of my theory.

I hope that others who have more means and opportunity than I and my few associates will take up the subject and carry on the experiments till a conclusion will have been reached that will satisfy the scientific world. If this thing could be proved, as one scientific man said to me, it would be the most amazing discovery of the age. I say this in no boastfulness, but simply because I think it is a subject nearest to the heart of every living human being.

It would be a very strange thing to find that psychical research, and physical experiments, at just about the same time, have arrived at the same conclusion—that there is a soul substance or spirit that survives death—just as the religionists have taught for ages.

Last summer I had all the materials for a

scientific essay on the subject with me on a vacation trip, expecting to write it out. But overwork and ill health unfitted me for the task, so the thing leaked out prematurely. But perhaps it is just as well, if the present discussion of the subject will arouse other experimenters to take up the subject where I have been forced to drop it.

If the soul corresponds in volume to the bulk of the body it is a good deal lighter than air.

The idea of weighing the soul may seem ridiculous to some. But weighing the air doubtless appeared equally absurd before science actually did it.

A FRENCH IDEA OF THE SOUL

Camille Flammarion, the Eminent Scientist, Says It Is a Distinct Entity.

Progress toward the material estimating of the soul, of course, has been in progress for some time, especially among the students of the occult. A French view of the matter is given in the following from the *Kansas City Times*:

Paris.—Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer and physicist, referring to the assertion of several American physicians that they have succeeded in demonstrating physically the existence of a soul in the human body and ascertaining its weight in several experiments, has written an article for a French magazine expressing his belief in the possibility of demonstrating the actual physical existence of the soul. The article follows:

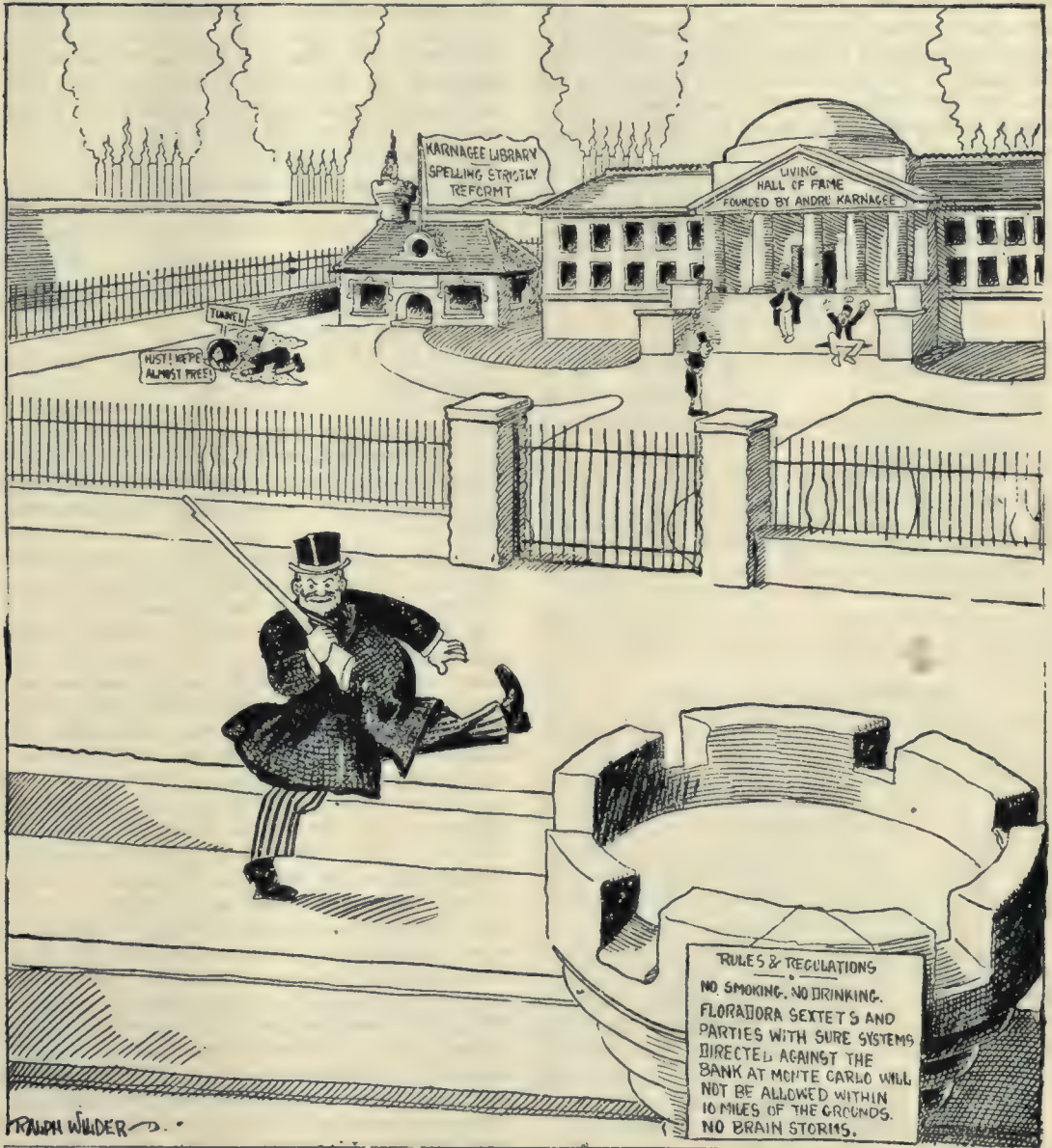
It is my conviction, borne out by many personal experiences as well as by those of many others whose veracity and reliability are above suspicion, that the soul of man exists as an entity, independent of the body, and that it survives the destruction of his physical being.

It is certain that one soul can influence another soul at a distance and without the aid of the senses. There is not the slightest doubt that the soul can act at a distance.

Mental suggestion seems equally certain. Psychic communications between persons who are living are also proved by a large number of cases, observed and carefully investigated. There are psychic currents as well as aerial, electric, and magnetic currents.

Telepathy Nothing New.

What is nowadays known as telepathy is by no means anything new, but held a foremost place in ancient literature. The works of Homer, Euripides, Ovid, Virgil, and Cicero often bring forward cases of manifestations of the dying and the dead, apparitions and evocations. I shall mention only one of the most ancient records. In the Bible, in the Book of Samuel, it is told how



PITTSBURG OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING TO PRESERVE ITS TWENTY-EIGHT UN-
TAINTED CITIZENS.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

King Saul consulted the witch of Endor and saw the phantom of Samuel. If this account is an unreal tale it at least indicates what the popular belief was in those remote periods.

We may see without eyes and hear without ears, not by unnatural excitement of our sense of vision or of hearing, but by some interior sense psychic and mental.

The soul by its interior vision may see not only what is passing at a great distance, but it may also know in advance what is to happen in the future. The future exists potentially determined by causes which bring to pass successive events.

Positive observation proves the existence of a psychic world as real as the world known to our physical senses. And now, because the soul acts at a distance by some power that belongs to it, are we not authorized to conclude that it exists as something real and that it is not the result of functions of the brain?

Does light really exist?

Does heat exist?

Does sound exist?

No. They are only manifestations produced by movement.

What we call light is a sensation produced upon our optic nerve by vibrations of ether to the number of from 400 to 756 trillions a second, undulations that are themselves very obscure. Sound and heat are also vibrations of different frequencies.

Does electricity exist, or is it also another mode of movement? Science must discover this in the future.

Spiritual, Not Physiologic.

There are many scientific terms, as for instance, the power of gravitation, first discovered and employed by Newton, representing only effects, not causes. The soul may be in the case, but there are plenty of incidents known to me which do not look like physiologic operations of one brain acting upon another, but must be considered, because there is no other explanation, as psychic actions of spirit upon spirit.

These phenomena prove, I think, that the soul exists, and that it is endowed with faculties at present unknown. That is the logical basis of commencing a study which, in the end may lead us to a knowledge of the after life and immortality.

DR. FUNK'S SPIRIT VOICE

Noted Publisher Issues a Book on Psychic Phenomena He Has Witnessed.

The following from the Kansas City Star is a condensation of the observations of one of the most indefatigable of American lay students of the psychic:

In his new book, "The Psychic Riddle," Dr. Isaac K. Funk declares that the phenomena pro-

duced by Emily S. French were the most wonderful and mysterious of anything he had known in thirty years spent in investigating manifestations of that character.

Mrs. French is described as an aged woman, the widow of the late Lieutenant French, who was killed in the Civil War. She belongs to the American branch of the Pierpont family. She lives with her daughter in a village in Western New York. She is a lady of refinement and possesses the charming, unassuming and gentle manners of a well-born race. Her chief pleasure in life is administering to the comfort and education of her grandchildren.

Dr. Funk at first refused to attend one of Mrs. French's seances, but being urged many times to do so he at last consented upon condition that the seances should be in New York City upon the following conditions:

1. No one was to come with Mrs. French except the one lady escort.

2. Both ladies should stop at the home that I designated.

3. That the sittings should be at such house as I would make known to them after their arrival in New York, and this house was not to be visited by the medium or her friend except during our sittings, nor by any person representing them.

4. Both women were to follow my directions absolutely while in New York City.

These terms were accepted cheerfully.

A close friend of mine, a wealthy business man in New York, whom I have known for over thirty years, consented to permit me to use a room in his family apartment for this series of seances. It would be difficult to conceive of a better room for this purpose. The windows of the apartment are so arranged that they all open out about fifty feet above the surface of the ground. It is entered by two doors, one from the hall, which leads to the elevator, and the other from a fire escape. The latter at all of our sittings was locked and chained from the inside, and in addition a heavy trunk rested against the door. The hall door was also locked from the inside. At several of the series of sittings I kept the key of this door in my pocket during the entire time. The persons at the seances were this friend whom I will call Mr. Z., his wife and daughter and myself, the medium and her lady escort—these comprised all of the persons who were in the apartment; not a servant, not even an animal pet of any kind was allowed in the apartment during the sittings, except on two occasions—once we invited an outside friend, and once a friend and his wife.

Mrs. Z. has often investigated spiritualistic phenomena with me during the last twenty years. She is an expert at this kind of detective work. Her daughter also has attended a large number of seances, and withal is an author of reputation. Both Mrs. and Miss Z. are very skeptical as to the spiritualistic hypothesis and are, in my judgment, keen investigators and have a lively

knowledge of human nature, especially of the woman sort. Mr. Z. himself has been for years a student of psychic matters and has had no little experience with the tricks of mediumistic fakers. I know of no house or family better fitted for the work I here and then undertook.

There is another fact to be noted. After my attention was first called to Mrs. French, I had a friend who is an able expert in psychic matters to go from New York to Buffalo to attend some of Mrs. French's seances and to make report to me. He did so, and his report on the whole was unfavorable, basing his conclusions mainly on the darkness of the seance room and the possibility of the medium producing the voices herself.

Dr. Funk attended thirteen different seances given by Mrs. French and all of them were arranged by him. All of them were held in absolute darkness. The manifestations consisted of independent voices which seemed to come from different parts of the room. Of these voices Dr. Funk says:

It was quickly evident that one of two hypotheses must furnish the explanation of these phenomena. Either they were produced through conscious fraud on the part of the medium, a fraud which has been continued now for more than two score years, or they were produced by foreign intelligences. Let it be remembered that the hands of all in the circle were joined together, except the hands of the medium. I having hold of the right hand of Mrs. Blank and Mr. Z. having hold of her left hand. We frequently talked to Mrs. Blank while the voices were talking. Mrs. Blank was in this way practically eliminated from the problem. The voice of Red Jacket appeared to come from a point some four feet above the head of the medium, and about three feet to the left of her as she sat facing the members of the semicircle.

At my request, the voice of Red Jacket changed to different parts of the room. This it did always on the side where the medium was sitting. In reply to a question why he could not come behind those of us who were in the circle and speak, he said: "It is necessary for us to be near the medium, as we draw force from her."

Our various tests confirmed the conviction that Mrs. Blank had nothing whatever to do with these voices. This we proved by talking to her and having her talk to us while the voices were speaking. Our tests also eliminated the theory that Mrs. F. left her seat or stood up.

Dr. Funk and others of those present at the sittings held the hands of Mrs. French while the voices were speaking in different parts of the room. They also had Mrs. French speak at the same time the mysterious voices were speaking. Dr. Funk says of what occurred at the third sitting:

Frequently Mrs. F. replied in a natural voice, that certainly seemed at times simultaneous with Red Jacket's speaking. During the whole of the

talking one of Mrs. Blank's hands was in Mr. Z.'s hand, and the other was held by me.

At the fourth sitting, as soon as the lights were out, the mysterious voice of Red Jacket asked Dr. Funk to hold both the hands of Mrs. French.

I separated her two hands about twelve inches, so that the one hand of the medium could not possibly be mistaken for two hands, a trick that I have known to have been played again and again; a trick I myself have played successfully in a dark circle. I put my hands straight out from my body, so as to have the width of my body between the two hands. I again requested Mrs. F. to talk much. Her face could not have been more than twenty-four inches from mine. I could hear her breathe as well as talk. Red Jacket and the other voices talked freely, and Mrs. F. frequently spoke, seemingly at the same time. This test lasted probably ten minutes. It made it impossible for me to hold longer the megaphone theory, and it is difficult to see how it was possible to explain the phenomena by ventriloquism.

As nearly as it is possible for the ear to detect, Mrs. F. breathed naturally and talked in her usual low tones, at the same instant that the explosive voice of Red Jacket spoke. I noted particularly the breathing of Mrs. French. Her breath came regular during the sentences of Red Jacket, whether they were long or short.

At the last sitting Dr. Funk made the following test:

A candlestick with a candle in it was placed on a table at the side of one of the members of the circle, and when the control gave the word, this gentleman, who is a dentist in Rochester, was to light the candle; then I was to give to the medium, in the presence of all the members of the circle, a colored liquid, the color of which was known only to me. The medium was to take all of the liquid in her mouth; I was to place the empty glass on the floor between my feet; the light was then to be extinguished, and immediately thereafter Red Jacket, if possible, was to speak in his natural voice, and then the candle was to be relit and the colored water was to be ejected from the mouth of the medium into the measuring glass which I was to hold, and we were all to see whether the same amount of liquid had been emptied from the medium's mouth into the glass as was in it at the beginning of the seance, and whether it was of the same color.

The plan of procedure as described was carried out to the letter, and Red Jacket spoke within a minute after the liquid had been taken into the medium's mouth and the light extinguished. It should be remembered that I held the glass to her mouth before the light was extinguished, and after the voice came the candle was relit and the medium emptied the liquid from her mouth into the measuring glass which I held in my hand. The liquid emptied into the glass I found to be of the exact amount that I gave her, and was, in the judgment of us all, of the same color.

Women in Three Phases



**SOCIETY WOMEN LEARNING BANKING,
WORKING WOMEN WHO DOMIN-
ATE A TOWN, AND TELEPHONE
GIRL WHO LISTENS TO
ALL THE CRIME**

IN LINE with the developments suggested in The Pandex of last month, with regard to the growth of independence and public activity on the part of women, there have been many newspaper reports during the past four or five weeks; but the following three typical narratives will reflect clearly the breadth of the entire movement, as well, perhaps, as its inevitability:

BANKING TAUGHT TO WOMEN

Two Ladies Who Make a Business of Showing Mysteries of Check Books.

In the way of business, the following from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat shows not only woman's development, but woman's initiative and energy in the invasion of new fields:

There are two institutions in St. Louis where they teach women the mysteries of modern banking methods. Patient tutors who have learned the system of the great trust companies toil day after day, helping thousands of women save and invest their savings wisely.

They do not only teach the "stay-at-home matron" how to make out her deposit slips or handle her passbook; their interest in the pupils extends to advice on all financial matters, and even to talk over their domestic troubles. The reader would be surprised at the many different

"MAIN 13"

**Chicago Telephone Girl Who Hears All the
Wickedness of the Windy City**

—Adapted from Chicago Tribune.

topics which these instructors are compelled to offer advice about, day after day. These women are selected by their employers as the shrewdest and most capable business women in St. Louis. Banking is a science, and to have a faultless general knowledge of its divers branches requires not only a period of routine clerical training, but an educated eye for finance. Misleading terms of the banking phraseology which may often baffle the business man of to-day, must be explained to the women, who know nothing of them, in terms that may be easily understood.

One of these schools for banking is in the Mercantile Trust Company, under the management of Mrs. Graham Frost, and the other is located in the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company. The latter is under Mrs. Florence Laffin.

These departments are mostly to help women, who are too timid to run the gauntlet of a busy teller's business-like questions, and who wish to invest their savings. There is something awful about the teller's window to the average woman. He seems like one enshrined, grand at least, if not gloomy and peculiar.

Small Deposits Numerous.

The savings departments of the large trust companies are largely supported by the deposits of working people. Yet these savings are not always meager; they sometimes run up into the thousands, and the people who put them in there are people who are drawing small salaries as a rule.

A great many of the women of all classes and races who flee to Mrs. Graham Frost or her neat business-like assistant, Miss Kennett, keep a little account, which is composed of the stray dimes and nickels of which their husbands know nothing. Many a wife whose husband is disabled by sickness or some other unforeseen misfortune keeps the wolf from the door by these snug savings accounts which put food into their mouths and fire into the house until he is able to resume his work again.

Savings Bank a Blessing.

There is no doubt but that the savings bank is one of the greatest blessings of the great cities. If a client of Mrs. Frost comes to draw out her entire accumulation, she is persuaded to let the account remain, unless some good reason for withdrawal appears. Advice is given her and unless it is a case of utmost necessity she is generally made to understand that it does not pay to draw out the money for some trifling emergency. Thus by having the confidence of many women, who have faith in her ability and judgment, very often the hard-earned savings are saved and in many cases grow into a little fortune to buy a home or make a profitable investment.

The heart-to-heart talks and the pleasant way in which the clients are offered advice, in these establishments, bring many women to their sanctums upon each shopping excursion. Some of

them come in for a few moments, when there is really no business to transact, just to have a short chat. These are the women who have come to regard their financial agents as guardian angels. They burst forth into confidential stories when the desk is reached and tell all about some little domestic trouble, which has been righted through the advice of one of these guides and teachers.

In business affairs it appears women would rather deal with a woman than a man. This is demonstrated by the crowds of women who flock to them, and on Saturday morning there is always a phalanx of shoppers, waiting patiently in a row, until their turn comes. Miss Kennett knows seven out of every ten of them by name, and greets them with a smile.

Working Girls Are Aided.

Many a poor working girl, who manages to stow away a few dollars from her small salary, comes to these offices, and if she be friendless she may get advice. There is no distinction made between poor and rich.

"I am confronted each day with dozens of different questions by my clients," said Mrs. Laffin. "A great many of the women who come to me ask my advice in regard to their household and domestic affairs, as well as to their financial matters. I know most every woman personally as a friend who carries a savings account in the Missouri-Lincoln. There are many piteous things told me in the course of a day's duty. I also have a great many fashionable women of the city who have me to look after money matters. It is generally just because they do not want to go to the trouble of making out deposit slips that they come, though, and I am always glad to help them all I can."

Mrs. Laffin is a thorough business woman. You would know it the moment you stepped into her sumptuous office. If you heard her talk you would fathom the secret why timid women who have worries which need a consoler pay her a visit at each opportunity.

These offices are the brightest spot in this great sea of business. They are quiet nooks which the clatter of the great wheels of finance seldom reach—spots in which the weary visitors feel just as much at home as if Mrs. Laffin was calling on them in their own houses.

Says Miss Kennett at the Mercantile: "Lots of the women when they come into the Mercantile to make their first deposit toil away for a half hour in vain endeavors to get things straight. All of the employees are instructed to direct women depositors to the women's department, but it is not always done. If the woman finally manages to get her papers into what she thinks proper shape, she is awakened to her ignorance by the teller, and then you should see how her face brightens up when she sees that we really do take an interest in her and see that her money is put away all right.

"I have had women who were shabby in ap-

pearance deposit as high as a hundred dollars under my supervision. One day a woman very poorly clad rushed into the office all in a fright. She sat nervously by while I was preparing the deposit of another client, and at the very moment when I was at leisure she rushed forward and blurted out that she wanted to draw out every cent she had. It amounted, I think, to about \$8. After the custom, I asked her why she acted so nervous about it, and why she wanted to get her money.

"Ah," she cried, 'I have heard all about ye. I read in the paper that the trusts will be broke up before long, and I wanted to get out my money and put it in a bank, so I won't lose it.' I explained to her, and now she is one of our most frequent patrons."

LISTENS TO ALL THE CRIME

Telephone Girl in Chicago Who Has the Police and Fire Switchboard.

That woman, in her new participation in social activities, is not to be spared the unpleasant features is well illustrated in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Chicago's most exciting position is held by a pretty young woman, who, day in and day out, hears the worst details of a great city's wickedness. Every moment, for hours at a time, she virtually has her finger on the pulse of turbulent Chicago, watching by flashing electric lights the ebb and flow of the city's unruliness.

"Main 13" is the nucleus around which centers, at a great red and black switchboard of the Chicago Telephone Company, all the secret intelligence of Chicago's crime. History of dark doings is told there hour by hour to a clear-eyed little woman in a shirt waist.

The young woman is Miss Gertrude Richter, 884 Armitage Avenue. For six years she has held this thrilling post at the "Main 13" switchboard. A quarter of a million calls for police aid have been dexterously handled and supervised by Miss Richter.

The plummet line of the telephone has reached down to the dregs of Chicago's wickedness. It has been caught in those whirlpools of civilization which carry the fates of the miserably poor and the opulently rich alike.

Rich and Poor Call for Help.

"Chicago's poor are not the only ones who clamor for police protection over the telephone," said Miss Richter, looking retrospectively back over her experiences before the twinkling lights of her switchboard.

"Yes, it would shock Chicago to know the names of some of the men and women who have hurled their stories of trouble and sent cries of distress over this line. Many boulevard homes have contributed to the burdens of these crowded police wires."

"Doesn't constantly hearing of crime make you afraid in the dark?" asked one of the operator's friends.

"Oh, no, not any more," replied Miss Richter, smiling. "When I first was sent to this board it did. Nothing excites me now. You see, six years of this sort of thing makes one hardened to wickedness. When you hear every day the details of fights and quarrels and all sorts of terrible accidents, it's like most anything else. You get used to it."

To look at Miss Richter, with her brown, waving hair and her smiling blue eyes, one hardly would imagine that she is so important a cog in the intricate machinery of Chicago justice.

First Murder Call Dreadful.

"I'll never forget my first murder call, though," resumed Miss Richter. "It was a dreadful thing and haunted me for a week. Sometimes everything turned red before me and I hardly could keep track of my calls.

"My first murder was just an ordinary case, as I look at it now, but when the words, 'There's a woman been cut all to pieces,' came over the wire I almost fainted. I fairly could see the whole scene, and the details, as they followed, seemed to burn my brain."

Miss Richter declares she has passed the stage where saloon fights, holdups, burglaries, and minor affrays affect her. Her fellow workers say she is blasé. It takes a most exciting event to cause the blood to run at a quickened pace in her veins. Her own diagnosis of her condition is that she is almost an automaton, sitting hour by hour at her switchboard and doing what she can to keep the police line clear for business.

The only times Miss Richter will confess to an interest in the fates of messages she is directing with skillful hand are those in which women are concerned. A distracted mother, seeking a lost child, on one end of the wire, and a calloused policeman at the other, the young woman says, presents one of the few situations which call forth her sympathy and interest.

Some of the calls that come over the wire are pathetic and the few words excitedly thrown over the telephone line throw light on situations that show the loads of misery under which some people are existing.

Mother Wants Burial for Baby.

One call came in last year, during the bitterest cold of the winter, asking for assistance from the police. The woman's voice seemed full of tears over the line and asked that a policeman be sent to a certain west side address to get the body of her baby who had died from the effects of the severe cold.

"I have no money," came the voice, "or I would not ask you to help me. I called up on this line because it says in the front of the directory that this call is free and that I would get help right away."

\$ACRED MOTHERHOOD



DESIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL SHOW POSTER, REPRESENTING THE TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A LIVELIHOOD IS EARNED.

(Drawn by L. D. Bradley and exhibited in the sweated industries department of the industrial exposition at Brooke's Casino, in Chicago).
—Chicago News.

"My baby just died and I did not know what to do with the body. I don't know what I will do with it, but I want to bury it some way, and thought I would have to ask your permission."

Another call came in, only a few months ago, in which a frantic mother was calling the police to her home out on the south side. Piano movers had been endeavoring to raise a piano to the second floor and a rope had broken, allowing the piano to fall upon a little child of three years. The child was killed instantly.

Miss Richter confessed that the story of this accident came to her so vividly from the lips of the agonized mother that it lingered with her for days and threatened for a time to make it impossible for her to carry on her work.

Faints at Hearing Revolver Shot.

Only once, in all her experience, has Miss Richter's hold on her senses been released. That was five years ago, when a man despondent because of separation from his wife, called for the police, and, telling them where they would find his body, shot himself through the head.

With the bang of the revolver in her receiving hood, the rattle of the suicide's revolver as it fell from his lifeless hand, and the crash of his falling body, Miss Richter, with a moan, fell forward in a faint, her head resting on the broad mahogany shelf of her switchboard. When she was revived she was sent home in a carriage and given a month to rest before resuming her duties.

As against the dismal things of Miss Richter's daily life, there come sharp contrasts of humor. Women play star parts in the little dramas that scatter brightness along the pathway of the police telephone girl.

Amusing Appeals From Women.

Here are some of the odd things that have happened:

A woman, well known to Chicago's smart set, called up at 11 o'clock one night and asked for a policeman from the Chicago Avenue station, to protect her during her trip to her home on the south side, mentioning that her husband did not approve of woman's clubs. She got her guard.

Another woman called up and asked that a policeman be sent right away to her home. When asked what the trouble was, she said:

"Oh, there's no trouble. I just want some one to watch the baby while I go to the grocery." She didn't get hers.

An excited call from a Lake Shore Drive home at midnight resulted in the discovery by the investigating policeman that the alarm had been caused by the noisy courtship of a brother officer and a maid in the household.

Aroused by Willie's Murder.

A west side woman, every morning at 9 o'clock for two months, called up and demanded that the police take strong measures in an endeavor to find her lost parrot, which had escaped while taking its morning sun bath.

"Willie has been murdered! Help! Help!"

came over the line late one afternoon. The line was put in quick connection with police headquarters and all care was taken in keeping the line clear. The voice calling was hysterical. The words tumbling over the wire became almost shrieks! A terrible crime had been committed! Even the police sergeant at the other end felt that he was on the verge of hearing of a horrible outrage. He endeavored to get the matter straightened out.

"What is the matter? Tell me. I am a policeman," he shouted.

"Oh, my Willie! My Willie is dead!" shrieked the voice. "To think that I raised him from a kitten and then to——" the wire was closed.

WHERE WOMEN ARE THE TOWN

Girl Workers Far Outnumber and Outclass the Men in Troy, New York.

Where women rise to the majority in a community to such an extent as virtually to dominate local conditions, the following, perhaps, is a fair instance of what is to follow. The story is from the Philadelphia North American:

Having found himself on the main business street of Troy, New York, at the noon hour one day recently, a stranger hunted up a policeman—there are few policemen in Troy, for a reason which will presently appear—and asked:

"What convention is meeting here? Is it the National Association of Co-Eds?"

"No; no convention at all, that I know of. Why?"

An excited sweep of the visitor's arm up and down the street. Then:

"But the girls! Where did they come from? Why, it must have rained girls here last night! There seem to be thousands of them in sight! Gracious, man! Have you nothing but women in this city?"

"Oh, yes, a few others"—and the bluecoat smiled broadly—"but the minority of males in our population don't keep us policemen very busy, for, you see, this is a woman's town, and the men have to behave."

Troy might well be termed the woman's city. Of its 76,000 inhabitants, by far the majority are females. Not only that, but its industrial life is composed of women, for they form over 60 per cent of the wage earners. The wages paid to the women workers exceed those paid to men. Troy's payroll for regularly employed women workers shows a disbursement of over \$4,000,000 a year.

Balls, entertainments and public functions are supported by the women; theater audiences are composed principally of women; women predominate everywhere. It is, perhaps the only city in the world where the order of man's rule



BRIDGE.

—New York World.

is reversed in nearly all except political suffrage and office-holding.

In no other city in the world, so far as known, do women earn higher wages than men. That they do in Troy was brought out some time ago when a comparison was made.

It was found that a great proportion of Troy's working girls were making \$15 to \$25 a week, while the average wages paid to men—they are employed for only heavy labor and running machinery about the factories and laundries—were but \$10 to \$12 a week.

But Troy is a woman's city in other ways—in every way. Not the city of the matron, either, but of the independent bachelor woman.

Noonday in Troy is a good time to observe the extent of feminine predominance. Look which way you will, it is girls, girls, girls. Shops, offices and stores contribute to the throng, but most of them come from the collar factories and the laundries which every week do up the boiled shirts and cuffs and collars for the half of New York State.

Yes, and some of them come from the drawing rooms and parlors of the elite. But you'd never know the difference in dress, personal beauty or deportment.

A woman's city, but more especially a working woman's city, is Troy. The number of women actually employed at gainful occupations in the city is estimated at 14,666.

An estimate of the number of men employed is 8700, or 5966 less than women.

Of the male wage earners probably not more than half are employed in the regular industries; the others work about the hotels, in the restaurants (it is a strange thing to see so many male waiters serving food to the girls, who occupy practically all the tables), about the livery stables, the railroad station, or in building and common laboring operations.

Pretty and Clean.

In other words, if the industries which are operated almost exclusively by female labor were to be eliminated there would be no Troy, at least not the Troy which has been famed the country over as the Collar City, but which might more aptly be termed the Woman's City.

Perhaps one statement that has been made—that in regard to the personal appearance of the Troy working women—should be elaborated at this point, lest the charge of exaggeration be made.

To repeat, then, these women are so well dressed and bear themselves with such grace and evidence of good breeding that on the streets they could not be singled out from the daughters of wealth and fashion. Naturally, this will be questioned. For, you say, how can a woman go to work in her fineries, bedecked with jewelry as if on her way to church?

In Troy it is possible because the work done by the women is eminently clean. What is there to

soil the hands or clothes in the collar factory, where the raw material handled is nothing but clean, white linen and thread just as spotless? And, as to the machinery—well, that's the men's work. (They don't go to work clad in their Sunday best.)

In the laundries, of course, the work isn't quite so cleanly; but this doesn't prevent the girls from arranging their toilets carefully before leaving work, and deft touches in the donning of street costume obliterate the evidences of toil.

The dress of the girls as they go to or from the factories amazes the visitor. It is rather the rule than the exception to see them clad in silks, satins, expensive furs, Paris hats, and the neatest and best gloves and shoes.

So noticeable is this that the unthinking sometimes refer to it as extravagance. It is not. It is simply an evidence of a high grade of intelligence.

These girls know that their moral tenor and their social standing are improved by neat appearance on the streets, whether going to work or out for a promenade; and, as to the expensiveness of their dress, they consider it false economy to buy anything cheap. Besides, they pay promptly for what they buy, so why shouldn't they suit themselves?

The obvious result is that at no time does the working girl feel that she is off duty as to etiquette. She carries her confidence and self-respect with her to her machine. She need not be ashamed to meet her most exclusive friend on the street. And even while at work she is made cheerful by the air of refinement about herself and her fellow workers.

Fashionably attired, displaying costly jewelry, working girls by the thousands may be seen on the streets any fine night. At first thought this might seem improper, but it must be considered that the rules of propriety which obtain at a young woman's seminary may not be applied here.

These girls are penned up in factories—well ventilated and comfortable factories, to be sure, but still offering no opportunity for exercise in the open air—for nine to ten hours each day, and their only chances to get that outdoor exercise so essential to health is at night.

They walk by pairs or in groups, chatting, laughing, recuperating for the morrow's work. They frequent the well-lighted business streets, principally.

The police and clergymen of Troy will, almost invariably, tell you that these night strolls are entirely free from objectionable features. Refined in manner, these girls give scant attention to "mashers."

Fairly well educated is the average "collar girl." Some are high school graduates, but the typical one has finished only a grammar school education before starting to earn a livelihood.

But a small percentage of them are natives of the city where they work. Most of them are drawn from a radius of about fifty miles from

Troy—usually from the smaller towns. They are girls whose parents could not afford to give them the advantage of higher education; they did not care to go to work in any one's kitchen, and chose this means of working for a living, offering, as it did, better than living wages, and independence.

This leads to the question of marriage. Oh, yes, they do marry at times, for they are women. But they do not marry indiscriminately, as do many women elsewhere.

There is hardly one of them who has not rejected several proposals of marriage. The collar girl makes it a practice to look well over the man who seeks her hand, to study his prospects, his family, his past record, his propensity for work. It is common enough to hear a Troy girl say: "I jilted him because I prefer to keep on supporting myself rather than undertake to support two." Those who say they have no intention of marrying are by far in the majority.

And those who do marry? Usually they do very well, much better than the average working girl elsewhere.

Several factory girls have become mistresses of mansions in Troy. A former laundry girl is the wife of one of the principal laundry owners, a very wealthy man. His society friends in Troy say that he displayed commendable judgment and independence in marrying the girl of his choice,

and they associate with her on perfect equality.

Another girl who was what is commonly known as a "hello girl" in a Troy telephone exchange is the wife of a local millionaire.

A young woman who was employed as a stitcher in a collar factory married one of the partners in the business, and is now a leader in local society.

Remarkable as these incidents are, they are almost equaled by many others in which lawyers, physicians, dentists and successful business men have married collar girls.

Assuredly, these women have charms. Otherwise marriageable men of Troy could easily find life partners by going to the surrounding towns. As a matter of fact, it is remarked by all visitors to Troy that the collar girls are exceptionally attractive as a class.

They have their own social life, differing from that in other cities mainly in that men are a negligible quantity, and all the arrangements are made and the bills paid by the women.

Some time ago the women of some factories and laundries arranged an entertainment and dance, which was attended by some 4000 girls and only 500 men. Each girl contributed \$1, which entitled her to bring a friend. Some men received as high as forty invitations, not, perhaps, so much on account of their great popularity as of the dearth of men in the city.

THE MAKING OF A MAN

ROUGH SPORTS MAKE BRAVE MEN—THE ROOSEVELT DOCTRINE

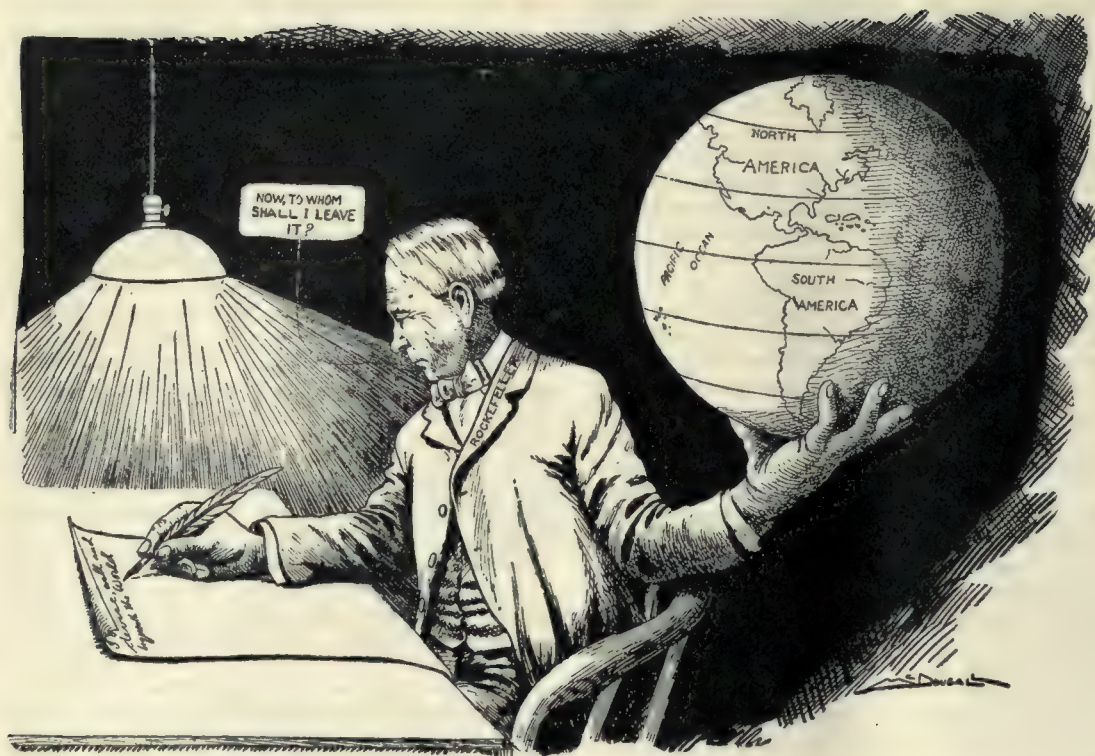
Come, Mother, get the baby out
And take him to the gym,
Where I may have a little bout
At fistieuffs with him.
I'll stand him on his pinky toes
And start him with a whack
Upon his stubby little nose,
And turn his blue eyes black—
For I've resolved that he shall be
As nerry as a Celt,
And so shall try the recipe
Of Mister Roosevelt.

When at the gym I've got him tanned
We'll give our baby boy
To Tommy and his Robber Band
To play with as a toy.
A game or two of snap-the-whip,
With baby as the snap.
Should start him better on life's trip
Than sitting on your lap.
And I will rear no mollycod
With spine as limp as felt!
I vow I shall not spare the rod
And spoil a Roosevelt!

When Tommy and his Pirate Crew
Have trained him for a bit,
I have a scheme, 'twixt me and you.
I think will make a hit.
I'll make the children play San Juan,
With Spaniards for to kill,
And when they start their quest upon
Let baby be the hill!
When they've run up him once or twice
And mimic warfare smelt,
I think he'll prove a hero nice
Enough for Roosevelt.

Meanwhile, when he doth cry at night,
Don't pet him as of yore,
But with your stern, maternal right
Project him to the floor;
And should he wish a fairy tale,
Which foolishness doth teach,
Just seat him on some cold fence rail
And read him Teddy's speech.
If through all this the baby grows,
And saves his mortal pelt,
He'll be as great as—well, who knows?
As Mister Roosevelt.

—From the New York Times.



MAKING HIS WILL.

—Philadelphia North American.

SQUARING WITH DESTINY

THE cry against "tainted money" to the contrary notwithstanding, rich men continue to make donations to public institutions and philanthropic causes, and the latter continue to accept and profit by the generosity. Some of the recipients take the attitude set forth by General Booth, as quoted in last month's Pandex, when the distinguished Salvation Army leader declared that he would take the money and purify it by putting it to good use. Others take the at-

titude that the money is needed by them and that this is sufficient justification. Apparently the process of accumulating fortunes to the maximum of possibility and then of giving it away in the promotion of phases of the social organization which its owners deem best is not likely to receive check or pause. It amounts, as it were, to a sort of squaring with destiny, a palliating of a man's conscience by turning the acquisitions of his selfishness into the uses suggested by his public spirit.

HOW

This is the name of my book, which I have written for mining stock buyers. It points the way to success in mining investments. It gives you my views, based upon years of study and experience. I want you to have this book, if you are a reader of THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS. I send it FREE on request. Write to me today sure. You do not know it all until you have read "HOW." Well, it costs you nothing, and I ask you to send me your name and address today. Address WM. M. BROYLES, 834 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MILLIONS FROM CARNEGIE

The Iron Master Gave Six Million Dollars More to the Cause of Education.

The two men who have made themselves most conspicuous by their donations are the Steel King and the Oil King. Of the former's most notable single donation the Kansas City Star had the following to say:

Pittsburg, Pa.—W. N. Frew, president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute, made public a letter he received from Andrew Carnegie announcing that Mr. Carnegie has made an endowment of six million dollars to the institute. This gift is in addition to the four million dollars given by Mr. Carnegie some time ago.

Mr. Carnegie also establishes a pension fund for the benefit of those connected with the institute. The gift to-day consists of five million dollars of United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent bonds and one million dollars in cash.

Following is a comparison of the gifts of Carnegie and Rockefeller, not counting Mr. Carnegie's last gift:

By Andrew Carnegie:

Educational	\$ 62,852,000
Libraries	35,000,000
Miscellaneous	35,500,000

Total \$133,352,000

By John D. Rockefeller:

Educational	\$75,326,000
Religious	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	4,045,000

Total \$84,371,000

Carnegie benefactions in excess of Rockefeller's, \$48,981,000.

Following are the world's greatest gifts to education:

John D. Rockefeller to the General Education Board, \$32,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie to Pittsburg for a polytechnic institute, \$30,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller to Chicago University, \$13,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller to the General Education Board, \$11,000,000.

Mrs. Leland Stanford to Leland Stanford University, \$10,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie to pension old college professors, \$10,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie to Scotch Universities, \$10,000,000.

It was announced February 8 that John D. Rockefeller had given \$32,000,000 to the General Education Board. This gift is included in the accompanying table.

OIL RICHES TO PUBLIC

Benefactions to Extent of \$250,000,000 Reported Provided for in His Will.

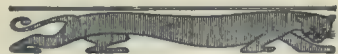
Of the gifts of the Oil King the Chicago Record-Herald had the following forecast:

The Hub.
CHAS. KEILUS & CO
EXCLUSIVE
HIGH GRADE CLOTHIERS

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

WE'VE ADDED ANOTHER FLOOR TO OUR EXCLUSIVE SHOP. HAD TO HAVE MORE ROOM TO RE-HABILITATE IN DETAIL OUR JUSTLY CELEBRATED DRESS CLOTHES STUDIO. DISPENSING GOOD CLOTHES AT CORRECT VALUES CREATES LEGITIMATE PROSPERITY.

We are out-and-out clothiers. Men's clothes here—nothing else. The class of clothes we sell don't necessitate gift offerings. We warrant solid, sound values. While our prices may appear high, they're consistent with qualities—no guessing contest or subterfuge here. We let "Lottery Clothiers" do that stunt.



King Solomon's Hall
Fillmore St., near Sutter
San Francisco

New York.—According to a member of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who is a personal friend of John D. Rockefeller and in a position to know of his affairs, the head of the Standard Oil Company proposes soon to make a princely gift to the city of New York.

This man, whose name for various reasons can not be divulged, says the gift will be partly charitable and partly educational, but he does not care to state at this time the exact nature of it. It will amount to at least \$50,000,000 and it will be bestowed in a manner that will be of great and lasting benefit to the residents of this city.

This man said recently that when Mr. Rockefeller was conferring with his son at Lakewood, N. J., a fortnight ago, the meeting was not to discuss any immediate gift, but was on the subject of Mr. Rockefeller's will which document the oil king was then completing with the aid of his son and his lawyers.

Will to Astonish World.

It is said that this document will astonish the world when it is made public. It will, it is declared, donate no less than \$250,000,000 for charitable and educational purposes, and it will be so bestowed that the benefit therefrom will almost be perpetual. The bequests which Mr. Rockefeller makes in his will, it is declared, will do more for the future of the country than any act of statesmanship can do. The manner in which these bequests will be bestowed is said to be mainly educational and charitable. While there are some contributions for religious purposes, it is stated that Mr. Rockefeller does not think it necessary to extend any great financial aid to churches.

To his manner of thinking, the churches are growing stronger and stronger, and there is no danger that they will need any great financial assistance from one man. Mr. Rockefeller, however, is said to be much in favor of the growth of education, and to the furtherance of this end he has done much in his will. He believes that education will make this country the greatest in the world, and that every cent contributed toward that object will help to make better citizens and better Christians.

To Build Tenements.

As to the charitable bequests, it was said some time ago that Mr. Rockefeller had in mind building model tenements for the poor, such as have been erected in some European cities. Next to education comes cleanliness, in his estimation, and the man who can live in clean rooms, in a clean neighborhood, with plenty of light and sunshine and pure water, will, in Mr. Rockefeller's opinion, it is declared, become a good, upright citizen.

In his will Mr. Rockefeller is said to have provided these three things:

Bequests for religious purposes, though not of large sums.

Liberal bequests for education.

Princely bequests for charitable purposes.

It is said that there is scarcely a man, woman or child in New York that will not be benefited in some way by these prospective donations.

Mr. Rockefeller is still in Augusta, Ga., where he is playing golf daily. He is reported to be in splendid health and is expected back here this week.

BEGINS BOYCOTT OF ROCKEFELLER

Standard Octopus Is Pilloried by Former Congressman and Millionaire Oil Man.

Some of the protest against tainted money is reflected in the follow excerpt from the New York World:

Washington.—A boycott of the \$43,000,000 education fund established by John D. Rockefeller, on the ground that the dollars are tainted, was proposed by Thomas W. Phillips, millionaire oil man and former congressman from Newcastle, Pa. Mr. Phillips proposes that persons of ordinary means shall notify all schools, colleges, and churches that they will not contribute a cent if any of those institutions solicit or accept any of the Rockefeller dollars.

"The history of the Standard Oil Company," he says, "constitutes the darkest page of crime ever written in the history of this country or of the world."

Mr. Phillips has already notified one college of which he is a trustee that if it accepts a dollar of the Rockefeller fund he will resign and refuse to make his customary annual donation, which is of considerable size.

It Is a Bribe.

The Phillips idea is that Rockefeller, feeling the need of apologists and eulogists, as well as the creation of a party that shall act as a brake upon popular disapproval of Standard methods, has set about to bribe the teachers and thinkers.

Phillips believes that if the people of the country will only realize that Rockefeller is trying to bribe the colleges and thereby still the voices of the thinking men they will withdraw support from all institutions that accept money from the trustees of the fund. He believes that every dollar in the fund is so tainted that a Christian may not handle one of them without being infected. He places the Rockefeller dollars in a class with those of Judas Iscariot and Simon the Sorcerer. In his opinion they might be used to buy the dead, "but not to corrupt the living."

WORK OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

Remarkable Practical Scope of the Endowment Made by the Philanthropist.

A more extended survey of the value of the gifts of the Steel King is afforded in the following from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

MODENE

**HAIR ON
FACE
NECK
AND
ARMS
INSTANTLY
REMOVED
WITHOUT
INJURY TO
THE MOST
DELICATE SKIN**



IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery MODENE. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

Modene supersedes electrolysis.

Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits

Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases (securely sealed), on receipt of **\$1.00** per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Postage stamps taken.

**Local and General Agents Wanted.
MODENE MANUFACTURING CO.**

Dept. 539 Cincinnati, Ohio.

Every Bottle Guaranteed

We offer \$1000 for Failure or the Slightest Injury

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Vulcanized.**

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Guaranteed Capital and Surplus . . . \$ 2,552,719.61
Capital actually paid up in cash . . . 1,000,000.00
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Five years of patient delving into Nature's secrets; \$3,500,000 of money expended—such is the record, to date, of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington.

Five years more of unremitting toil and another \$3,500,000 to be spent—this is the expec-

\$700,000 a year—this year's appropriation amounts to \$661,000. It is the income from an endowment fund set apart for the purpose by Andrew Carnegie.

What good may come of it all? That question is answered best by showing the lines of re-



NOT IN LINE.

—St. Louis Republic.

tation before the greatest results aimed at will accrue to humanity from the work.

Earnestly applying themselves to the task of fathoming the mysteries of ages, of unlocking the doors that guard Dame Nature's choicest secrets, are four hundred expert men of science, to assist whom one hundred institutions of learning are lending their equipment and all possible aid.

To this remarkable work is devoted nearly

search along which the scientists are plodding and revealing the progress already made.

No more extraordinary series of investigations for the benefit of health, commerce, science, and art were ever undertaken, and it is expected that mankind will profit to a vastly greater extent than is even indicated by the \$7,000,000 cost of the great research.

"When we began this work we stated that it would take us ten years to show great results,"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

"INVESTING FOR PROFIT" is worth \$10 a copy to any man who intends to invest any money, however small, who has money invested unprofitably, and hasn't learned the art of investing for profit. It demonstrates the Real earning power of money, the knowledge bankers hide from the masses; reveals the enormous profits bankers make, and shows how to make the same profits; explains HOW stupendous fortunes are made and WHY they are made; how \$1,000 grows to \$22,000. To introduce my magazine, write me NOW, and I'll send it SIX MONTHS FREE. Editor Gregory, 421-77 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

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For Colorado, Wyoming or New Mexico. Can earn \$30 weekly. Send 15 cents postage for 600-page book of special interest. Address

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IF YOU want a business that will pay several thousand dollars annually, start a mail order business; by our easy method anyone anywhere can be successful. Catalogue and particulars free. MILBURN HICKS, 747 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

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SONG WRITING! The quickest road to FAME and FORTUNE. Do you know that your poems may be worth THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS? Send them to us today; we will compose the music. Hayes Music Co., 275 Star Bldg., Chicago.

RAG CARPET WEAVING, Rag Carpet Chenille. Wove Rugs and Silk Rag Portiers woven to order. Also handsome Fluff Rugs made from your old carpets. Send for particulars. GEO. MATTHEW, 709 Fifth St. Oakland, Cal

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER the following carefully selected list of farms, in different sections of California, for sale. Now is the time to buy a home in this Golden State. All the conditions for farming are favorable here. The soil, the climate, the transportation facilities, and the market for farm products are unexcelled in any state in the Union. The country is growing rapidly. Steam and electric railways are being built in many parts of the State and prices are sure to advance. Read this list carefully. Many of these places are for sale on easy terms. This is YOUR opportunity to get a farm in California. Take advantage of it NOW.

If you do not see a place in this list that interests you, write us a description of what you desire, the number of acres, the amount of money you wish to invest, and for what purpose you wish the place, and we will submit what we think will meet your requirements. We have a thorough knowledge of the State and will be pleased to give reliable information upon request.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

\$8500—160 ACRES, 1 mile from Pleasanton, all rolling; every foot is tillable; nice house, 2 fine barns, several outbuildings, 2 good wells; place all fenced and cross-fenced; 3 horses, wagons, all necessary farming implements go with place. Last season \$3000 worth of hay was sold from place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5500—17 ACRES 2 miles from Haywards; 6-room house, good barn, chicken house, well, and running creek; 10 acres in fruit, also grapes; horse, wagon, buggy, farming tools, incubators, brooders, and fruit boxes. Will ex. for Berkeley property.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$60 per acre—148 ACRES, 3 miles from thriving town in Alameda County; all rolling land; 5-room house, good outbuildings; living stream the year round; fine water; 600 gum trees, which if cut would bring about \$2000. Hay averages 3 tons per acre. This is an exceptionally good place as there is no waste land.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3300—14 ACRES, 2½ miles from Haywards; rolling land; good house and barn, windmill, and tank; 2 acres in orchard, mostly apricots, the rest in grain; plenty of wood on the place; a creek runs through the place (never dry), also a living spring. This is an ideal place for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2800—143 ACRES, near Livermore; rolling; 40 acres in cultivation; 4-room house, good barn, 2 chicken houses; wire fence; 2 wells and 3 springs on place; family orchard; 100 acres in pasture 40 in grain; enough timber for family use; all tools, haypress, mowing machine, etc., go with place; good stock ranch.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

\$6000—180 ACRES, 1 mile west of Danville; 50



SPEAKING OF CHILD LABOR.

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

said Dr. Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, sitting in his office in Washington, from which place he directs the varied work of the investigators.

"Discoveries must be proven, must stand the test of time. But we have done much, and the future is full of promise.

"If you examine closely, look deeply into our work, you will see that it has vital human interest, enduring commercial value that can not be estimated.

"Every new scientific fact has a monetary worth; every new law of nature can be beneficially applied by man.

"Whether it be some unknown fact in connection with the stars or planets; the dwellers in the sea; the minerals of the earth; plant or animal life—what matters it? All have a bearing on the lives, the work of men."

Commercial interests, naturally, are interested deeply in the researches of Dr. A. L. Day, one of the Carnegie investigators. Dr. Day, for one thing, has worked out the formula for a pure quartz glass, something which has been wanted and aimed at for years.

Already commercial concerns have taken up Dr. Day's new process and are applying it to the ever-enlarging demands of trade. Here, then, is one achievement to the credit of the Carnegie Institution.

But vastly more important to the business world is another secret which Dr. Day is wresting from nature. This is how to make Portland cement.

Every one knows that this substance is fast taking the place of steel and iron in the building field and elsewhere, but no one knows exactly what it is. Recent discoveries have shown that all previously accepted views were erroneous.

Beyond doubt the formula for this cement will have great commercial value. It will revolutionize building to a greater extent than did the coming of the steel-frame structure.

Absolutely fireproof buildings will be a reality instead of, to a greater or less extent, a dream; the increasing scarcity of lumber will no longer be a menace of such threatening aspect; the forests of the land may once more be allowed to flourish in their primeval glory and the devastating ring of the woodsman's ax may be hushed.

So much importance is placed upon these in-

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

acres cultivated to hay and grain; 20 acres in orchard; well watered by springs; house of 4 rooms, barn, etc.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

FRESNO COUNTY.

\$85 per Acre—320 ACRES; 120 acres in alfalfa, balance in barley; 4-room house, barn 64x48x24, capacity, 98 tons; hog-tight woven fence; plenty water; water right complete.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3500—40 ACRES, 7 miles west of Fresno; suitable for small dairy; water right from Church Ditch; all in alfalfa; no buildings.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5 per Acre—160 ACRES level land, all in cultivation; no buildings; soil 40 to 50 feet deep.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

\$15 per Acre—89 ACRES, in Humboldt County; good house, chicken house, and bee house; 15 acres fenced to farm, 25 acres fenced for pasture, balance oak and fir trees.

(Two 40-acre lots; one of the lots has field and garden fenced in, the balance is in pasture.)

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

KINGS COUNTY.

\$4000—40 ACRES in rich land, 2½ miles southeast of Hanford; no alkali; irrigating ditch runs through place; no improvements; fenced.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

LAKE COUNTY.

\$3000—160 ACRES 8 miles from Middletown, which is the nearest town, 1½ miles from Langtry Ranch. Small 2-room house, barn, 2 large water tanks; orchard of 45 acres, all fenced; all level on table mountain on Putah Creek; mostly in olives, figs, prunes, and peaches.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2000—16 ACRES all level land near Kelseyville; 125 bearing trees, mixed fruit; all A1 garden land; good windmill; frame; 2 wells, good water; neither house nor barn of much value; this land raises fine potatoes without irrigation; a large creek passes place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

NAPA COUNTY.

\$7000—DAIRY RANCH of 560 acres, 1½ miles from Napa; 100 acres in plow and fenced in 10 fields; 7-room house, barn, plenty of wood and water.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2000—20 ACRES 3 miles from Napa; 5 acres in fruit, 5 in hay, balance in pasture; plenty of wood; fine water; nice 5-room house, barn, other out-buildings; school ¼ mile; fine place for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5000—27 ACRES 2 miles from Napa; growing land all fenced and cross-fenced; new 6-room house, new barn; 2 good horses and harness, wagon, and buggy; 2 cows, and a lot of chickens; furniture and farming implements; 15 acres good land, balance grazing land.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2700—27 ACRES, 8 miles from Napa; all fine land for fruit or vines; no house; new barn; small.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2000—75 ACRES, 8 miles from Napa; good house and barn; 200 fine fruit trees, cherries, peaches, and apricots; some fine vegetable land; fine spring water piped to house; rolling land for grazing.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2300—5-ACRE chicken ranch near Napa; fully equipped for poultry; about 300 laying hens; 900 young chickens; house and barn, windmill and tank, brooder-house and incubator, all complete; 1 horse and market wagon, and household furniture.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$7000—17 ACRES, 3 miles from Napa; new 5-room cottage and bath, pantry, barn, well, windmill, tank, chicken-houses; 12 acres in vineyard; family orchard; orange trees, blackberries, strawberries, loganberries; soil good.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5000—23 ACRES, 3 miles from Napa; 16 acres in vineyard, family orchard, oranges and lemons; 5-room house, hard-finished; barn; well, windmill, and tank; 1 horse, 1 cow, wagon, buggy, chickens, all farming tools.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$11,000—33 ACRES, on the electric road; near Napa; vegetable land; 9-room house, bath, all hard-finished; barn, well; windmill and tank.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$7000—DAIRY RANCH of 560 acres, 1½ miles from Napa; 100 acres in plow and fenced in 10 fields; 7-room house, barn, plenty wood and water.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2000—20 ACRES 3 miles from Napa; 5 acres in fruit; 5 in hay, balance in pasture; plenty wood; fine water; nice 5-room house, barn, other out-buildings; school ¼ mile; fine place for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$12,000—153½ ACRES 13 miles from Napa; 5 miles to R. R. station; 8-room house, celled, barn 35x45 with stable for 4 horses; chicken-houses, hog-pens, carriage, granary; barbed-wire hog-tight fence; water from never-falling spring; 30 acres in fruit, 6 in grapes, 83¼ in timber; 6000 cords wood on place; hay enough in barn for stock; all farming implements; house partly furnished; chickens, 2 horses, 2 heifers, 2 brood sows, 8 pigs, and all apparatus for making wine go with place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

PLACER COUNTY.

\$3000—20-ACRE fruit ranch 2 1-3 miles from Penryn; 10 acres are in peaches, 3 in plums, 2½ prunes, 2½ grapes, figs, pears, etc.; 2 acres house, road, barn yard, etc.; land rolling; soil fertile; entire ranch under Bear River Irrigation Ditch; house of 7 rooms, bath, and wood-shed; large cellar; high attic with space for more rooms; running water arranged to be piped to house; terms.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

\$3000—10 ACRES with good improvements, 2 miles from town, near sea; electric car line and station on Southern Pacific; 2 large barns, good house, windmill and tank; orchard; fine for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3300—15 ACRES, ½ acre in strawberries; 7-room plastered house; 2 barns, 2 chicken-houses, 2 brooders, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 heifers, surrey, buggy, and wagon; all farming tools; 7 acres level land, fine creek water and piped; 3 miles from town.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3000—10 ACRES, with good improvements, 2 miles from town, near sea, electric car line and station on Southern Pacific; 2 large barns, good house, wind-mill and tank, orchard; fine for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3700—56 ACRES, 7-room house, plenty of timber and water; 100 fruit trees, good road, 5 miles from town.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

vestigations of Dr. Day that the authorities of the institution are spending \$150,000 in building him a laboratory where he may prosecute work along this and other lines promising great results to the commercial world.

While scientists like Dr. Day are laboring in their laboratories for the benefit of this and coming generations, other earnest workers are plodding over the arid plains of Arizona, studying desert vegetable life.

"In sections of Arizona there are pine forests," said Dr. Woodward. "We are now working on the reforestation with pine or some other variety of tree, of the vast arid plains. We would develop new plant life adapted to this region.

"Think of the reclamation of this immense territory, the great wealth it would bring to our country! Our observation stations run from the plains to lofty heights on surrounding mountains; we study soil, moisture, precipitation, soil formation, temperatures of air and soil—all things, in fact, that enter into vegetable life."

Should the investigations made possible by the millions of the steel king result in transforming this vast desert into a land of plenty, capable of sustaining or providing sustenance for a teeming population, this one achievement would far more than repay the cost of all the Carnegie Institution work.

While one section of the army of scientists is planning to make the desert bloom for the benefit of man, another is busy exploring heavenly space and endeavoring to learn more of the wonders of astronomy.

Great results are expected from the work of the solar observatory on Mount Wilson, Cal. Last year John D. Hooker, of Los Angeles, gave \$45,000 to meet the cost of a mirror of one hundred inches' aperture and fifty feet focal length, for a great non-reflecting telescope.

Such an instrument, which is now nearing completion, will permit the work of the observatory to be greatly extended, as it will collect about 2.7 times as much light as the sixty-inch reflector now in use.

Scientists at Mount Wilson are working along three converging lines in their study of other worlds than ours. They are studying the sun as a typical star; they are studying the stars and nebulae, their relation to the sun and to each other, and, finally, are endeavoring to interpret both solar and stellar phenomena by means of carefully chosen laboratory experiments.

It sometimes happens that a certain star may resemble the missing link of the naturalist; it promises to unite an interesting but broken chain of evidence, and yet is so faint that an adequate analysis is impossible. Hence the value of the splendid new telescope that will be erected on Mount Wilson.

Even the waters of the sea and the lands under them are receiving careful attention from the Carnegie scientists.

The institution's ship, *Galilee*, has been sail-

ing the North Pacific from the American coast to China, and next year it is hoped to give to navigators an accurate, complete, and perfect chart of the Pacific Ocean.

Progressive Americans talk a great deal of extending our commerce to the Orient. Soon the doors of Manchuria will be open and competition with other world factors in commerce will be sharp and aggressive. The highways of lesser known seas must be surveyed and marked.

This chart will demonstrate the practical workings of the institution by pointing out the safest, quickest, surest way of reaching those ports which will be the gateways for American commerce.

Are you a raiser of poultry? At any rate, you consume eggs and enjoy having a plump fowl on your table when you feel you can afford it.

At a cost of \$21,000 a year, the Carnegie Institution's Department of Experimental Evolutions, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, is endeavoring to coax her henship to greater and nearer continuous efforts in the egg-laying line. Charles B. Davenport is directing this work.

Not only is the attempt being made, with flattering promise of success to increase the egg output, but it is believed that a pound or half a pound, at least, will be added to the weight of the capon, the broiler.

For a Year's Expenses.

All the research work of the institution is special, and specially selected investigators direct it along the selected lines. For each department of investigation a special appropriation is made from the \$661,300 set aside for this year's expenses.

Thus, to the Department of Experimental Evolution, Charles B. Davenport, director, has been allotted \$21,000; to the Department of Marine Biology, A. G. Mayer, director, \$15,000; to the Department of Botanical Research, D. T. McDonald, director, \$33,000.

Horticultural work is being conducted by Luther Burbank at his California ranch with the assistance of an appropriation of \$10,000; the Department of Economics and Sociology, Carroll D. Wright, director, has \$30,000; the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, L. A. Bader, director, \$54,000; the Department of Historical Research, J. F. Jameson, director, \$14,000.

For solar observatory the sum of \$150,000 has been set aside; for the geophysical laboratory, \$85,000; for the Southern laboratory, \$10,000; for geophysical research, \$20,000; for research in nutrition, \$16,500.

The minor grants, or grants to scientists working along some particular lines not included under the department heads, aggregate \$95,650. Most of these grants are small, ranging from \$300 for a work on botany to \$10,000 for a publication.

If each of the investigators were paid equally no one could receive more than \$1600 from the

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—240 ACRES near Hascenda; a hill ranch partly covered with pine, oak, and laurel; small house on place; fine water; good for hog ranch.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5500—10 ACRES beautifully located near Stanford University; highly improved; full-bearing place; all implements, horse, wagon, and poultry go with place.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$9000—22 ACRES 2 miles from Mountain View; level and all in cultivation; apricots and prunes; fine 6-room house, chicken house, barn, and windmill and tank; water from well also; some pasture and hay; place is at Castro Station on wagon road.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SONOMA COUNTY.

\$15,000—1000 ACRES 9 miles northeast of Santa Rosa on St. Helena road; good house; all necessary outbuildings; 12 miles wire fence; 35,000 cords standing timber; fine water; good stock and wood ranch. Easy terms, low interest. Will lease at \$600 per year.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2500—8 ACRES $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Winsor; house and barn with stable, chicken house, corral, board and wire fence; all level and in cultivation; 6 acres in prunes and pears, 2 acres in vines; well of fine water on place; all tools, 5 tons hay, furniture stove, etc., fine horse and wagon; double harness.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.
CITY PROPERTY.

\$3700—NICE COTTAGE of 6 rooms on Seventh Avenue, near A Street; rent, \$50. Will sell furnished for \$3950.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$5250—COTTAGE of 4 rooms and bath on California St., near Fifth Ave.; fine fireplace and mantel; lot 27.6x90x87 (irregular); shingled; concrete large high basement; sell furnished for \$6000.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$6000—HOUSE of 7 rooms and bath on California near Ninth Ave.; garden in front and back; lot 25x100; finished basement of 2 rooms and laundry; gas and electricity; large attic, could be made into 2 rooms.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$6250—HOUSE of 10 rooms and bath on Tenth Ave., near California; lot 40x45; gas and electricity; modern; will exchange for Berkeley property.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$7000—HOUSE of 8 rooms and laundry. Second Avenue.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$45,000—HOUSE on Golden Gate Ave. and Webster. Stores and basement. 2 years lease. Lodging-house upstairs and stores below.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$15,500—HOUSE of 12 rooms, attic, basement, bath; gas and electricity; on Jackson St. near Steiner; heating furnace; \$90 rent before fire.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$15,000—THREE FLATS on Oak St. facing the Panhandle; 7, 7, 6 rooms and bath.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$12,500—9-ROOM RESIDENCE on Baker St. near Clay; modern; rent, \$85. Price includes all carpets, stove, etc.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$10,000—HOUSE of 8 rooms on Broderick St. near Sutter; lot, 50.2x90; modern; street work, sewer connections, etc.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$10,000—3 FLATS, 5-5-6 rooms, on Filbert St., between Laguna and Octavia; rents, \$25, \$30, and \$40; brick and cement foundation; stable in rear.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$9000—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of 9 rooms, bath and servant's room; on Steiner near Union; street work, etc., complete.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$14,000—3 FLATS on Hayes St. between Fillmore and Webster; rents, \$30, \$30, and \$22.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$750—Lot on Twenty-second Ave., between A and B Streets.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$1500—LOT 25x120 on First Ave., near B St.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$1800—LOT on Twelfth Ave., between Clement and Point Lobos Ave., 25x120.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$1000 each—2 LOTS on Twenty-first Ave., near California, 25x120 each.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2200—2 LOTS on Twenty-fourth Ave. between California and Lake.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3000—LOT 30x100 on Lake near Twenty-fifth Ave.; fine marine view.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5000—LOT on Carl and Clayton Sts., 25x100.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$1500 per foot—Lot 37.6x137.6, on Eddy St. near Jones; will lease.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$50,000—LOT 25x137.6 on Geary between Mason and Taylor. Get offer.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

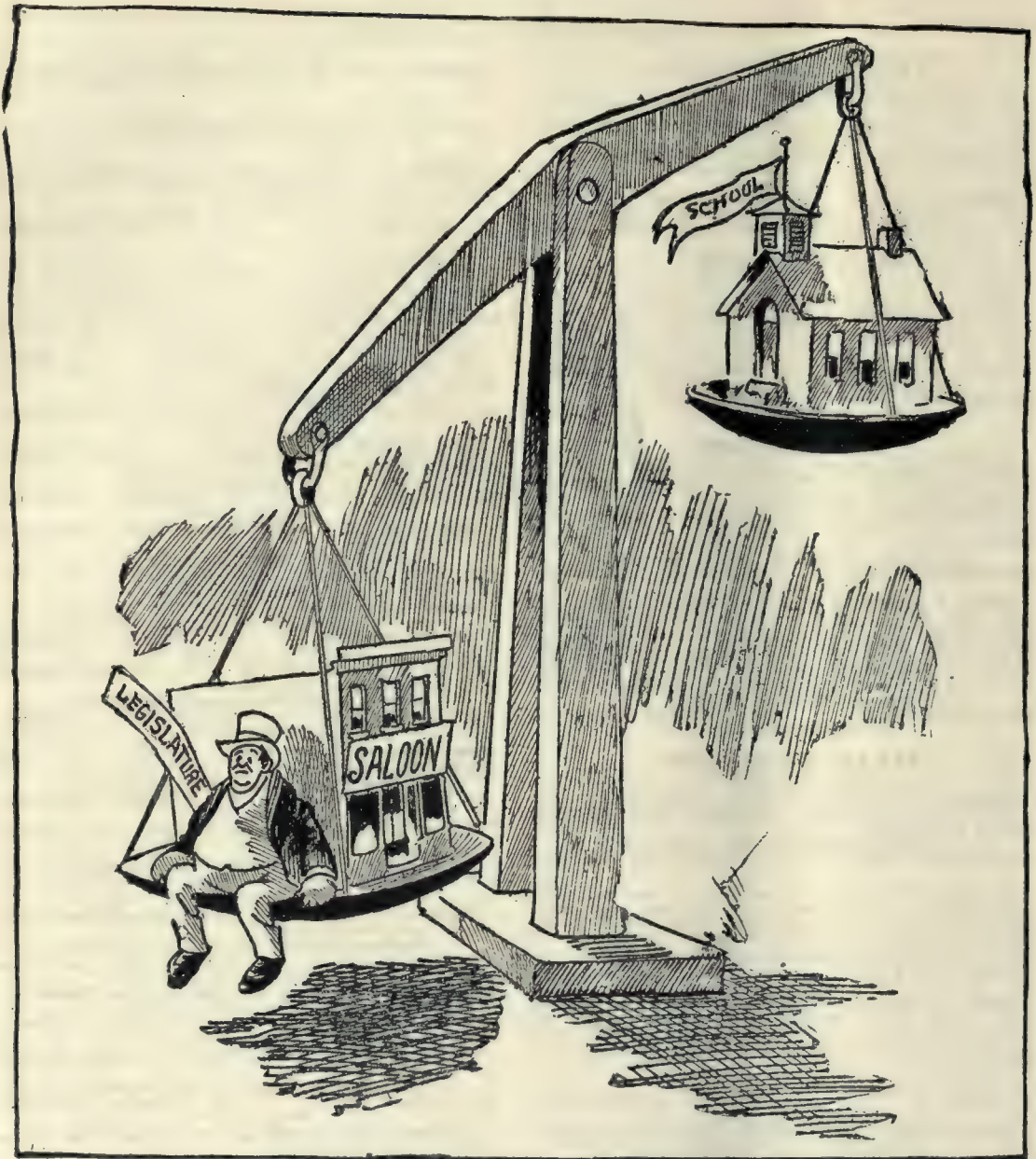
\$6800—HOUSE of 6 rooms, basement (4 rooms), bath; on Twenty-second Ave.; modern; garden front and back; lot, 25x120.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

\$1200—10 ACRES 4 miles northwest of Corning in Thomas River Colony; planted to peaches, apricots, and prunes from 6 to 9 years old. Small house on place.
Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

TULARE COUNTY.

\$7500—80 ACRES 8 miles from Visalia; all cultivated; 65 acres in alfalfa; deep rich loam; no alkali; mixed family orchard; new 5-room house celled, lined, and papered; barn, 6 new chicken



SHAME!

—South Bend Tribune.

allotment made. But different work receives different treatment, and some work is more valuable and more costly than other work.

As necessity arises the appropriation for any department is increased, so that the work is never hampered.

When the \$7,000,000 decade of scientific research under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution is ended it is believed that very many boons of incalculable value will have enriched mankind.

REMAKING AN IDIOT

Case of the Toledo Boy Has No Parallel in Eastern Surgery.

Benefactions of the Carnegie Institution class frequently lead to such important possibilities as the following, an incident from one of the endowed hospitals. Said the Chicago Record-Herald:

The surgical operation on Harold Hurley of

fenced and cross-fenced; hog-tight; 10 cows; 10 head of young stock and registered bull; plow and harrow.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

\$7500—10 ACRES of oranges, in Ontario on the Santa Fe road, in first-class condition; 4-room house, out-buildings; water right goes with orchard; about one-half hour from Los Angeles.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

\$250 PER ACRE—109 acres, one mile from the new electric cars to Santa Cruz; fenced; poor buildings; soil black sandy loam; plenty of springs to irrigate all of it; all under cultivation; terms one-half cash, balance to suit.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

\$3000—20 ACRES 10 miles from Stockton; 16 acres in cultivation; 750 fruit trees; 4 acres in walnut; new cabin 10x10; cultivator, shovel, etc.; this is an ideal place for chickens.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

\$3500—156 ACRES, 4½ miles from Boulder Creek, on main road to Los Gatos; 4500 young vines; 175 fruit trees of various kinds; about 8 or 10 acres of hay land; large house, barn, chicken-house, and other outbuildings; a lot of nice redwood timber, pine, and other hardwood timber; plenty of water; school-house on place; will sell for cash or for half cash or on terms to suit.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$3200—50 ACRES of land 6 miles from Watsonville; 15 acres in full-bearing orchard of apples and apricots, besides a full-bearing orchard of assorted fruits; about 5 acres in oak timber; the remainder of the land all tillable; all growing crops and farming implements go with the place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$8000—101½ ACRES; 10-room house; large barn; chicken-house; carriage-house; 1000 full-bearing fruit trees; 50 acres in timber, 20 acres pasture, 25 acres hay under plow; dark, rich loam soil; wood fence; several out-buildings; this place was formerly a summer resort, "Las Lomas."

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—240 acres near Hascenda; a hill ranch partly covered with pine, oak, and laurel; small house on place; fine water; good for hog ranch.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$7000—12.65 ACRES; 1½ miles from Mountain View on main thoroughfare; fine house, splendid barn, wind-mill and tank; full-bearing fruit trees; splendid roads; most desirable.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$5500—10 ACRES beautifully located near Stanford University; highly improved, full-bearing place; all implements, horse, wagon, and poultry go with place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$9000—22 ACRES 2 miles from Mountain View; level and all in cultivation; apricots and prunes;

fine 6-room house, chicken-house, barn, wind-mill, and tank; water from well also; some pasture and hay; place is at Castro Station on wagon road.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

\$2500—160 ACRES, 11 miles S. E. of Santa Margarita on Salinas River; 15 acres bottom land, 45 acres slightly rolling, in cultivation; controls 120 acres Govt. land; will feed 25 cattle the year round; well fenced; nice 4-room house completely furnished, ready to move into; good barn and chicken-house; family orchard; 150 trees (peaches, pears, prunes, plums, apples, and apricots); good roads; R. F. D.; 3 horses, 1 cow, 150 chickens, incubator, and brooder; all goes for \$2500, part cash, balance easy.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SOLANO COUNTY.

\$5000—25 ACRES 2¼ miles south of Winters; 76 miles from S. F.; all first-class level land; about 2 acres assorted fruits; good new modern cottage, 4 large rooms and bath; good well 32 feet deep; wind-mill, tank (2000 gals.); water piped to bath and kitchen, also to yard; good barn; 2 good out-houses; plenty wood on place; 2 good mules, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 set double harness; all farming tools.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SONOMA COUNTY.

HOTEL FORESTVILLE, Sonoma County, California, terminus of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad; lot 100x200, two-story frame building size 32x70, 18 rooms; bar, dining-room, and office; completely furnished and stocked. \$4000 will buy everything complete. This will net \$3000 a year over and above all expenses. If you want a hotel that is a good one this is it.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$7600 WILL BUY a lot 40x130, with building, 3-story, 40x60, leased for 5 years at \$80 per month. This will net 10 per cent on the investment over and above taxes, insurance, and repairs.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2550—11½ ACRES sandy loam; 4-room house, pantry, bath, several chicken-houses; well on place; small orchard and flower garden; 1 mile to store, school, and post office; a cozy little home; part cash.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$15,000—1000 ACRES 9 miles N. E. of Santa Rosa on St. Helena road; good house, all necessary out-buildings; 12 miles wire fence; 35,000 cords standing timber; fine water; good stock and wood ranch. Easy terms, low interest; will lease at \$600 per year.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$1200—78 ACRES ½ miles N. of Healdsburg; 4-room frame house, also a 2-room log cabin; a few acres cultivated, balance in pasture and timber, oak, laurel, and redwood; barn, chicken-house, and other outbuildings; good garden; fine water; ideal home; fine for chickens; small payment down, balance easy.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$2500—8 ACRES ¼ mile from Winsor; house and barn with stable; chicken-house, corral; board and wire fence; all level and in cultivation; 6 acres in prunes and pears, 2 acres in vines; well of fine water on place; all tools, 5 tons hay, furniture, stove, etc., fine horse and wagon, double harness.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

Toledo, which has changed him from a bad boy into a good boy and altered his mental equipment so radically that he is almost another being, has created unusual interest among the New York surgeons, for the reason that the records of three leading hospitals here do not show a result of similar character, says the New York World. There have been hundreds of excisions of bone from the skull to relieve abnormal pressure upon the brain, and so restore the motor centers to normal activity, but there are no data whatever relating to any after effect in the sensory centers, which control the mental impulses.

The total number of surgical operations performed in Bellevue in 1905 was 3597, of which about thirty-five per cent dealt with cranial surgery. There were 1900 operations in Roosevelt and 1508 in St. Luke's, in which the proportion was about the same, but in no instance was an after result observed similar to that in the Toledo patient.

"An operation of such importance and which would be undertaken only in extreme cases," said a surgeon of large practice, "would not be performed in the patient's home or in a private sanitarium, so it is safe to assume that the records of three hospitals represent all that has been done in this city in the line of cranial surgery. The case in St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, is of exceptional interest to criminologists, who may open up a field of greater practical utility than the advocates of death for the incurable and the hopelessly insane. The fact that we have had no similar cases in New York does not argue at all against a physical remedy for retarding degeneration of the intellectual powers.

"There is no question but that the removal of a part of the skull where some interior malformation exists in the inner plate, gives an opportunity for natural brain expansion, and the loss of the protective bony covering is more than compensated for by the restoration to normal activity of the cells which have been retarded in development.

FUTURE FORTUNES FOR CHILDREN

Long Island Educator Finds Way to Help Youth Save Money.

Something of the preparation of children for such future that benefactions will not be necessary to them is foreshadowed in the following from the Kansas City Star:

Something over twenty-two years ago J. H. Thiry, principal of the public schools of Long Island City, N. Y., started a school saving-bank system for the benefit of the public school pupils. A Frenchman by birth and with the saving habit of his people strong within him, he saw the extravagance of the American people and its results. He saw the rapidity with which extrava-



"THE UNWRITTEN LAW."

—Puck.

gance led to poverty and he saw the rapidity with which poverty multiplied its victims. He believed that if every child could be taught and trained to save, as well as given the knowledge and habits which assured his earning power, much would be done towards saving the poor from temptation and suffering. He realized the futility of giving a child the means of earning money without the practical lessons of thrift and economy which taught him to lay by a part of what he earned against the rainy days and old age to come.

He resolved to teach his pupils to save their money, to eradicate poverty so far as he could by removing its chief cause—extravagance. He saw them spending their pocket money for useless things or at the whim of appetite. He thought if he could teach them the relative value of money he could lead them to the road of thrift and frugality.

The pupils liked the idea and the system became a great success. The possession of a bank account gave the scholars great satisfaction. It stirred their ambition and tended to make them more independent, self-reliant, thrifty, and frugal. The money that had gone for candies and chewing gum went into the bank.

Other cities heard of the Long Island plan and within a short time school savings banks had been established in many Eastern cities. The idea spread gradually until school savings banks have come to occupy an important place in the country's educational system. The recent development of the idea in the West has been rapid, and there are indications that the practical teaching of lessons of thrift may soon become general. Wherever the system has been introduced it has proved to be helpful not only to the individual but to the community.

The W. C. T. U. was quick to see the value of

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

\$7250—77½ ACRES, 2½ miles from Turlock; 75 acres in alfalfa; a fine even stand and from which have been cut 5 crops and 450 tons of hay this year; schools and church 2½ miles; Turlock Irrigation Ditch furnishes best and cheapest water; water tax 70 cents; land all ditched, laid out in checks; irrigation boxes all in and ready to water; fenced and cross-fenced with barbed wire fencing; windmill and cement tank; no buildings on place; well 68 feet deep; water the very best; a good paying property.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

\$1200—10 ACRES, 4 miles northwest of Corning, in Thomas River Colony; planted to peaches, apricots, and prunes from 6 to 9 years old; small house on place.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

\$1100—50 AND 60 ACRES, joining R. R.; 15 acres under cultivation; 900 grape vines; 150 fruit trees in variety, about 500 blackberry vines; house of 6 rooms with wide porch all around; is well built but

needs refitting inside; 4 years old; barn well fitted up, 3 chicken houses, 2-room cabin for hired man; tight fence for chickens; 2 fine springs; clear title. taxes paid, timber for lifetime.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

TULARE COUNTY.

\$7500—80 ACRES, 8 miles from Visalia; all cultivated; 65 acres in alfalfa; deep rich loam; no alkali; mixed family orchard; new 5-room house celled, lined, and papered; barn, 6 new chicken-houses, 2 brooder-houses, and incubator house; all fenced and cross-fenced; hog tight; 10 cows; 10 head of young stock and registered bull, plow and harrow.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

YUBA COUNTY.

\$5.50 PER ACRE—360 acres; 40 acres formerly plowed for hay; abundance of white-oak timber; numerous living springs; 5-room cottage; 3 miles wire and stone fence; 5 stone corrals.

320 acres adjoining can be purchased with the 320 acres at \$2000.

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BUSINESS CHANCES

We handle business opportunities of all kinds—stores, hotels, rooming-houses, and all kinds of business chances. If you wish to buy or sell, call on or write us.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Fine 30-room hotel, situated on McAllister Street, two blocks from Fillmore; first-class neighborhood; contains 23 furnished rooms, balance office, dining-room, and kitchen; elegant furniture, moquette carpets, birdseye maple and mahogany furniture; brass beds, first-class mattresses, pillows, and blankets; furnishings the very best quality, gas and electric light, furnace heat, and hot and cold water. Building, three-story and basement. This will make a first-class hotel, American or European or, better still, call and see this extra good buy.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

HOTEL FORESTVILLE, Sonoma County, California, terminus of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad; lot 100x200, two-story frame building size 32x70, 18 rooms; bar, dining-room, and office; completely furnished and stocked. \$4000 will buy everything complete. This will net \$3000 a year over and above all expenses. If you want a hotel that is a good one this is it.

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SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS CHANCES.

Coffee, Tea, Crockery, and Hardware, established 23 years, doing a business of about \$700 a month; stock and fixtures invoice at \$1500; running wagon route 3 times a week, taking in about \$20 a day; owner will stay with party 2 or 3 weeks to teach business and route. This can be bought for \$1500 cash; clears from \$150 to \$200 per month over expenses. No. 124.

OAKLAND.

Butcher shop and grocery store located near Key Route station, established 2 years; stock and fixtures invoice \$2300; sales per month, \$2500 to \$3000; includes 3 horses, 2 wagons, 1 cart, 2 sets of harness; can be had for two-thirds down, balance 8 per cent. This is one of our best buys. No. 121.

SALOONS.

We have saloons and saloon locations of all kinds in all parts of San Francisco, Oakland, and surrounding bay cities. If you are thinking of going into the saloon business don't fail to consult us as we have the best in this line.

RESTAURANTS.

We have a number of first-class restaurants ranging in all prices from \$400 to \$10,000 in all parts of the city and State. If you are looking for a restaurant, don't fail to write or call on us.

COUNTRY HOTELS.

We have a number of very choice country hotels from \$2000 to \$20,000. Write and tell us what you want or, better still, call on us.

CIGAR STANDS.

We have a number of very choice cigar stands

in San Francisco and also in the interior and no doubt will be able to give you just what you want.

DELICATESSEN STORES.

We have a large number of delicatessen stores in San Francisco and throughout the State at all prices from \$400 up to \$6000.

CANDY STORES.

We have a number of candy stores in San Francisco and throughout the State, some of which are very choice buys.

BUTCHER SHOPS.

We have them from \$1000 to \$20,000 in all parts of the State.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS.

We have one for \$4000 near University, which is a good one, also others just as good in different parts of the city. Let me know what you want and where you want it.

Also have a large list of general merchandise stores and other businesses. If you are thinking of going into business in the state of California, either in San Francisco or elsewhere, consult us first, as we are the business clearing house of the State.

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We answer legal questions for everybody from everywhere. We're attorneys, good attorneys, who know the law. You get sound advice that will ordinarily cost you much more because the volume of our business takes the place of higher fees.

Our attorneys having great law libraries can transact business quicker than the ordinary attorney who is not so fortunate. This insures you immediate responses and the advice you seek.

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TROUBLES ARISE which you may not wish to confide to your local attorney, if you have one, or you may have some dispute over money matters you would prefer not to have him know about—entrust your case to us.

OUR only fee is \$2.50, returned if dissatisfied. We've yet to know of a dissatisfied client. State your case carefully and briefly.

Banking and mercantile references.

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PACIFIC COAST LEGAL BUREAU,
509 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

the idea and gave it every support and encouragement. Through the efforts of the organization the system was introduced in the Kansas City schools in May, 1900, and to-day several thousand children are being taught habits of thrift and industry.

When the system was established one of the local savings banks offered to take the deposits and, to make assurance doubly sure, agreed to deposit with the school board United States bonds to secure the deposits. Two per cent interest was paid on deposits. The idea met with instant favor here and before long there were more than one thousand individual deposits. Recently there was a demand for a higher rate of interest and the bank offered to create another class of deposits, secured by Kansas City school bonds, and pay three per cent interest. The depositor has his, or her, choice of security with the corresponding rate of interest.

Since the establishment of the system there has been deposited in the school savings accounts approximately \$95,000. The withdrawals have aggregated \$72,000, leaving \$22,000 on deposit in 2300 accounts. Two years ago there were only 1824 depositors and \$14,532 on deposit. The average deposit is \$10, although some individuals have deposits running into three figures, one of them close to \$500. The majority of depositors are children of parents in ordinary circumstances. They make money in all sorts of ways. Some sell papers, some run errands, some do odd jobs around the neighborhood. It has been found that many children have accounts at savings banks before they enter school, so that the number who might become depositors under the school system is materially reduced.

The system of securing accounts is to send around to each of the schools at the beginning of the school year application cards. White cards are for three per cent deposits and yellow cards for two per cent. Upon making the application and depositing fifty cents the depositor is given a book. With a deposit of \$1 the depositor is given a home savings bank. The parent or guardian must countersign all withdrawal checks.

To stimulate interest among the teachers the bank gives \$50 each year to be divided among the three schoolrooms having the largest number of depositors. The school savings work is under the direction of Mrs. L. O. Middleton, state and district superintendent of school savings banks for the W. C. T. U.

PRODIGIES? WELL, HOW'S THIS?

This Boy Is Said to Have Memorized Two Books When Only Eighteen Months Old.

St. Francisville, Ill.—Charles Buchanan, who is three years old, is a prodigy. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Buchanan of this place. His mother was a school teacher in Vincennes before her marriage.

When only ten months old he listened intently to conversation between adults. A month later, when he heard people talking, he interrupted them with such interrogations as "Why?" "Who?" "What?" and "When?" Soon afterward he knew the alphabet perfectly.

At the age of eighteen months he had read and memorized the third and second readers used in the Illinois schools.

He now reads the newspapers, and with the aid of a dictionary is able to understand all the words he sees.

The boy can name each color correctly and can do almost anything that requires brain power—at least, anything that boys of twelve or fifteen years of age can do. He is not specially developed in any one thing, but is able to do and understand many things. His mother is in a quandary as to what line of education her son shall receive.

No attempt is being made to tutor the boy at present, but he has made a taskmaster of himself. For hours at a time he will remain indoors and read books. He has a special fondness for poetry which he memorizes. He reads the newspaper with avidity, and every morning he reads to his mother while she is preparing breakfast. Knowing the value of all the coins, he frequently shops for his mother.—Boston Herald.

CHILDREN SOLD FOR TAXES

Persian Reformers Propose to Put a Stop to the Practice.

Constantinople.—Reports of the proceedings of Parliament in Teheran, Persia, state that a telegram was received from Persian residents at Ashkabad, in Russian Turkestan, announcing that Persian children brought from Khorassan had been sold to Turcomans at Ashkabad like sheep. There is strong likelihood that this slavery will be stopped by an action of the Persian reformers in Parliament, now that a new order seems to have taken active hold of affairs here.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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¶ We have handled and edited manuscripts by Jack London and other successful western writers. Every one of these authors now makes his writing pay—and its pays well.

¶ We stand in cordial relations with editors and publishers of the leading magazines and periodicals of America, and some of the best literary reviews of England. We maintain correspondence also with one hundred and twenty leading daily and Sunday newspapers.

¶ We will edit any magazine article or poem and advise you where best to place it, for a fee of one dollar, prepaid. Our fee for considering manuscripts of novels or plays is five dollars.

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¶ Address all communications to our Treasurer, 915 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco.

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HOW THE FATHER KNEW HIM

He Recognizes His Long-Lost Son Because of His Cheating at Poker.

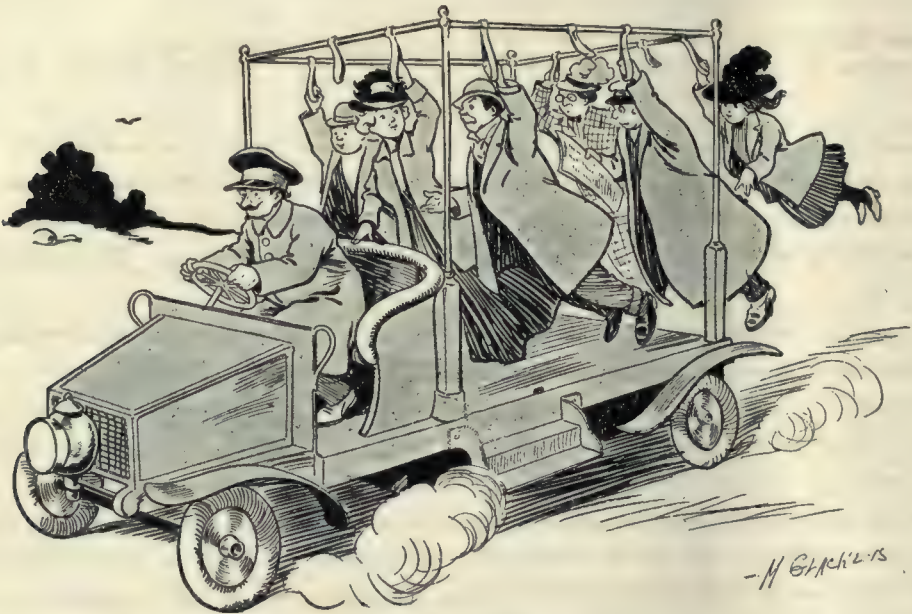
"I've run up ag'in sum tuff proposishuns in the old days uv Kansas," said Zebekiah Hagin, who keeps a ranchman's hotel in Dodge City, "but Slim Jim Nelson wuz tuffer'n any man 'twixt San Antone an' Bismarek. He spent considbul time at my place in Dodge, cuz they wouldn't have him north in Dakota or Wyomin', nor they wouldn't have him South, in Texas or Arkansaw. Sim'lar to a stack uv chips in a game uv draw poker, Slim Jim Nelson hadn't any hum.

"Fust time I see Slim Jim wuz nigh sunset one evenin' in the spring. It wuz jist the time o' year when the cow punchers wuz travelin'

would have made a kick on such a long free stay, but I had grown wise to it that a kick wouldn't do any good agin Jim Nelson.

A Dealer from the Heart.

"If Jim had uv show'd plenty uv coin durin' his long stay he would have turn'd out to be a purty good customer uv my hotel. At the end uv the fust year I figured it out that his bar bill would have reached ha'f way 'twixt Texas and Wyomin'. There wuz times, too, when I staked him to set in a leetle game uv poker, but he allus made good what I gave him an' give me my share uv the winnin's. Sumhow or ruther he allus got all the munny in ev'ry game that he figger'd. He could deal seconds as well as he could deal frum the bottom uv the deck. As fur shootin', he could pick out a partie'ler drop of



FAMILY TOURING CAR.

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—Puck.

northwud to jine in the spring roundup on the northern ranges. When he drew up his broncho frunt uv my door he put me in min' uv a guv'ment arsenal train that had cut luse frum the reg'lar detachment. He had a muskit over his sho'lder, an' a bowie knife stickin' out uv his reer pocket, besides two hoss pistols stuck in his belt. I kind'r thought it wuz best to agree with him when he said he wuz broke, but guess'd he wuz good fur anythin' he wanted. It's all'us best to go by the scripters, which says as you shall take the stranger in, but I ain't jist sure uv w'ether they say that the stranger mought take you in or not.

"Course uv a month Jim an' I wuz good fr'ens, an' at the end uv a year he wuz part uv the furniture uv my hotel. Thare's sum lanluds that

water in the Arkansaw River an' hit that special drop ev'ry time. He got confidenshull one day an' said that he had snuff'd out about a score uv human lights in fren'ly card games. It wuz agin my principuls not to lend a helpin' hand to such a man. I'd have bet my hotel agin any place in Dodge that Slim Jim Nelson was a dead game sport. He wuz all rite—'till Kid Lawson cum.

"Made Me Think uv Home."

"Kid Lawson rode in one night from a ranch up in Wyomin'. With a gang uv cow punchers he wuz on his way to Texas. He wuzn't more than twenty years old, an' wore his braw'd-brim'd sombrero like a fine lady wears her Easter bonnet. He had a pair uv peepers that wuz

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Miss Prim (before the painting "In the Harem")—How realistic! I can almost imagine that I am there!—Puck.

sumthin' the cullor uv the sky that covers Pike's Peak at sunrise on a clear summer mornin'. His voice wuz silv'ry. He sut'nly wuz a mother's boy in tuff comp'ny.

"When Kid Lawson come into the bar-room uv my hotel along with that bunch uv cow punchers

sumhow he made me think uv home an' the ole woman at the fireside, the fust broneho I broke, an' lots uv other things uv childhood. It wuz many a year since I had bother'd with these thoughts, an' they made me feel kind uv lone-sumlike an' razed a lump in my throate. I helped myself to a glass uv red likker, soas to forget it. All the cow punchers 'pear'd to think uv that same remedy, an' even Kid Lawson took a drop uv the stuff. Those bad feelin's cost me the price uv half a gallun uv likker, but it wuz worth it to forget. It seem'd a good deal plezenter after that drop all 'round to feel ev'rything gettin' nat'ral agin in the barroom. It wuz jist as nat'ral fur one uv the cow punchers to menshun a leetle game uv poker.

"As soon as draw wuz menshun'd Slim Jim call'd me aside an' struck me fur a stake. I slipp'd him a fifty. Slim Jim seem'd purty tickl'd at fust at the idee uv sittin' in the game, but after a minnit he began to weaken an' tender'd me back the fifty.

"'I don't ezaactly like to set down in that game with the Kid,' he said.

"'Cum, Jim,' says I, 'don't play the baby act

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at this stage uv the game. Any one would think you're afraid uv that leetle tenderfoot.'

"'It's not that I'm afraid uv gettin' beat,' he said, 'but I don't want to steal his munny.'

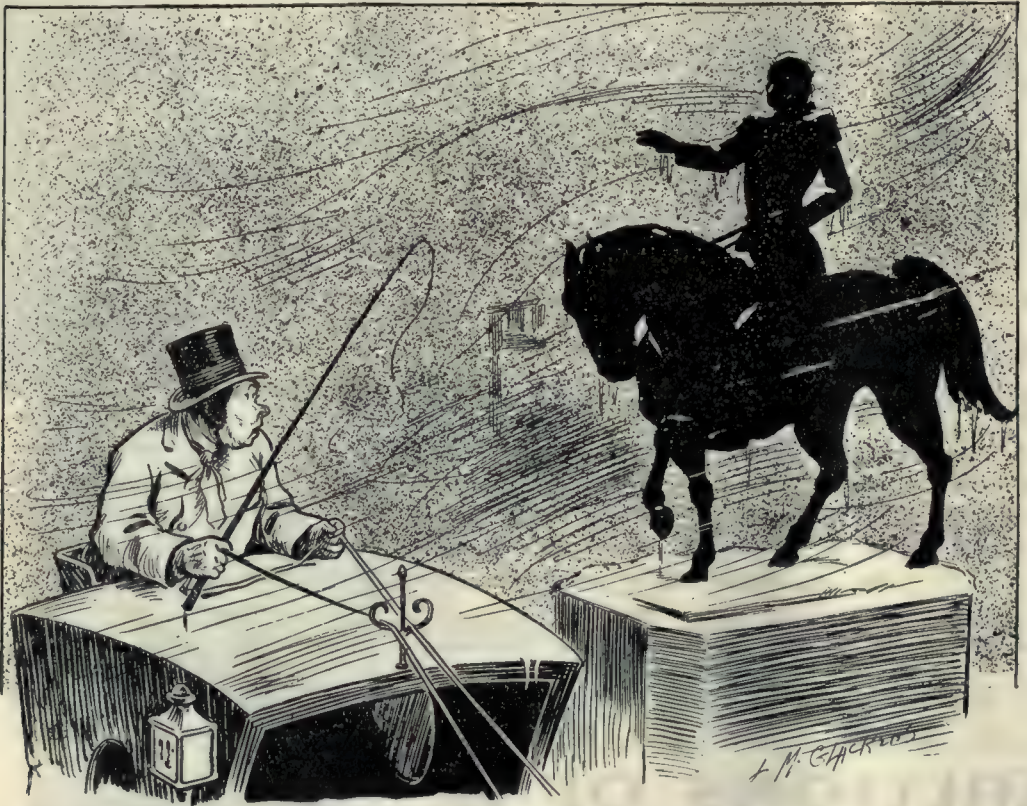
"'Then play honest,' says I, knowin' well that he couldn't do that to save his life. Then he grew confidenshull and tole me his story.

"'You only size me up as a tuff man an' a card sharp,' he began, 'but I wuzn't allus built that way. My folks wuz good people, an' I once wuz as good as they wuz. When I wuz scarely ole enuff to make a livin' I lost my head over a purty gal.'

Mountains. When he wuz nigh eight years ole she an' I got a quarrelin', and I give up her an' the kid fur the life you see now. P'raps he's dead, an' p'raps he's livin.' I ain't a goin' to bother about lookin' him up, but if he ever corals me anywhere it's all off with the West fur mine.'

"'Jim,' I says, an' I wuz feelin' rite bad, too, 'pears to me there's only one thing fur both uv us to do.' Then I reached and got a bottle of joy restorer.

"While Slim Jim wuz a spoutin' his hist'ry the other cow punchers had moved out the round



DESPOTISM IN UNION SQUARE.

Somewhat Muddled Cabman (at 2 a. m.)—S'dam country's gettin' jush like Russia. Ou'rage—traffic cop holdin' me up oner night like thish!—Puck.

Slim Jim's Romance.

"'That's human,' says I.

"'Then,' he went on, 'I got marri'd.'

"'That's bad,' says I.

"'I'd bin marri'd about a year,' continued Jim, 'when the kid cum. He was a purty leetle divvel. Hair wuz as golden as polish'd nuggets; his eyes like two pieces that had dropped from a starry sky; his voice—well, jist like this Kid Lawson's. I kin hear it when the springs run laughin' an' bubblin' down the side uv the Rocky

table. I got the cards an' chips frum behin' the bar, an' Kid Lawson, Jim, an' three uv the cow punchers begun to enjoy themselves. They gave me fifty apiece fur the stacks uv chips. Bein' a silent partner, I took my seat behin' Jim's chair.

"'It wuzn't forty minnits before Kid Lawson an' two uv the others begun to buy. As fast as I handed them more chips they 'peared to go rite over to Jim's side uv the table. Kid Lawson seemed to have a bar'l uv munny in his kit. After he had bought several times he dived into

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the inner pocket uv his flannel shirt an' laid a roll uv two hundred or more beside him on the table. It's jist possible I see Jim do sumthin' crooked. In case I did, I wuz too bizzy with my own biz'ness to interfere with the guests uv my hotel. None uv the rest uv 'em saw anything wrong, an' 'twuz none uv my biz'ness. I did notis one thing: Kid Lawson 'peared to wriggle an' twist as though he wuz gettin' desprit.

Kid Opens the Pot.

"It wuz jist after a jack pot fur \$10 had bin dealt by Slim Jim that I seen that y'ung tender-foot actin' so all-fired restless. His sho'lders quiver'd an' went up an' down an' his foot pounded the wooden floor as if he had a tuch uv the jimjams.

"Kid Lawson wuz sittin' at the left uv Jim, an' it wuz his fust say. He declar'd the pot open for \$25. The others passed, but Jim stayed fur what it wuz opened fur. The Kid called fur one card, an' Jim dealt himself the same lonely one.

"I wuzn't partic'lar worri'd jist then, fur I knew Jim wuz too good a fren' uv mine to throw away my stake munny. I had that confidense in him that I would have bet a couple uv hundreds myself, only it wuz agin my rule to bet my own munny in my own hotel. It's bad enuff to sell likker, let alone bein' a gam'ler."

"When Kid Lawson bet \$50, Slim Jim razed the bet fur all he had in front uv him. The Kid couldn't lay down, so he called.

"'Fore aces,' said Jim, showin' his cards, jist to let see he wuzn't lyin'.

"'That's good,' said Kid Lawson. 'I had a run fur my munny. Here's fore kings.'

"The Kid unconcernedly rose from his chair at the table an' walked over to where his sombrero hung on the hall rack. Not so Jim. He grabbed the roll uv greenbacks that the Kid had lost to him, an' ran across the room to where the boy was standin'.

"My Long Lost Boy."

"Take it, Kid,' he said, holdin' out the munny. 'It's all your'n. I try'd to play on the squar, but I jist couldn't. I de'lt that fo'th ace from the bottom uv the deck. By Gawd, I don't wan' to cheat a kid!'

"Kid Lawson wav'd away the roll uv greenbacks with a moshun uv his hand.

"'Not fur mine,' he said, as he put his sombrero on his head. 'You're the whitest man I ever run up ag'instant. I'd go to hell befo' I'd do you dirt. Three aces beat three kings, so you git the munny on the level. I pull'd that fo'th king frum up my sleeve!'

"Jim Nelson hurl'd the wad uv greenbacks on the floor, jist as if good munny was as cheap as sawdus'. With both arms stretch'd out befo' him, he darted 'cross the few steps 'twixt 'em an' grabbed th' Kid, huggin' him with all the tenderness uv a she grizzly b'ar.

"'My boy! My long lost boy!' he cried.

"Turnin' t'wards me an' the others, he said:

"'No one on earth, 'cept my own flesh an' blud, could ring in a hold-out king on me—an' I not wise to it!'"—New York Times.

The Kingdom of the Spring

Heigh-ho, the Robin and the Spring!

The prating and the mating and the building
nests a-swing,

The fields of budding clover with the soft sky
sky bending over,

The bobolink's clear calling and the lark upon
the wing!

Heigh-ho, the Primrose and the Spring!

The growing and the blowing and the earthy
seents that cling

To the lily breaking cover like a lass to meet
her lover,

And the bloomy gold of buttercups to make the
wedding-ring!

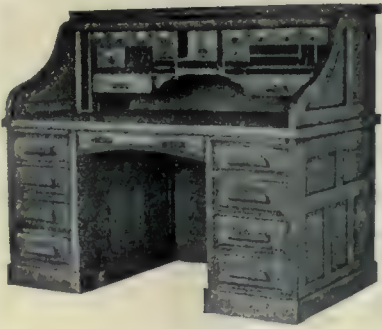
Heigh-ho, the Poet and the Spring!

The dreaming and the gleaming and the green
on everything,

Every branch you peep in under shows a
world of hidden wonder.

All the woodland is a kingdom with the poet for
the king!

—Isabel Eccleston MacKay, in April Ainslee's.



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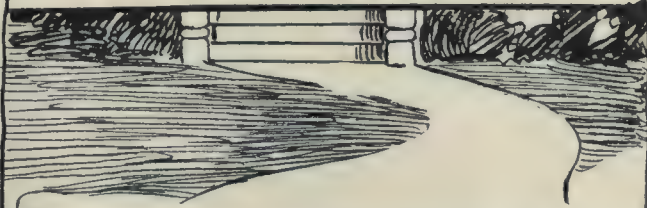
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THE LATEST ASPIRANT.

THE PANDEX OF THE PRESS

Series II.

JUNE, 1907

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A WARNING FROM THE WEST

By the Editor

An Ill and Dangerous Feeling

Between the hallucinations of the agitator and the endurings of the sufferer, the follies of the criminal and the errors of the delinquent, there has grown up into a certain section of the American midst a feeling that conditions not unlike those of Russia are being forced upon the republic. It is, of course, by no means a universal feeling, nor is it one which has reached such magnitude as to command general recognition. But it expresses itself unmistakably in the controversy over the Moyer-Haywood affair, and in the intensity of passion which underlies the street railway strike in San Francisco. Both of these incidents are Western, and both therefore have the added force which the freer conditions of the West permit. They stand for a sentiment that lies close to the crude heart of sturdy physiques, prone to quick outburst and slow to reversion when once moved by the impetus of conviction.

Cleavage of Classes Is Begun

In the Idaho trials are all the volatility of motives and exhilaration of action characteristic of the rare atmosphere of the Rockies—the same attributes that created the extraordinary administration of Governor Waite in Colorado and afterward evolved the wild lawlessness of

Cripple Creek and the Coeur d'Alene; while in the San Francisco transit tie-up are the fervid emotionality native to favoring climates, and the solidarity of partisanship and purpose possible to communities which have not yet outgrown isolation.

Labor, in the one instance, is on the de-



Diogenes' Hopeless Quest.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

fense; in the other, it initiates the attack. And in both cases it displays a density of social malice and a resoluteness of factional assertion which can mean but one thing, namely, that the long apprehended cleavage of classes in the United States has definitely begun.

**Glad
to Be
Undesirables**

Men do not cry "conspiracy," as the Moyer-Haywoodites have done, against a President who has only too demonstrably been their friend, until they have reached that stage of absorption in self-interest wherein only that person is recognized as friend who advocates the cause equally with themselves, and, equally with them, holds others to be enemies who do not answer to the same test. The twenty thousand men and women who paraded in New York in support of the accused at Boise and in denunciation of the President at Washington, voluntarily and explicitly marked themselves off as a group apart and welcomed the brand of "undesirables." They declared their belief, evidently based on no little foundation, that they had thousands of fellows in other cities of the country equally ready to demonstrate in the same manner. The magnetic speaker from Denver, who painted word pictures before the Chicago Federation of the capitalistic conspirators "gurgling in the blood" of the men of toil, obviously aspired to a leadership the essence of which is challenge and defiance, and the inevitable implication of which is either the knife for the enemy or the bars and the halter for himself. Such chances of speech, taken tho they may often be by the irresponsible firebrand, never rise to that consistent eloquence that carries persuasion to large numbers of people until there are large numbers of people attuned to the same degree of daring.

**More
Than a
Surface Protest**

The fact that the Chicago oration and the New York demonstration were both in behalf of three men who happen to be accused of an arch crime or series of crimes neither explains nor justifies. Nor does the fact that the accused

were the head officials of a large labor organization complete the explanation, any more than it completes the explanation of the Wall Street hatred of Roosevelt to point to the fact that his executive proceedings have led to the public chagrin of some of the most eminent financial magnates of the country and to a popular suspicion and distrust of all things bearing the name of trust or merger.

**Part
of a
Long Sequence**

For the Western Federation of Miners is but an element in a far-reaching sequence of causes and events, and the chiefships of the organization had only been put in the hands of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone because the latter had most typically represented this sequence. Western labor conditions, like Western conditions of capital and business generally, had been as different from conditions in the East as is the temperament of the West from that of the East, and out of these conditions had grown, under the direction of such men as Haywood and Moyer, a union of unions, drastic in its policies, impetuous in its undertakings, and often unscrupulous in its methods. Coping with men whose fortunes either had been made in a night or whose character had been developed under the shotgun and revolver conditions of pioneer mining, they undertook to achieve their increasing share of the mineral wealth, or to protect against loss that which they already had, by means as barbaric as the surroundings.

**Violating
the Western
Tradition**

Or, if the facts were not so extreme as this, there is no doubt that the underlying spirit of the federation, however little analyzed and understood by its leading sponsors or by its antagonists, was the open freedom of the mountains and plateaus, the demand for equal opportunity, the proclamation of equal fellowship regardless of the luck of the strata or the clean-up of the mill. Tradition had made the country beyond the Kansas-Colorado state line a land wherein hospitality began with the sun and did not cease with the

midnight stars. Men made their monetary piles in cattle or in lands or with the California hydraulic, and still remained fellows and comrades among their associate pioneers.

But when the repeal of the Sherman Act in 1893 took away the silver mines and

ers. Even the smelters merged themselves into a trust and put on prohibitive charges which robbed the prospectors and smaller miners of what little vestige of hope had been left by the repeal bill. In place of being liberal, sharing prosperity as men share a



SENATOR FORAKER'S BOOM IS GAINING GROUND FAST.

—Duluth News-Tribune.

closed the avenues of exploitation and easy wealth to thousands of hardy men. there somehow came upon Colorado, at least, a translation. Men who had been men among men became monopolists and money grind-

grubstake, those who were fortunate enough to own gold mines began to conspire to limit the costs of wages, to reduce the dispensations of profit, to subordinate the humanities to the moneys.

**The
Colorado
Millionaires**

A crop of millionaires migrated from the scene of the mines to a city at the base of the mountains, and there, under the unhappy spell of absenteeism, began the pursuit of the evil courses characteristic

proportion to the reduced chances for deriving quick fortunes, demanded a ten-hour, or a nine-hour, or an eight-hour day, the intricacy of conditions made it impossible for anything but legislative enactment to bring the desired concession about. Ordinary ex-



TRYING TO RIDE BOTH PARTIES.

—Duluth Herald.

of modern rich men in modern cities. They veered from mining to politics. They spread a conspiring hand over every section of the state and elected officials amenable to their influence. They used old mining friendships for selfish ends. They imposed on the credulity of mining employees—until, such was the course that if the miners, yearning for a reduced number of hours of work in

change of ideas, freely made between man and employee such as characterized the earlier days of the West, the frank representation one to the other of mutual interest, either no longer sufficed or was no longer possible. And even when the Legislature was reached there was no concession available even there, for the Legislature had become but the creature of the mine owners.

**Caused
the Western
Federation**

Naturally enough, the independence of Western manhood rebelled. The Western Federation of Labor, with all its errors and all its values, was the result. And as the latter institution grew it realized

cidents. They had learned of the invasion of the coal mines of Pennsylvania and other states by immigrants from Europe imported to break the power of unions and to crush the standards of wages. And they determined that, so far as might lay in their



WITHIN THE LAW.

—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

with increasing imagination the magnitude of its problem. Its members had witnessed the struggle of unions against capital in the East, the tragedies of Homestead, the use of the Federal troops in the railway union strike, the call of the militia to Buffalo, and a hundred and one similar discouraging in-

power, none of these things should be repeated beyond the Colorado border line.

**Fear
of an
Oligarchy**

Many of the Federation's members had been followers of the Populists; many more had been passionate adherents of Bryan and 16 to 1. And in both

of these affiliations their minds had fashioned themselves to the conviction that there were elements at work in the nation whose ultimate development, unless sooner checked, would be a monetary oligarchy. The returning prosperity under the McKinley regime was not enough to convince them to the contrary. For McKinley clung as tenaciously as Cleveland to the gold standard, his policies continued to exclude the miners from the silver veins, and his advisers, who steered his course or proclaimed his virtues, proved in the end to be the makers of trusts, the beneficiaries of privilege, the autocrats of industry. Even the moneyed magnates of Colorado who had, for a long time, stood pat with the miners and the common people in the cause of free silver, themselves were found presently cheek by jowl with the McKinley leaders and the McKinley purposes.

The steel and iron works at Pueblo, which had been the pride of the West, passed into the ownership of the East. The copper mines of Montana, which had bred human men like Marcus Daly and George Hearst, fell under the cold grasp of the Standard Oil. The Pacific railroads, built by Western enterprise and financed by Western ingenuity, became the playthings of the speculators of Wall Street. The political bosses of Pennsylvania made their own fortunes by juggling with the statehood aspirations of New Mexico and Arizona. The theocracy of the Mormon Church in Utah sold itself to the generators of Senators and Congressmen. The Hill railroads, once the apostles of the interests of the farmers and constructed in express opposition to the spirit of speculation, overthrew the democratic leanings of the new State of Washington. And the power of Huntington, which had made California a mere vest pocket trinket of the Southern Pacific, had but gone over into the equally ruthless hands of Harriman when the famous "Collis P." died.

**Crusade
of Labor
Militant**

Men of less virile tradition might have looked upon all this either with resignation or with indifference. But

hardly so a western federation of miners. For, if there is one thing of which the West in the past has been able to boast, it is initiative, the impulse and the determination to execute the will, to foster ambition, to protect individuality. And all the initiative of men who work, of men who are strong in their bodies, who have breathed the buoyant air of primitive landscapes, welled up into a protest against the further extension of these tendencies.

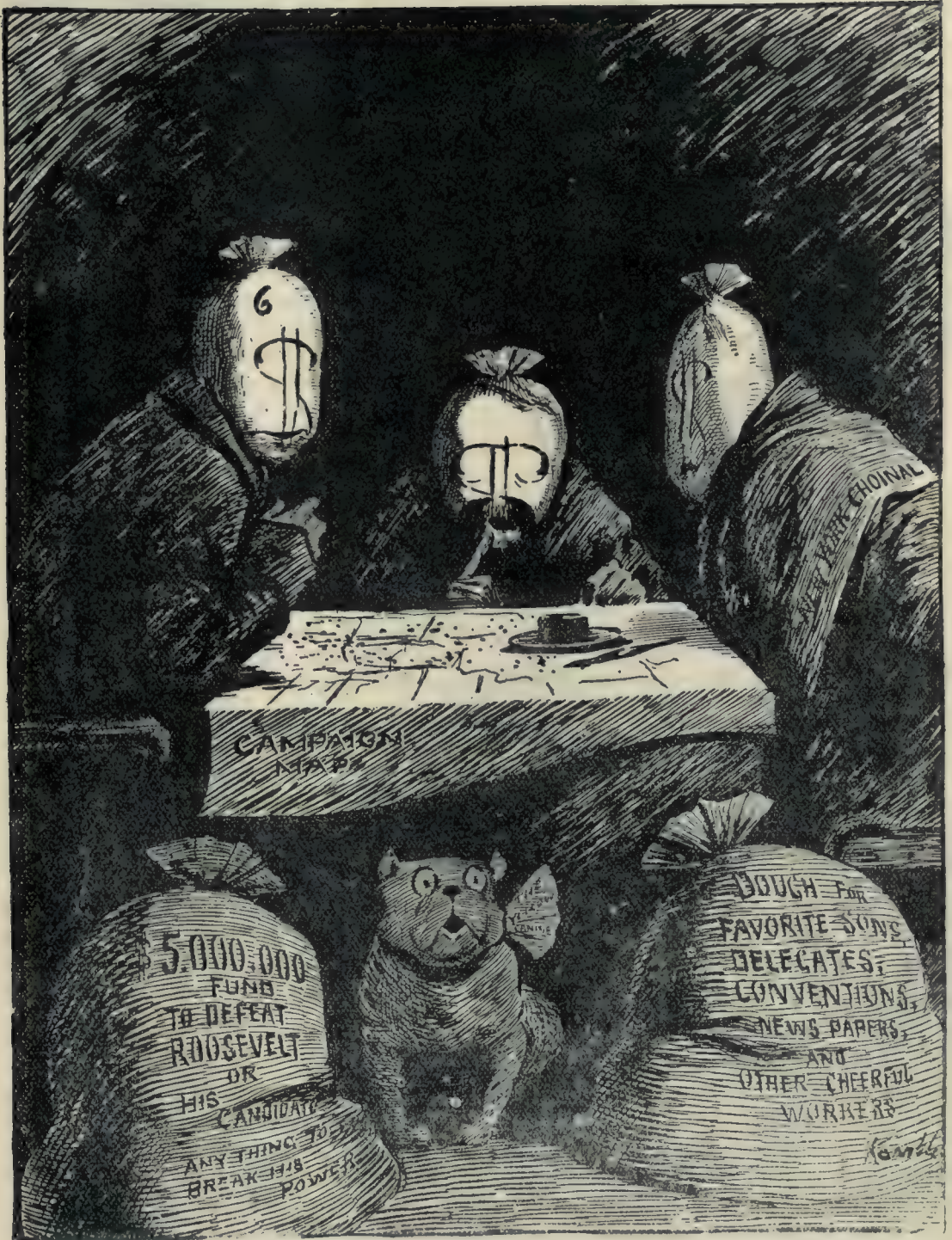
To be sure the protest took an errant form. It ran into physical violence. It played with murder and dynamite—unless all testimony thus far adduced be false. And it lifted itself beyond the realm of law and custom. But it was Protest, nevertheless, deep, impassioned, fearsome. It elected, and looked to the guidance of, radical leaders, courageous, dangerous. It defied and scorned its enemies. It stood, almost, for Labor Militant. And when its officers shared in parades in the streets of Denver they were acclaimed with the zeal and noise of crusaders.

**A Blunder
in a
Crisis**

Then came the catastrophe! The crash against the subtly entrenched, the deeply rooted, the almost impregnable institution of Wealth and Politics—the outbreak at Wardner, the conflict with Peabody, the conspiracy, the assassination. Somebody blundered. Somebody stepped over the line of public approval. Inferentially it was a member of the Western Federation. Possibly it was not. Possibly it was only some astute and cunning Machiavelli of the oligarchy, some crafty operator aware of the huge and growing power of the Protest and determined to deal it a death blow. Possibly it was some such conspiracy as marked the Middle Ages, a palace revolution to jail the Man in the Iron Mask or to send to the gallows the leaders of the minority.

**Reinforced
by a
Great Disaster**

Time and evidence have yet to prove which way it was. But it matters little which way is proved. For, passing months and passing events have changed the



THE CONSPIRATORS.

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HONORE JOSEPH JAXON.

**Chicago Socialist Who Began Dispute Between
Roosevelt and Labor.**

Honore Joseph Jaxon, head of the "Moyer-Haywood Association" of Chicago, whom President Roosevelt has brought into national fame by addressing to him a tart reply to the charge that the president was not playing fair in the Idaho trial of the miners, is one of the most picturesque characters in the country. He was reared among the Metis Indians of the Northwest Territory and was secretary to Louis Riel in the northwest rebellion. He escaped to the United States. He organized the trade unionists in Chicago in 1886 and was largely instrumental in winning the eight-hour fight for the carpenters. Since then he has run after many fads, including "spirit fruit" and "philosophical anarchy." Jaxon was graduated from the university of Toronto and is a graceful speaker.

scope of things, or, rather, so intensified the trend in one direction that it is doubtful if anything in the world can now produce an alteration. San Francisco has had her dread disaster, and the men of capital have further fattened themselves upon its sufferings. Nature has inflicted an unusually severe winter upon the Northwest, and the masters of wealth have either withheld the people's fuel or confessed themselves and their immense facilities impotent to overcome a traffic congestion. Wherever Labor has made

a gain in wages—and there have been many such gains—Capital has imposed an increase in the cost of living. Ground rents and house rents have gone up beyond the limit of the average purse, and men and families who once were thrifty enough to save their earnings and accumulate protection against adversity, to buy their own homes, to advance the level of their childrens' culture and opportunities above their own, are bound down to the narrow hedge of daily drudgery—mortgaged to circumstances and helpless in the war of personal independence.

Where, moved by the pressure of unfavorable environment, the labor people have given way to the greed of illicit gold, as in the case of the officials in San Francisco, they have but found themselves pilloried to shame before the world and trapped in the relentless meshes of skilled detectives and indomitable prosecutors, while men like Harriman, who have deprived the public of millions, juggled with railroads as embezzlers juggle with bank accounts, and bribed the creators of laws and administrators of states and cities, still stalk the courses of life and business free and unrestrained.

Where, in the spirit of friendly conciliation, and, frequently, of patriotism, they have compromised their controversies with railways and factories, at the special instance of the Government, they have but had the poor consolation of witnessing the railroads withdrawing their mileage privileges, curtailing their improvements, and reducing on a comprehensive scale the accommodations they offer the public because the public has sought to regulate rates or restrict conditions.

**The Balance
of
Concession**

Indeed, in general, where there has been concession, the balance of the giving has been on the workingman's side. To be sure, he has wrested higher wages from his employers than employees were ever paid before. To be sure, the environment that he lives in and the clothes that he wears and the food that he eats are superior to those of his own kind and occupation in other countries, but that is not the gist



"FIRE-ALARM" JOE READS A JUICY BIT OF NEWS TO THE BOYS AT THE BILLION-
AIRES' ANTI-ROOSEVELT CLUB.

of his plea, or the pulse of his protest. The trouble is that whatsoever he gains is ungained for him at once. His increased prosperity is eaten up as fast as it is made.

**Growing
to Hate
the Rich**

To his mind there is something cormorant gnawing at the vitals of honest human effort, something that discounts and vitiates the effect of work. And, so far as he can see, the whole vice concentrates itself in Money, the thing which he labors to get, but which is taken away from him as fast as he gains it, and seems to accumulate in the hands of those who have much of it as sand accumulates in the wind. He grows to hate the owners of money. He becomes suspicious of those who even hold intercourse with those owners. By one step and one sentiment after another he alienates himself from this factor of Society. He justifies its extermination. He scorns those who compromise with it. He welcomes the epithet of "undesirables." He parades under the red flag. He orates in denunciation of his recently acknowledged friend, even tho the latter be the chief executive of the United States.

**Parties to
the
Persecution**

The Western Federation of Labor and its trial at Boise become the rallying center of his emotions. The characters in the trial become his idealized heroes, selected by the enemy for persecution. The public who patronize the non-union-operated street cars in San Francisco become the partisans of the persecutors and are vilified and terrorized in proportion to their disregard of the union's fight. Epithets and denunciation are hurled in the streets promiscuously as they are inscribed on banners in the parades of the so-called "reds" in New York. Nor does the situation lessen in its degree of apprehensiveness as the effects of the strike are extended to business and as employees lose their occupations and their salaries. Foolishly or wisely, as events have yet to prove, the railways have thrown the gauntlet and declared for a "fight to finish." Men who make a profession of breaking strikes have been imported from abroad, and

it is being demonstrated that wealth and syndicated industry can command men as it buys commodities. What the Western Federation did, or was driven to do, in the Rocky Mountains, the general federation of labor in San Francisco may decide to do in the city by the Golden Gate.

**Danger
of Prolonged
Agitation**

Already this federation has shown its power by electing an entire municipal ticket. Already it has commanded the official and solicitous attention of the Department of State by its defiance of the Government of Japan. Its hold upon the market of work is only less invincible than the hold of Capital upon the market of pay. It is dominated by able men. Some of its sponsors break bread with statesmen and draft papers and pleadings which match well with those of trained attorneys. It is equipped for action. It is capacitated for autonomy. And if the Moyer-Haywood affair proves abortive, and, if the processes of law deny in the least the exactitudes of justice and fair play to the accused labor leaders, there is little doubt that the disposition to enlist labor in labor's battle for labor's sake will be so much further inspired and impelled that the street railway strike will be but the beginning of prolonged and hazardous agitation.

**The Coast
Like
Colorado**

Those who toil, in San Francisco, have behind them the same traditions of freedom and independence that lie behind the Western Federation of Miners. They have the same aspiration for democratic conditions. They resent with the same intensity the introduction of conditions of industry that deprive men of opportunities and the West of the feature that has been its chief attraction. They are as yet less bitter than their fellows of the Rockies in their suspicion and fear of the men of means. But their temper may be judged from the fact that thruout almost the entire course of graft prosecutions they have upheld and justified the now confessed felons on the ground that the animus of the prosecution was in itself

nothing but a warfare between capitalistic factions, nothing but an artificial strife over the grabbing of public privileges. They hold aloof from political candidates, even such as the present Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane who had proved himself under the most trying circumstances the consistent supporter of consistent Labor. They give little or no encouragement to the superb work of Heney, and, if they admire the cunning of Burns, they hide the fact under the face of apparent apathy.

Whether voluntarily, or by a process imperceptible even to themselves, they are drawing apart from their fellow citizens, crystalizing into a class by themselves, repeating on the Western end of the continent the things that were done by the "reds" in New York and by the Moyer-Haywoodites in Colorado.

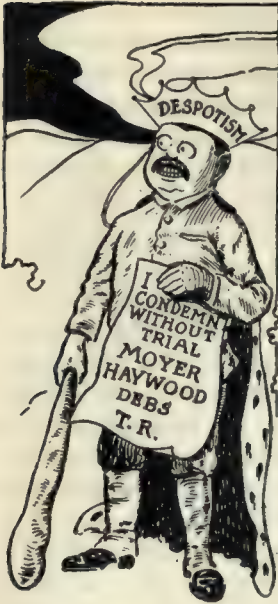
**Possibility
of
Repair**

The consequence of it all is inevitable. It is the logic of circumstances, the drift of evolution. Whether it can

be averted is another question. Whether it can ever be repaired after once having settled down upon the country is still another question. There are statesmen who foresee what it means, and are struggling against it. Doubtless President Roosevelt sees it, and is moved in some part by his appreciation of it in his determination not again to be a candidate for the Presidency. But it is the President's misfortune that he favors Taft for his successor, and it is Taft's misfortune

that Labor has listed him among the enemy because of a court decision he once rendered adverse to the labor union practice of picketing and boycotting. To the Labor mind, the regulation of railroads and the restriction of corporations is not of half the importance that should attach to the equalization of justice between the man who has money and the man who has only wages. The mere fining of a rebate offender does not rank with the sentencing of a petty thief who is poor. The immunity of a merger king from punishment for the juggling of a railroad's stock does not balance with the prosecution of a labor union boss for the securing by the device of "attorney's fees" of sums paltry in comparison with the millions stolen in a traffic maneuver. The continued ownership of a street railway franchise by interests which only too presumably obtained them by bribery does not tally up square with the virtual elimination from office of an entire body of supervisors who accepted the illegal fees which the railway offered.

And until there is some better balancing of these relative accounts, some clearer squaring of the equation between the men who have much and the men who have but little, it is likely that the men who have little will continue to consolidate and to seek by union of numbers and segregation of interests and action the ends which they claim are being taken from them by present conditions.



The Spring Fever of Labor?

—Adapted from Appeal to Reason.

**ANNUAL MAY DAY RECURRENCE
MARKED BY UNUSUAL AND
SIGNIFICANT STRIKES
AND LABOR DEMANDS**

**UNREST OF UNIONS THRUOUT THE WORLD AND EVIDENCE
THAT THEY ARE MASSING FOR CONCERTED RESISTANCE
TO WHAT THEY DEEM OPPRESSIVE**

WITH the approach of May Day the labor situation of all countries customarily reaches a temporary crisis, often dramatic in its expression, but of late more notable for the spirit which it hides than for that which it carries upon its surface. Labor is learning to move in large and subtly organized waves rather than in outward demonstrations. San Francisco's strike is an exception to the rule, but even in the older European countries the upshot of almost all the big labor demands was the admission of labor to more intimate councils with the employers, increased recognition of its strength and standing, and, finally, active participation by the Government in all settlements.

STRIKES ARE IN ORDER

**Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and Other
Cities Affected.**

The following from the Washington Star gives a brief outlook upon the situation as it appeared on the first of May of the current year:

Philadelphia, May 3.—As a result of a dispute among the labor unions representing the bricklayers, stonemasons, and granite cutters of this city, work on many building operations was suspended to-day by an order of the master bricklayers, who last night decided to stop work until the unions can come to an agreement. About 4400 workmen are affected, but if the suspension continues for more than a week about 30,000 men of other building trades will be forced into idleness.

Neither wages nor hours are involved. The dispute concerns the laying of stone after it has been made ready by the granite cutters. The masons, reinforced by the bricklayers, with whom they are affiliated, hold they should lay the stone, while the granite cutters, supported by the builders, claim they should not only cut the stone, but lay it. The builders and the granite cutters have an agreement to this effect which has two years to run. The bricklayers recently called strikes on several building operations on which the granite cutters were laying the stone and the union refused to renew the wage agreement between the organization and the builders, which expired May 1, unless the contention of the stone masons was agreed to. The master builders at a meeting last night requested the union to call off these strikes, which affected about 300 men, until the matter in dispute could be settled. The

request was refused and the master bricklayers decided to pay off their men and inaugurate a lockout until the unions could agree.

San Francisco Situation.

San Francisco, May 3.—The telephone operators of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company early to-day voted to strike to enforce their demands of increased wages and recognition of their union which was recently organized. The strike is to go into effect to-day.

Ice men on Strike.

Detroit, Mich., May 3.—A strike of the ice handlers of this city for an increase in wages from \$17.50 per week to \$19.50 has resulted in Detroit being an iceless city to-day. No ice is being delivered anywhere. About 500 men are out. The employees of seven of the leading ice companies struck last midnight to enforce their demand for a raise in wages, and to-day, the men claim, the remaining firms locked out their employees, thus paralyzing the industry. George W. Briggs, auditor of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with which the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union is affiliated, is here managing the strike.

Friction in Chicago.

Chicago, May 3.—The Pipe and Boiler Coverers' Union declared a strike yesterday, throwing 600 men out of work. The strikers demand an increase from 52½ cents to 62½ cents an hour. The most important industry affected by the strike is that which deals with the installation of the sprinkler fire extinguisher system.

Longshoremen Strike.

Portland, Me., May 3.—The steamer North Star of the Maine Steamship Company, which should have sailed last night, remained at her berth to-day in response to orders telegraphed from New York on account of the strike of New York longshoremen. It was understood the Manhattan was held at New York.

Three Thousand Out in Brooklyn.

New York, May 3.—A strike of longshoremen at the docks of the Bush Company and along the water front in Brooklyn, which has been in progress for several days, assumed serious proportions to-day when 3000 men went on strike in Brooklyn alone. Most of these men have been employed on the docks of the Bush Company, which extend from Thirty-ninth to Fiftieth Streets, Brooklyn, and the work of unloading and loading many of the tramp freight steamers which have their terminals at these docks is reported to be seriously interrupted. Efforts have been made by the companies to put new men in the places of the strikers, but this has so far given little relief. Hundreds of men who had quit work were hanging about the docks in South Brooklyn to-day waiting for the new men to make their appearance, when it was feared there would be a clash. The police reserves are on duty along the water front and are prepared to deal with any outbreak.

The strikers demand an increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour for day work and from 25 cents to 45 cents for night work.

About 500 longshoremen continued on strike from some of the steamers of the American and Red Star lines at their docks in Manhattan.

Canadian Railroad Strike.

Neepawa, Manitoba, May 3.—Five hundred men working on the Grand Trunk Pacific have struck, most of them starting east by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. About 200 quit at Minnedosa. Most of these were foreigners. The cause of the strike is not apparent, but it is said to be for higher wages, better shelter and better conditions generally.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Political Organization of the Labor Unions Loses Fight at Goldfield.

One phase of the labor situation in the West, to which allusion is made at length in the editorial of this month, is the Industrial Workers of the World, a branch of labor reputed to be organized explicitly for political purposes. Said the Pittsburg Dispatch concerning the action of the Industrial Workers in Nevada:

Goldfield, Nev., April 22.—The long-hoped-for settlement of the difficulties between the mine owners and the miners was reached yesterday between the executive committee of the mine owners and the officers of the Miners' Union. The agreement signed by both parties provides that mining and milling operations will be resumed and continued under the following terms:

1. The wage scale in effect in the district March 1, 1907, shall remain in force and eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all men under the jurisdiction of the Miners' Union.

2. The Miners' Union shall have jurisdiction over all men regularly employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters, including timbermen, timber framers, engineers, blacksmiths, and machinists, and excepting superintendents and managers.

3. No strike or boycott shall be officially declared by the Miners' Union unless by a two-thirds vote of that organization in favor thereof and no lockout shall be enforced by the mine owners and operators unless by a like vote.

4. No town labor controversy shall interfere with the operation of the mines or the employment of the miners.

5. These terms shall remain in force for a period of two years from date.

No labor war has ever been waged with so little reason. The labor party erred by bringing on conflict, seeking no change in wages or hours, both perfectly satisfactory. Their zeal to increase their membership and power by coercive

means brought hardship to the real workers, who shared in neither profit nor preferment. The business party was at fault for their lack of information as to real conditions, and for their inability to fraternize with the workers, thus accomplishing a quick adjustment. Both were grievously at fault for "playing the market" while needy men, women, and children waited for a settlement.

LONGSHOREMEN ARE OUT

New York Harbor Front Badly Crippled by Big Strike.

One of the most disturbing of strikes is that which proceeds from the men along the water front. The following from the New York World describes a recent strike in this section of New York:

New York, May 4.—The longshoremen's strike took on a more serious aspect yesterday. One result of the trouble was the announcement that the Kroonland, of the White Star line, which was scheduled to sail for Hamburg at 11 o'clock this morning, would not be able to sail until 2 p. m. to-morrow. It is expected that the Celtic, which is taking the place of the American liner St. Paul, will sail as scheduled at 11 o'clock this morning.

There are 3000 longshoremen on strike in Manhattan and Brooklyn at present, and it is feared that the strike may spread to other lines. The strikers demand an increase from 30 to 40 cents an hour for day work and from 45 to 60 cents for night work. The strikers in Manhattan have kept order in their ranks, and so far have not permitted any of their members to interfere with non-union men. The steamship companies, however, appear to find it difficult to fill the places of the men. The stewards and firemen of the Kroonland, one hundred in all, did the loading in place of the longshoremen, and the same conditions prevailed on the Celtic.

There was trouble in Brooklyn, however, and only the presence of large squads of policemen prevented race riots along the water front. Fifty negroes were taken from Manhattan on tugs to take the places of strikers on Pier 36 at the foot of Pioneer Street, where the steamship Clan McMillan is unloading for Barber & Co. Harrison Tiffany, a boss stevedore at Pier 37, announced that he would replace all strikers with negroes, and the strikers said negroes had been taken across the river to several piers.

As a result of the presence of the negroes many white longshoremen who had remained at work, refusing to join the Italian laborers in the strike, quit work. The strikers said there were 600 men on strike in Brooklyn, but there were not that many by half, according to the police.

SALT LAKE STRIKE BITTER

Cars Egged, Strikers Parade, and Strike-Breakers Are Ordered.

Something of the state of feeling with which strikes are carried on in other occupations in the West than mining is shown in the following from the New York World:

Salt Lake City.—All negotiations between the Utah Light and Railway Company and its striking motormen and conductors have been broken off.

Attempts of the company to run a few cars caused disorder, but no one was seriously injured.

Idlers and boys threw eggs, cut trolley ropes and forced drivers to pull heavy vehicles onto the tracks. The cars were manned by superintendents and inspectors.

Five hundred strikers, headed by a brass band and bearing banners with the inscription, "Bread and Butter Is the Issue—Nothing More, Nothing Less," marched through the business streets. The road's electrical workers threaten to go out.

The company expects to bring a carload of strikebreakers from Oregon.

STRIKE AGAINST THEMSELVES

Machinist Stockholders in Co-Operative Business Demand 10 Per Cent Increase.

A peculiarly interesting aspect of striking is the following, as reported by the New York World:

Edwardsville, Ill., May 4.—One hundred machinists are on strike at Edwardsville. They are employed at the co-operative village of Leclaire, a suburb of Edwardsville, founded by N. O. Nelson, who says the men are in the unique position of striking against themselves, as each is a stockholder in the company and directly interested in its business. They demand a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Before departing for Kansas City, Mr. Nelson urged the men to wait until the larger organization in St. Louis makes a settlement, and he offered to be governed by what was done there.

"The international unions can not pass upon the Leclaire co-operative idea," said Mr. Nelson. "Unionism is important and useful for certain purposes, but in our case it has never in any manner benefited our employees. The Nelson employees, not only in Leclaire, but in Bessemer, St. Louis and elsewhere, are absolutely self-employed. No trouble has ever risen between us except as a result of interference of international unions."

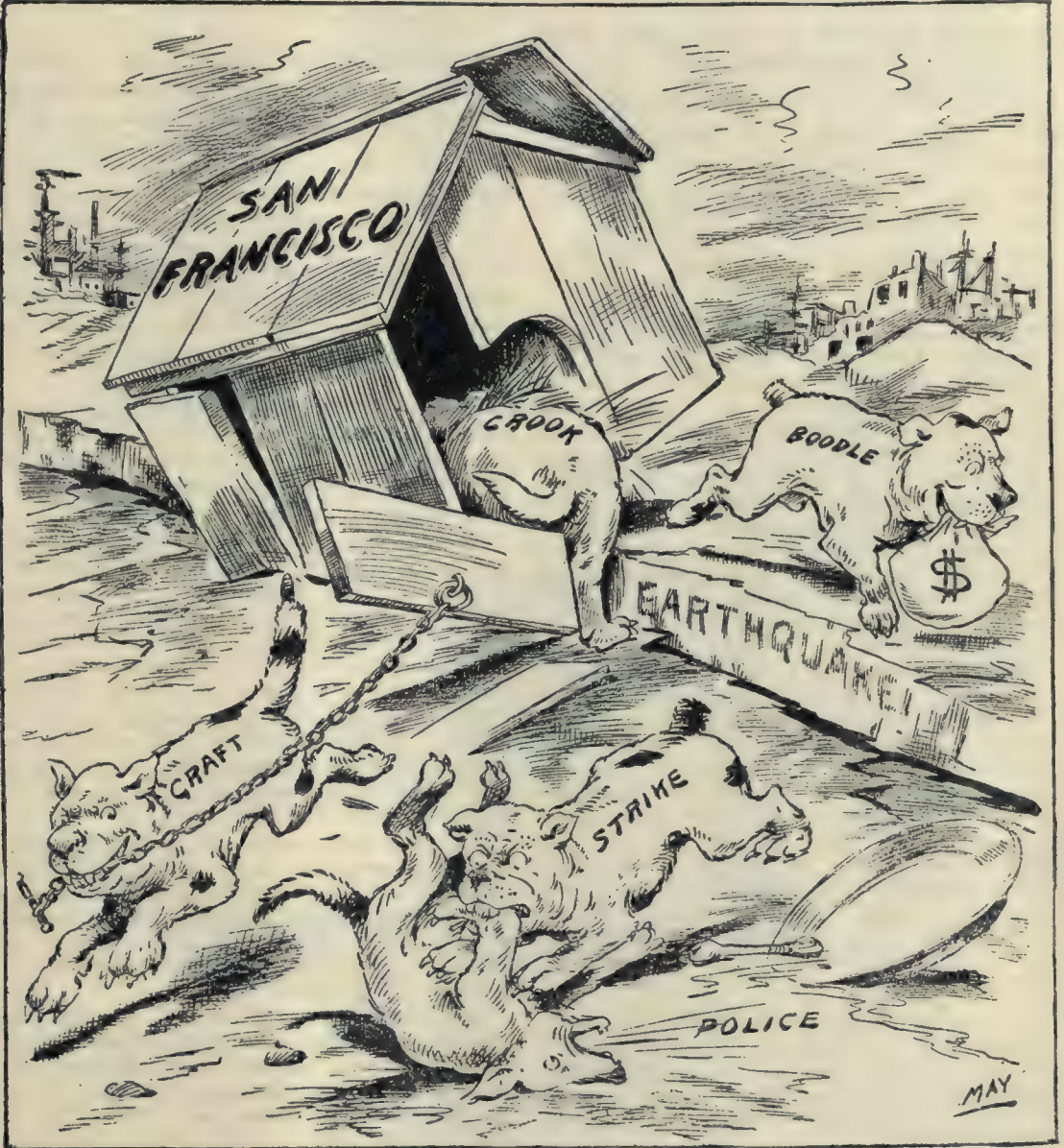
UNEMPLOYED ARMY IN ENGLAND

Men Discharged From Woolwich Arsenal March Long Distance.

The extension of the strike movement to Europe is partially told in the following from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

long distance from Woolwich to the House of Commons to impress their grievances upon the Government. The complaints of the men are far-reaching, representing not only loss of employment, but the wiping out of their savings invested in little properties in Woolwich.

A number of printers and other tradesmen, laborers and citizens joined the procession, which



'FRISCO'S FINE LITTER OF PUPS.

—Detroit Journal.

London.—The "cry of the unemployed" has been raised in London again. Several thousand skilled workmen, who had been discharged from Woolwich Arsenal as an outcome of War Secretary Haldane's scheme of reducing military expenses, marched with bands and banners the

was further augmented by a strong body of workers from the army clothing factory at Pimlico. The entire eight miles of march was thickly lined with spectators.

The procession, which was orderly, was halted at St. George's Circle; one mile from the Houses

of Parliament, and from here a deputation of picked men proceeded to the House of Commons to lay the grievances of themselves and their comrades before Premier Campbell-Bannerman. The men were assured that these inevitable discharges should entail as little hardship as possible.

BAKERS STRIKE IN PARIS

Threatening Movement to Tie Up City's Food Supply Failed.

Another European strike situation, and one which is proving more grave than any other of the European situations, is partially described in the following item from the New York World:

Paris.—Although the long-threatened strike of the food-producing trades has been rather a puzzle, there are signs that the general discontent may soon break out into a struggle that would make Paris more exciting than gay.

Thus far, the bakers have started the fight to "tie up" the city and make the dwellers therein feel the power of the demands of those that serve them. They had only partial success, where complete success was necessary to make the impression desired. Bread was not scarce even for one morning, and in most quarters of Paris the ovens are turning out the same golden brown loaves, in the same quantities, and made by the same hands as before. This is a sad showing for the solidarity requisite for any successful demand by the men of any trade.

The union bakers had their "Entertainment Committees," although the idea expressed in that title has not yet taken hold here. Some of the striking bakers, on leaving work, poured axle grease into the dough for the morrow's baking.

In one place, where strike-breakers took the places of the union bakers, a picket stationed to dissuade "scabs" from entering the shop was outwitted and finally he saw the outsiders at work. Enraged, he bought some vitriol and hurled it through a small ventilating window. The vitriol was aimed at the dough, but accidentally it hit the naked shoulder of a workman who was kneading it.

May Make Bread Cleaner.

Apart from their fear that there is really a serious and even a famine-breeding strike coming, Parisians are disposed to welcome the trouble, for it has led many master bakers to install machinery for bread making.

The bread of Paris is famous the world over and is excellent to the palate. Nevertheless, it is made by exactly the same process that is depicted upon the Egyptian frescoes that date back thousands of years. The naked and perspiring workers are doubtless picturesque enough, but a look at them preparing one's food is not exactly appetizing nor does it suggest that the product of their labor is essentially wholesome.

MOVEMENT TO CONTROL STRIKES

Frenchman Wants an Army of "Hooligans" Organized for This End.

The gravity of the issue in France may be gathered from the following from the New York World:

Paris.—There is no possible doubt that society in general here is becoming profoundly disgusted over the repeated signs of discontent among the proletariat, and the rumblings that foretoken an upheaval of the established order. These signs are showing every week more power in the movement of the industrially discontented, and reveal more clearly how dire may be the consequences of refusing to listen to grievances which are conceded to be real, however observers may differ over the question whether they are or are not made known through the artificial means of agitators.

The revolutionary organs exult over the discomfiture of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist. Especially over the derangements of the cherished little habits of these classes as a consequence of even the, so far, futile strikes.

An interesting spokesman for the classes which are disgusted by the recent labor disturbances is a doctor of laws named Leandri, who seriously proposes to establish an organization to be known as the "Hooligans of Good Order." He would rally round him a body of citizens determined to resist revolution by means of violence. He says:

"For long enough we have stretched our throats amiably for bandits and revolutionaries to cut them. If the Government will not aid us, we will furnish our sections with the weapons needed—with the liberating rifle.

"To those who promise us another Commune, and who threaten to shoot in the back all who would defend the Fatherland, we promise on our part a Commune the other way around. We must set the pyramid on its base again; we must call to our aid all that people that works and respects freedom."

Dr. Leandri is a fiery Corsican who has been affiliated for years with Bonapartism. His famous "Sections" consist of one hundred Corsicans whom he has gathered together in Paris. He himself is not taken too seriously, but his idea has been taken up by the anti-Government organs.

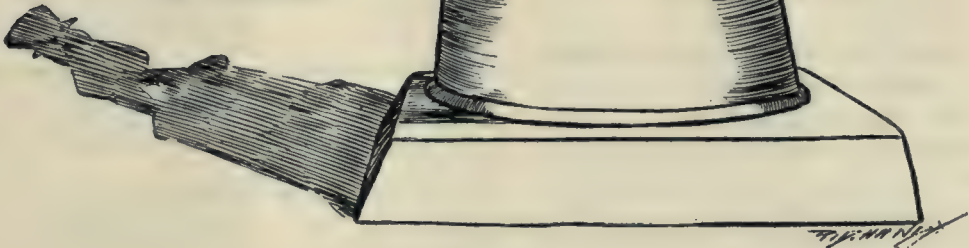
The Liberte comes out with a proposition to organize all society—bourgeoisie as well as aristocratic—in a body pledged to resist the labor movement peacefully and by combination, and to replace all strikers with volunteers—in such trades as electricity, gas, tramways, bakeries, etc.—in fact, in all crafts whose continued activity is essential to the normal conduct of a great city.



**WHAT THE MAN GETS
WHO STEALS A WORTHLESS
LETTER.**



**WHAT A MAN
GETS WHO STEALS
RAILROADS.**



JUSTICE(?)

—Duluth News Tribune.

MAY ATTACK LABOR COMBINE

French Cabinet Considers Laws to Suppress Confederation.

Governmental appreciation of the strike situation is reflected in the following from the New York Sun:

Paris, May 3.—An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held late to-night and the Ministers will meet again in the morning. It is understood that the subject under discussion is the question of passing a special law against the General Labor Confederation.

A majority of the Ministers, it is said, consider such a law unnecessary.

CUBAN CIGARMAKERS OUT

Twenty Thousand Employees of Havana Locked Out and 100,000 Persons Affected.

The following from the Chicago Tribune shows the labor uneasiness in one of the American insular wards:

Havana.—The managers of the independent cigar factories told their men at the conclusion of work in the last week in April not to return, as the factories had closed down. This locking out of the independents cut off completely the cigar output of the province of Havana. It affects 13,000 cigarmakers and 7000 other employees. The estimated total of people affected, counting the families of the workers, is 100,000.

There is some talk of a general strike effecting all classes of labor, which would paralyze business.

The cigarmakers issued a manifesto asking Governor Magoon's aid.

COST OF LIVING SOARS

In Nine Years, From 1897 to 1906, the Increase Aggregates 36.5 Per Cent.

Back of all the strikes and labor difficulties undoubtedly is the condition set forth in the following from the Chicago Daily News:

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Cost of living in the United States reached the highest mark in the history of the country last year. Wholesale quotations on 258 representative articles investigated by the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor show an average increase in price of 5.6 per cent in 1906 over 1905, and an average increase of 36.5 per cent over the cost of the same commodities in 1897.

Not all commodities in the list examined by the Bureau of Labor advanced in price last year. In fact, thirty showed no change and fifty showed a decrease. The other 178 articles advanced sufficiently to offset all decreases and add 5.6 per cent to the average price over 1905.

Farm Products and Drugs Decrease.

Divided into groups or classes under which they properly belong in the enumeration of expenditures, it is revealed that farm products and drugs and chemicals were the only groups in which a decrease in price was found in 1906. Food increased in cost 3.6 per cent; clothes, 7.1 per cent; fuel and lighting, .5 per cent; metals and implements, 10.4 per cent; lumber and building materials, 9.6 per cent; house furnishing goods, 1.7 per cent, and miscellaneous items, 7.4 per cent. As an offset farm products fell in price one-half of 1 per cent and drugs 7.2 per cent.

Changes in Food Prices.

Food as a whole increased in price in 1906 3.6 per cent, as compared with 1905. Out of fifty-three commodities in this group, twenty-eight, including cheese, fish, hog products, milk, rice, and vegetables, increased in price; five showed no change and twenty, including coffee, eggs, wheat, flour, corn meal, beef, sugar, and tea decreased in cost.

Big Advance in Clothing.

Clothing showed a marked advance almost all along the line. Out of seventy-five different grades of clothing no less than sixty-six increased in cost, five showed no change, and only four decreased. In the commodities under the group of fuel and lighting, which in the aggregate showed an increase of one-half of 1 per cent, anthracite coal of domestic sizes, coke and petroleum advanced in price, while candles, broken anthracite coal, and bituminous coal decreased in cost.

Metals and Implements Soar.

Metals and implements showed the heaviest increase of any group. Of a total of thirty-eight articles in common use twenty-nine, including tools, barbed wire, copper, lead, pig iron, nails, silver and tin plates increased in cost, seven articles, including steel rails did not change in price and in only two articles, bar iron and files, was there any decrease in price. Under lumber and building materials only three articles out of twenty-seven—pine doors, linseed oil and quartered oak—showed a decrease in cost compared with 1905.

Among drugs and chemicals, in which nine commodities were under consideration, grain and wood alcohol and brimstone increased in price, alum retained the same price as in 1905 and glycerin, muriatic acid, opium, quinine and sulphuric acid decreased.

Wooden Furniture Goes Up.

House furnishing goods as a whole went up 1.7 per cent, due principally to the increase in the cost of wooden furniture. More than half the articles in this group, including earthenware, glassware and woodenware, did not change in price, while knives and forks decreased in cost.

In the miscellaneous group, cottonseed oil and meal, jute, malt, proof spirits, rope and starch

increased in price; soap and smoking tobacco remained stable, while there was a decrease in the cost of news and wrapping paper, rubber, and plug tobacco.

Cost of Making That Counts.

The Government investigators also discovered the relative increase in the cost of raw and manu-

factured products to be in favor of the prepared product. Raw products, including all commodities examined which had been subjected to only a preliminary preparation for use, increased in cost 3.9 per cent over 1905, while manufactured products increased 6.1 per cent. The conclusion drawn is that the cost of manufacturing labor constitutes an important element in the price of commodities.

A Dreyfus Case In America?

LABOR LEADERS INSIST UPON THE CHARGE OF PERSECUTION AND CONSPIRACY IN THE TRIAL OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE AND THREATEN AN UNENDING AGITATION FOR THEIR FINAL EXONERATION

BY ONE of those strokes of political foresight by which the President so frequently chagrins his friends and baffles his enemy, the Chief Executive has managed to bring to a crisis, almost, the entire labor issue. Writing in answer to criticisms of his letter *in re* Harriman, wherein he classed the great railroad operator in a group of public men equally undesirable with Debs, Moyer, and Haywood, he suddenly brought out the covered fire of the zealots among the labor people and disclosed to the country in its full force the claim of the latter that the Moyer-Haywood prosecution is but part of a conspiracy of persecution.

MAY BE A DREYFUS CASE

Denver Editorial Writer Sees Serious Aspect to Boise Trial.

The full consequences of the belief of the labor zealots in the persecution aspect of the Boise trials are suggested in an editorial by Paul Thiemann, the able writer of the Denver Post. Said Mr. Thiemann:

In going to the rescue, the labor leaders are obliged to raise an issue. . . . It has long been their belief that the courts are in the control of the enemies of organized labor, and, naturally, they raise that issue as the basis of

their championship of Moyer and Haywood. . . . The whole thing has unfolded quite as could be expected; there is nothing abnormal about it; the letter of President Roosevelt was naturally seized upon to intensify the feeling and add to the fuel of the bonfire; and it looks a good deal as if America is in danger of a Dreyfus case. . . . If Moyer and Haywood are found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life it will become a Dreyfus case with the substitution of the Socialists for the Jews and the American courts for the French War Department and the labor unions for the Dreyfusards. . . . It will become a national political issue. . . . And that will be a national calamity. . . . Many hope that these men will be found guilty as a final blow to Socialist labor violence. . . . It may have the very opposite effect. . . . For my part, I earnestly hope these men will not be found guilty.

CLASSED AS "UNDESIRABLE"

President Writes a Letter Which Stirs Up Much Bitter Feeling.

The full text of the President's letter, written to Honore Jaxon, the head of the Moyer-Haywood propaganda at Chicago, is as follows:

"April 22, 1907.—Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 19th inst., in which you inclose the draft of the formal letter which is to follow. I have been notified that several delegations bearing similar requests are on the way

hither. In the letter you, on behalf of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference, protest against certain language I used in a recent letter, which you assert to be designed to influence the course of justice in the case of the trial for murder of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood.

"I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak.

"For instance, your letter is headed 'Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference,' with the headlines, 'Death can not, will not, and shall not claim our brothers.' This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it.

Indicated No Opinion.

"But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticisms upon his general conduct and manner of life. In my letter to which you object I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs on the other, as being equally undesirable citizens. It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the trial of Moyer and Haywood as to assert that it was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman. I neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg. If they are guilty, they certainly ought to be punished. If they are not guilty, they certainly ought not to be punished.

"But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mention. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of Legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair dealing business men.

Denounce Men as Types.

"They stand as the representatives of these men who by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire, and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinate to them habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence.

"If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent

the men who have abandoned that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they have adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor, and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand, and on the other hand those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring men.

Actions of Societies Denounced.

"Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men should so far forget their duty to their country as to endeavor by the formulation of societies and in other ways to influence the course of justice in this matter. I have received many such letters as yours. Accompanying them were newspaper clippings announcing demonstrations, parades, and mass meetings, designed to show that the representatives of labor, without regard to the facts, demand the acquittal of Messrs. Haywood and Moyer. Such meetings can, of course, be designed only to coerce court or jury in rendering a verdict, and they therefore deserve all the condemnation which you in your letter say should be awarded to those who endeavor improperly to influence the course of justice.

"You would, of course, be entirely within your rights if you merely announced that you thought Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were 'desirable citizens,' though in such case I should take frank issue with you and should say that, wholly without regard to whether or not they are guilty of the crime for which they are now being tried, they represent as thoroughly undesirable a type of citizenship as can be found in this country; a type which, in the letter to which you so unreasonably take exceptions, I showed not to be confined to any one class, but to exist among some representatives of great capitalists as well as among some representatives of wage workers.

Indifferent to Condemnation.

"In that letter I condemned both types. Certain representatives of the great capitalists in turn condemned me for including Mr. Harriman in my condemnation of Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. Certain of the representatives of labor in their turn condemned me because I included Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens together with Mr. Harriman. I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other. I challenge as a right the support of all good Americans, whether wage earners or capitalists, whatever their occupation or creed, or in whatever portion of the country they live, when I condemn both the types of bad citizenship which I have held up to reprobation. It seems to me a mark of utter insincerity to fail thus to condemn both, and to apologize, for

either robs the man thus apologizing of all right to condemn any wrongdoing in any man, rich or poor, in public or in private life.

"You say you ask for a 'square deal' for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When

has been guilty of wrongdoing. I stand for equal justice to both, and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregations of riches in the



WHEN "FLAGRANT IMPROPRIETY" MEETS THE BIG STICK.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

I say 'square deal' I mean a square deal to every one; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who

country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organization in the country.

"Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Mr. Honore Jaxon, Chairman, 667 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill."

MINERS ANSWER ROOSEVELT

Accused Men at Boise Issue Reply to President's Letter.

In answer to the President, the accused men at Boise issued the following public statement:

Boise, Idaho, May 1.—A statement by Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, indicted for complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, was made public to-night by Clarence Darrow, of counsel. It is a specific denial of their guilt and a criticism of the President of the United States and the Governor of Idaho for discussing the case.

It was anticipated that the letter would be a direct answer to the recent "undesirable citizens" communication of the President, but it is rather in the nature of a general discussion of the case.

The statement follows:

"We have been charged with killing former Governor Steunenberg with a dynamite bomb. Our trial is to begin on the 9th of this month. The details of the assassination have been published broadcast throughout the civilized world for more than a year. During all this time the press of the country, especially of that section of Idaho where we will be placed on trial, has bitterly denounced us and the Western Federation of Miners, to which we belong. The most powerful interests of the country are seeking to take our lives.

Charge Perjury and Conspiracy.

"We were not in Idaho for years before the crime was committed. Under the law we could not be extradited from Colorado. But in spite of this we were arrested on a perjury affidavit, charging that we were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime, and that we immediately fled from the state, and on this perjured affidavit, known to be false, the Governors of the two states of Idaho and Colorado kidnaped us in the night time, refused us an interview with family, friends, or counsel, or a chance of appeal to the courts, and brought us on a special train a thousand miles from home and into a state and community systematically poisoned against us by newspapers and officials. We have been confined in jail for fourteen months against our protest, and denied bail while constantly demanding a trial. Every effort has been made to teach the farmers, business men, and workmen of the community that we are assassins and outlaws.

"After all this time our case is about to be reached, and the President of the United States, in no way interested, officially or otherwise, sends two letters broadcast over the country charging us with guilt and crime. These are

republished in every paper in the land, and especially every paper in Idaho.

Criticise President and Governor.

"The Governor of Colorado, a day or two later, adds his words of spite and venom to those of the President, and says that we are not only guilty of the crime charged, but many others, too. While the President of the United States and the Governor of Colorado are sending out their statement to compass our death, the Judge of this county has brought a citizen before him for contempt on the charge that he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror by saying that 'the state administration was trying to railroad us.' On the appearance of this man in court the Judge promptly told the state's attorney that he should have this obscure farmer indicted for felony because he tried to influence the mind of a prospective juror. The President knows how much greater weight will be given to his words than those of an obscure private citizen.

"If we are about to be tried in court every law abiding citizen, however great or humble, should do everything in his power to cool the passions of man rather than add fuel to the flames. If we are to be thrown to the mob the officers should at least open our prison doors and give us some chance to defend ourselves."

ACCUSE PRESIDENT OF CONSPIRACY

Declared to Be Power Behind Mine Owners and State to Send Men to Gallows.

Scarcely had President Roosevelt's letter got into the press when it was met with a storm of denunciation, of which the following from the Chicago Record-Herald is typical:

President Roosevelt was pictured at a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor as the power behind the mine owners and state authorities of Idaho and Colorado, who were declared to be seeking the blood of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

In what was declared to be the most dramatic speech ever heard on the floor of the central labor body, J. Edward Morgan, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, told of the alleged conspiracy to railroad to the gallows, regardless of their guilt or innocence, the leaders of the miners' organization in the West.

With all the skill of a trained orator Morgan drew a picture so vivid and realistic of the alleged wrongs the Western miners have suffered at the hands of military authorities that many of the delegates shed tears. At the close of his speech resolutions denouncing President Roosevelt for his attack on Moyer and Haywood were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Strong Arm of Executive.

"God forbid that it is true," said Morgan, "but it almost seems to be true that behind the millions of Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company, behind the millionaire mine owners, stands the strong arm of the chief executive of the nation saying: 'Go to it. Fall upon your prey like vultures, and I will sit by and grin while you gurgles in their blood.'"

Morgan, who came to Chicago from Denver

organization forced a purse-proud class, frenzied with power, to disgorge a large and still larger share of their wealth. It secured better conditions for the miners and their families. Now the mine owners, backed by the state authorities, are thirsting for revenge.

"I can see William D. Haywood, the man who refused to be bought, who refused to bend his knee in supplication, expiating on the gallows his loyalty to the men he represented. I



NEXT!

—Los Angeles Times.

to collect funds for the defense of the accused labor officials, gave a graphic description of the deportation of union miners from the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts and of the alleged kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

"For seventeen years," he said, "the Western Federation of Miners with their blood blazed the way for organized labor in the West. The

can see the black pall hanging over his head and the vultures sitting around waiting to pounce on their prey.

Miners Left on Desert.

"I have seen the gatling guns of the military trained upon defenseless men and women. I have seen union miners deported and left on a desert without food or shelter. I have seen

the wives and daughters of those miners outraged by a brutal soldiery, and now they want to crown their infamy by the most damnable conspiracy ever conceived in the brain of man.

"Why are the mine owners determined to have the blood of Haywood at any cost. They first tried to make peace with him. They urged him to give up the fight and let the deported miners return to the mines as non-union men. He replied that he would give up the fight when they had killed the last member of the Western Federation of Miners.

"They invited him to a banquet to sit at the table with the men who had driven the miners from the mining camps. They wanted him to clink glasses with them. He replied that he was afraid the wine would turn in his glass to the blood of the wives and daughters who had been outraged.

"It was then they hatched the conspiracy to get him by other methods. After he was kidnapped organized labor throughout the land raised its voice in protest. They did not dare to hang him then. But hang him they will unless the working classes of the country rise up from ocean to ocean and demand that justice be done."

"REDS" DENOUNCE ROOSEVELT

Parade and Demonstration by Moyer-Haywood Sympathizers in New York.

Further evidence of the resentment of the President's declaration was shown in the following from the New York World:

Under red flags which were waved to the singing and band playing of the "Marseillaise," more than 3000 men, women, and children answered the call for "a mass meeting of undesirable citizens to make a demonstration for Moyer and Haywood" in Union Square recently.

They screamed their approval when speakers shouted the name of "Spike Spear Teddy," "the first black spot in the White House," "the watchdog of the capitalists," "the blatant talker," "Teddy Bear."

With a single American flag floating in a color riot of red, the lid was removed from lese majeste.

"If we can vote him out, we'll oust him," declared a young woman with a red band around her hat and a crimson ribbon at her throat, gesticulating above the upturned faces of an assemblage which extended from the northern boundary of Union Square to the curb at Sixteenth Street.

There were five bands which led the march to Union Square, and the "Marseillaise" was the only tune played. The biggest banner in the parade bore in letters of red on a blackground of funeral black the emblem of the Federation of Anarchistic Groups, with the motto, "Through Fight to Liberty." The Kiever Revolutionaries were there, Unity Club, the Socialist Unity Club,

the Shirtmakers' and the Cigarmakers' Clubs, the Federation of Moyer and Haywood Clubs, the Irish Socialist Club and a dozen other organizations. S. Moscovitz was chairman of the meeting.

"This demonstration has a double sense," he said. "It is in favor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, whom we call upon you to free. Do not rest a moment until this is accomplished.

Cheers for Idaho Prisoners.

At mention of the names of the Idaho prisoners, the crowds cheered themselves hoarse. The red flags were waved and the five bands struck up the "Marseillaise" in unison. The enthusiasm was at white heat when Moscovitz introduced Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as "the eloquent young Socialist of the Morris High School."

"We are not parading to-day to be looked upon as a lot of cattle by capital, but to take unto ourselves what we are," the girl shouted. "Our purpose is the same which inspires our Russian brothers.

"Beware of treacherous leaders. Sam Gompers sits with August Belmont upon the platform of the Civic Federation. We can expect nothing of the lieutenants of capital.

"The underlying reason why Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were sent to jail is because they formed a trade union that is not based on the interests of capital. Moyer and Haywood were true to the working class, and Teddy Roosevelt knows it.

"From North and South the working classes are awakening to the fact that they want to be the 'undesirable citizens' of the land. Roosevelt, the watchdog of the capitalistic class, does not stand for us, the working class, the so-called 'rabble.' Roosevelt is a blatant talker for the rights of workingmen, and that is as far as it goes. The sooner the workingmen find it out the better and the sooner they will begin to take their own rights. Our wrongs will continue piling up, and the Government will go on until we overthrow the system and establish a co-operative commonwealth."

RESUME OF THE GREAT CASE

Story of the Arrest of Moyer and Others and of Orchard's Confession.

In the Washington Post was printed the following resume of the Moyer-Haywood case so far as it had been given to the public up to the time of the beginning of the trial:

Boise, Idaho, May 4.—William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, will, on Thursday next, be placed on trial, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho. In all,

four men are in custody, charged with the same offense. They are: William D. Haywood, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; George A. Pettibone, a former member of the executive board of the same organization, and Harry Orchard, a member of the federation.

Orchard, it is alleged, made a confession in which he admitted that he killed the former governor, and, it is alleged, implicated the other men under arrest, together with others, as accessories before the fact. Under the law of the State of Idaho, while it is admitted that Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone were not in the State of Idaho at the time of the murder, they are charged with the actual murder, the contention under the statute being that they were on the spot in spirit; that they planned and therefore compassed the death of Steunenberg.

Coeur d'Alene Troubles.

In its main and lateral branches, the complete history of the case extends back to the early period of conflict between the union and non-union miners in the Coeur d'Alene region, or what is known as the Panhandle country of Idaho, that narrow strip of mountainous country, rich in lead and silver ore, under the shadow of the great divide between Idaho and Montana.

The background to the Steunenberg case is the momentous struggle in the Coeur d'Alenes, extending over a period of seven years, and involving the calling out of the State militia and finally the dispatching of United States troops by President McKinley to the scene of conflict centering around the mining towns of Wallace, Gem, and Wardner. To the part that Governor Steunenberg played in those stormy days, an example followed later by the Governor of Colorado, the prosecution goes for motive and theory charged against the accused.

It is alleged that for purposes of revenge, as evidence of their unrelenting determination to carry on a campaign of terrorism, to impress with their power, daring, and loyalty, and to retain the moral and financial support of some 32,000 followers, the members of an "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, planned and executed a long series of murders and acts of violence, medieval in conception and nihilistic in execution.

It is alleged that Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, now under arrest, and charged with the commission of other murders, were the hired agents and actual executors of many of these malevolent plots.

These crimes, it is alleged, can be traced down through the last fifteen years, through the days of the "bull pen," a stockade in which several union miners were imprisoned in 1899 under guard of United States troops; again to the great Cripple Creek strike, and more recently the prolonged struggle in Colorado. Geographically, the action is confined chiefly to Colorado and Idaho,

but Montana, Utah, Nevada, and California are also States in which were enacted portions of the tragedy.

Orchard Ready to Testify.

Orchard lies in the Idaho penitentiary ready to take the stand against Haywood. It is alleged that Orchard will repeat his confession on the witness stand, and as the chief witness for the State will relate a story filled with plot and counterplot, startling in developments and execution.

Steve Adams also made a confession, and it is expected that he will be one of the witnesses for the prosecution, although Adams later, under pressure of relatives, it is said, repudiated portions of his statement.

Frank Stunenberg, who came from humble, but masterful, stock, began life as a printer, joined the Typographical Union, and throughout the greater part of his life was in strong sympathy with the cause and struggle of union labor. This circumstance gives ground for an important contention of the case. Upon the one hand, it was argued, that because Steunenberg refused to countenance, or, as governor, to permit, violence in behalf of union labor, he was stricken down as a traitor to his fellows by a mind that never forgets and an arm that can reach through years to strike when least expected. Upon the other hand, it is contended that his well-known advocacy of union principles made it at once improbable that his death was procured by union men.

The murder of Steunenberg is a pivotal point in the history of this case, the most remarkable in American jurisprudence, for the events develop backward and forward from his assassination.

Assassination of Steunenberg.

Steunenberg was blown to death on the evening of December 30, 1905. In the gathering gloom of a stormy evening, he entered the side gate of his yard at Caldwell, where, retired from politics, he lived the simple life of a sheep farmer. A bomb of peculiar manufacture, with a fish line attached, was under the snow beside the gate. The fish line was also fastened to the gate. As Steunenberg entered, the opening of the gate sprang the trigger of the bomb. He was terribly mangled, being blown nearly fifteen feet from the gate. He lived nearly an hour, was conscious, and spoke, but his ruptured ear drums were dead to sound, and he died, without knowing what had killed him. He asked his wife who had shot him, and the mystification of his eyes showed that he could not hear her reply.

The explosion of the bomb aroused not only the little town of Caldwell, but the whole State of Idaho. Orchard had murdered Steunenberg, and before the day was over he was suspected. He had gone to Caldwell from Denver as Thomas Hogan, and variously represented himself to be an insurance man, a buyer of sheep, and a

gambler. A search of his room in a hotel revealed the first definite evidence, and on January 1, 1906, he was arrested. Orchard's trunk revealed more evidence, and then a score of witnesses told of seeing him at various times lurking about the Steunenberg home with Jack Simpkins, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who had not been caught, watching the Steunenberg house with field glasses, and making inquiries as to Steunenberg's movements.

Orchard, when asked at his preliminary examination if he wanted counsel, said that if news of his arrest was published abroad, counsel would promptly be on the ground to advise him.

Subsequently "Hogan" was identified by the Colorado police as Harry Orchard, wanted on the charge of blowing up the Independence, Colo., railroad station, and upon this identification he admitted that Hogan was an assumed name, and that his real name was Harry Orchard.

Murderer Expects to Die.

In the meantime, the case had passed into the hands of the Pinkerton detective agency, and James McPartland, famous for his part in the Molly MacGuire affair, assumed charge of the inquiry. McPartland procured what is said to be a free and full confession from Harry Orchard, who had been removed from the jail at Caldwell to the penitentiary in Boise for safe keeping, as feeling ran high against him in Caldwell.

Orchard's confession has never fully been made public, but it contains an alleged admission of participation in nearly thirty murders, and that Orchard charges Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone with having induced him to commit the crimes and having paid him an agreed cash sum for each.

It is alleged that Orchard's confession has been amply confirmed; that he will go upon the stand and will freely repeat it, with the full knowledge that when his turn comes for trial he will be convicted and executed. It is said that Orchard desires to make a clean breast of his past, and he is quoted as saying that he desires to clear the whole thing up, "before I am executed."

The prosecutors believe that they can corroborate the confession in all its most important aspects. It is alleged that Pettibone was an expert on explosives and that he, Moyer, and Haywood jointly plotted the crimes.

On February 17, 1906, Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone were arrested in Colorado and immediately brought to Idaho. The arrest was made by Idaho officers. The governor of Colorado honored the requisition of the governor of Idaho, but there was no judicial proceeding in Colorado, a circumstance that led to a long and bitter contest.

The affidavit charging that the men were in the state of Idaho at the time of the murder being admittedly false in fact, though true as compliance with the letter and spirit of the statute, according to officers of the State, gave rise to widespread discussion as to the propriety of the

action of the two States involved. Then throughout the country went the cry that the three prisoners had been kidnaped in defiance of all constitutional rights. This phase of the question was later tested by means of writs of habeas corpus, and an application to the United States Supreme Court, the result being a victory for the state of Idaho.

Trial Will be Hard Fought.

There have been various preliminary legal proceedings in this case in Idaho, and much delay due to one cause or another. The most important proceeding has been a change of venue taken recently from Canyon County to Ada County on application of the defense, on the ground of prejudice.

Special counsel for the state of Idaho and the officers and detectives connected with the prosecution have maintained silence as to the case, and little is known publicly as to its details. Progress will be contested at every point by an alert group of strong counsel for the defense. It is thought by many lawyers that the fate of the case here and in the higher courts hinges on the admission or rejection of certain evidence. A specific murder is charged, and the confinement of the evidence to that crime may exclude many features of the general conspiracy set up in the story.

The defendants deny their guilt most positively, and in turn assert that they are the victims of a gigantic conspiracy as daring in conception and act as the one alleged against them. Their attorneys have withheld their plans, but it is generally believed that they will set up the theory that the plot and instigation for Steunenberg's murder came from their old enemies, the mine owners. They will probably seek to show that Orchard made his confession in the hope that he would save himself under promise of immunity, and that the revenge feature is an invention to give plausibility to an impossible tale.

CAREER OF HONORE JAXON

Has Risen From Indian Camp to Become Labor's Counselor.

Because the President of the United States recently addressed a letter to him concerning the Moyer-Haywood case, Honore Joseph Jaxon is immediately in the public eye. This, however, is the least of his claims to celebrity, for, owing to his activities since young manhood, he has acquired sufficient experience to make him an entire melodrama, with the addition of a few stage settings.

Honore Joseph Jaxon was born May 3, 1861, a nomad, in Jaxon's buffalo camp, within sight of Woody Mountain, somewhere between Montana and the Northwest Territory. Jaxon claims kinship with the Metis, the mixed people of the Northwest, although he is less than half Indian, and has in his veins the combined bloods of the Welsh, Scotch, English, French, and Spanish. He was reading an ancient history at five years, and

at ten was well along in the schools of Toronto. He graduated from the high school and entered the university. Here he won honors and led his class in Greek and Latin.

Louis Riel, the great leader of the outbreak of 1869-1870, was the boy's hero, and he longed for the time when the exile should return to his own. It came just before the young man graduated. Riel was called, trouble was brewing in the Northwest Territory, and Jaxon, just out of his teens, started for the land of his father. He was made secretary of the great council of the Metis, and from that day he deserted books as his main study and turned to men and things.

In January, 1885, Chapleau, secretary of state for Canada, wrote to Jaxon stating that the Metis' petition would receive proper attention. But war was precipitated. The battle of Batoche was fought in May of that year and in November Riel was hanged.

Jaxon had been captured and was decorated with ball and chain. He was pegged to the ground and introduced to the "spread eagle." He was taken from Regina to Fort Garry, the military prison, from which he escaped and finally, after nights of tramping and days of hunger, crossed the line into the United States at Pembina, N. Dak. Here he was kidnaped and started toward the north once more. Again he escaped by jumping from a moving train and reached Crookston, Minn. He reached Chicago January 22, 1886.

In the spring of 1886 came the carpenters' strike. Six thousand men went out and the treasury capital was about \$800. Jaxon had become known as a university man and was assigned the duty of writing the pronunciamientos.

An idea of the man's manner of talk is given in the following comment on President Roosevelt's letter in answering criticisms heaped upon

him for classifying Haywood and Moyer with Harriman as "undesirable citizens":

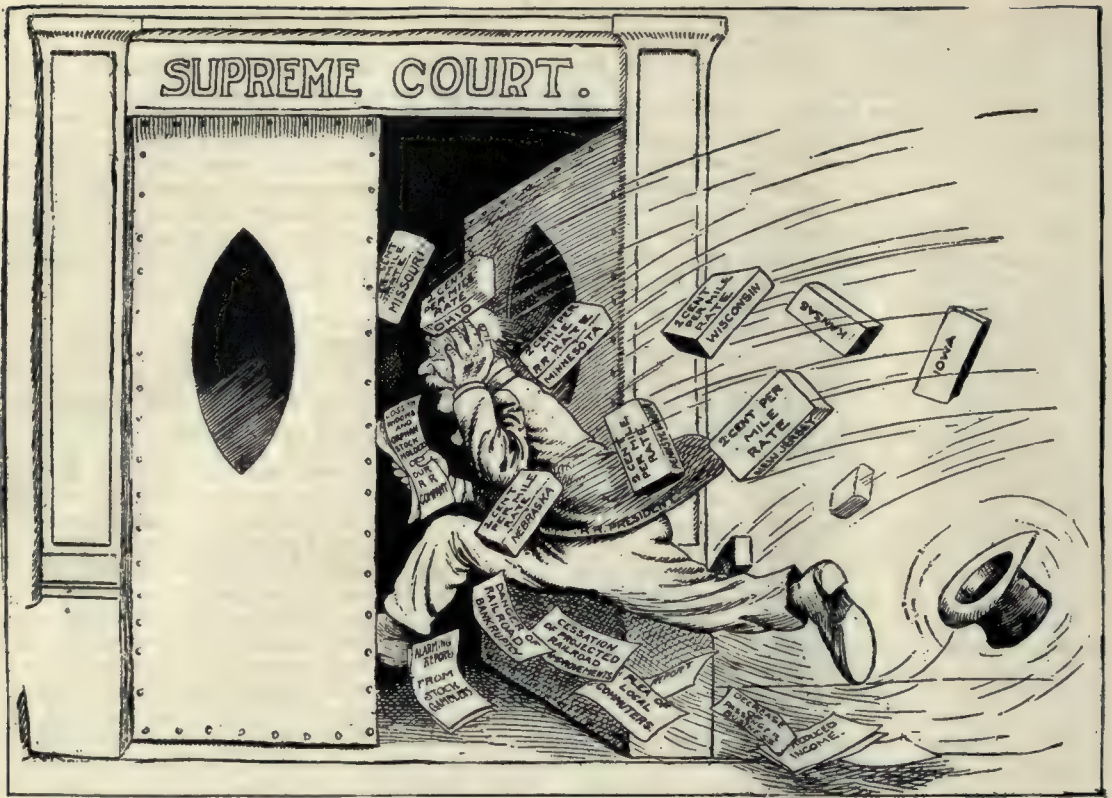
"As to President Roosevelt's argument it impresses me as an unconscious, but none the less masterly, plea in confession and avoidance. Inadequate as it is, however, so far as meeting the real issue is concerned, it must unfortunately be admitted that it represents precisely and accurately the view of that element of middle-class money makers whose understanding of the wrongs and trials of the people who toil with their hands is of a Boeotian density."

FEDERATION TO EXPEL JAXON

Writer of Letter to President Not Kindly Regarded by Laborites.

Chicago.—Aggrieved and hurt because Honore Jaxon, member of the two-man Canvassers' and Solicitors' Union, was able to stir President Roosevelt to an expression of opinion with regard to the desirability of Haywood and Moyer as citizens, when it had failed to obtain any recognition by the President of telegrams, resolutions, and communications addressed to him with eloquence and fervor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, with seventy-five thousand members, has determined to remove Jaxon and his fellow member, T. P. Quinn, from further opportunity and temptation to pernicious activity in union labor circles by expelling them from the Federation and reducing them to the rank of plain citizens.

The Federation feels that it is a reflection upon its importance in the field of labor and a detraction from its dignity to have Jaxon recognized by the chief executive of the land when it was pointedly ignored.



THE LAST RESORT.

—Philadelphia North American.

New Spirit Among the 'Changes?

NOTABLE SPEECH BY A RAILROAD PRESIDENT — ACKNOWLEDGES THE FORMER UNLIMITED AMBITIONS OF THE FINANCIERS AND DECLARES ROOSEVELT PROBABLY NOW THE RAILROADS' BEST FRIEND

THAT the attitude of the labor leaders reflected in the editorial of this month was not entirely without ground in the real and underlying facts of the times will suggest itself upon reading the following from the Pittsburg Dispatch. It is a comparatively complete report of a notable speech by M. E. Ingalls, one of the greater railroad presidents of the country. In it Mr. Ingalls exemplifies the new spirit that has come over the financiers and the industrial captains, the spirit of candid dealing with the public.

"Hysteria Americana"—with the railroads of the country as the victim of the mental delusion of the people and a faintly drawn inference that President Theodore Roosevelt is their counsel, was the manner in which M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the board of the Big Four Railroad, sized up the death blow that has been struck the secret compact, rebates, and free transportation problems of the railroad companies throughout the United States by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the Pittsburg Traffic Club banquet on April 26. It was in reality the answer of all the railroads to their critics.

In an address on "The People and the Railways" Mr. Ingalls claimed that those who had been deprived of the free transportation they had enjoyed so long were the loudest in their

murmurs against the passenger service, and those who had grown fat and sleek on railroad rebates were the first to blame the railroads for their losses when the Interstate Commerce Commission acted. He strove earnestly to show that in the end it was the common people who had decried rebates and free rides, and that the railroads should not be blamed and that they should be permitted to enter into secret compacts. His address was loudly applauded.

M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, chairman of the board of the Big Four Route, was the first speaker introduced by the toastmaster. "The People and the Railways" was the subject assigned to him on the program, and he introduced his address by reviewing the history of railroads from their inception to the present time. He said in part:

In 1815 there was a change in the progress of the world. For centuries previous to then the nations of the earth had been engaged in warfare trying to destroy each other. By the battle in June, 1815, on the plains of Belgium, peace was secured to the world and men had time to turn to the peaceful industries of life and accumulate fortunes and apply their energies to something besides battles and war. As a result, by 1830 the civilized world had recuperated its strength and was ready for an advance. This came in the discovery and initiation of steam railways. Hitherto it had been slow plodding—countries were weak, and shipping and transportation slow and expensive. And then the locomotive was built and put in service, and a new era dawned. For more than fifty years from that time it was one steady advance and progress. Communities were wild to secure a railway, the brightest minds of the country devoted their attention to building them, and the surplus capital of this country, especially, was invested from year to year in developing and perfecting a system of transportation by steam. Situated as this country was, with a wide expanse of territory, railways were not only a blessing, but a necessity. States and towns and people demanded them. Nothing was asked, no favors but what were granted, if the people could secure thereby a railroad. Lands were given in unlimited quantities. Towns, cities, and states loaned their credit. The country swarmed with promoters with whom the various communities made contracts to give them rights of way; to give them lands; to give them state bonds, county bonds, town bonds, city aid—anything they asked—if they would build them a railway. In very few cases were questions asked as to the rates demanded. No limit was put upon the amount of bonds and stocks that should be sold.

Large Railway Mileage.

The result was in time the country had a large railway mileage, which had been constructed under this plan. The contractors sold out the bonds and stock at any price that they would bring and the newcomers came into control of the railways with an endeavor to earn dividends and interest upon these securities. Then the people saw that they had given away valuable

privileges without any limitations and they began to look around them and see how they could recover some of their lost rights. The result was the Granger legislation, in which the people took the ground that the railways were public corporations; that they were created by the State and subject to the control of the legislatures. On the other hand, the owners and managers claimed that they were like private corporations and could be managed independent of public control. The Granger suits lasted for some years, but in the end the decisions were in favor of the people—that the railways were public institutions and could be controlled by legislation.

At that time investors, especially in the East, were in much greater alarm than to-day. I remember quite well hearing people talk who had invested in the stocks and bonds of railways in Illinois, Wisconsin, and other western states saying that their investment was lost; that they were being ruined by legislation. And yet after the people secured the power they sobered up and the persecution ceased. The corporations made money and there was nothing of the ruin that was threatening.

Reviewed Secret Contracts.

Mr. Ingalls then reviewed the secret contracts and pools by which competition was avoided, business divided, and rates secured, and which led to the passage of the Interstate Commerce Law in 1886. He declared that railroads in all parts of the country entered into pools, but when the Interstate Commerce Law was passed all such arrangements were ended and the railroads tried to conduct business by agreement under that law. He said these agreements worked well for a year or two and then competition resulted in a system of rebates of tremendous proportion in which published tariffs were disregarded and it became a struggle for existence among the different lines.

He said that in 1895 the situation had become so acute that a few railroad officials thought something must be done or the end would be bankruptcy, as the business of the country was being conducted on special rates. He reviewed the meeting in New York of the lines north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi which resulted in the "Joint Traffic Association Agreement," which he declared was drawn with a struggle to comply with the Interstate Commerce law. He added that no one thought for an instant that there was any danger from the Sherman law and added that the author himself had told him that it did not apply to railroads. He then reviewed the struggle in the courts after the agreement was held to be a violation of the Sherman law, but it was finally decided by the highest court in the land that there was no authority for railways to make an agreement for the maintenance of rates.

Secret Agreements Were Made.

Mr. Ingalls declared that various secret agreements were made and that more business was done on secret rebates and contracts than on

public tariffs; with a resulting shrinkage of rates. He added that millions and millions of dollars were paid out without voucher or receipt. Continuing, he said:

In the meantime, owing to the taxation of railway securities in the different states, the securities of the railways had drifted to Wall Street and were controlled by cliques who used them perhaps not for the investment so much as for counters in the great game of speculation that they were playing. In 1899 some six or seven of these men, in the hope of swinging the railways and the business of this country, conceived the idea, which was dubbed "The Community of Interests," that they would buy the controlling interest in practically all the railways of the United States, and thereby produce a joint ownership, and through it a maintenance of rates.

Skeletons Laid Bare.

If this had been conducted with moderation and the profits from it used to develop the railway line it might have stood somewhat longer, but after it had been going a short time the chief men got into a struggle among themselves for the control of certain lines, and the skeletons in their closets were laid bare so that the public understood what was being done. Instead of improving their lines some of them spent a large part of their income and credit in buying other lines and increasing their dividends so that the prices of their stocks could be sold better here and abroad, and all these things caused so much dissatisfaction among people that it finally took form in the celebrated Northern Securities case. If it had not been for that suit a few men would have controlled the great transportation interests of the country, and while they would have maintained rates, they would have made and unmade statesmen; would have controlled Congress and legislatures, and in the end no one knows what the result would have been.

In 1905 it was determined to make a further effort to oppose legislation. I tried with what powers of persuasion I had among railway officials in control to induce them to give up their opposition and join it with the people and obtain legislation giving certain powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also giving certain rights to the railways. The railways persisted in their old fight and were beaten. Drastic legislation in favor of the people was passed—nothing in favor of the railways.

Unfortunately, just as this legislation was passed, the spirit of reform seized upon certain railway owners and managers and they decided that the custom of giving free transportation and passes to certain officials and certain people had been wrong and should be changed, and that no more passes should be issued. The result was that many public officials, many members of Congress, of legislatures, felt for the first time that they had been accepting unwittingly bribes in the past in the shape of the customary pass, and they were angry. The railway officials made up their minds that rebates must cease—that the public had decided that they were illegal and

criminal. What was the result? Many of the shippers who for years had been getting fat upon rebates and who felt that they had an inherent right to receive them forever found they could not get them, and they were angry, not with the law, but with the railways. Men who had been riding upon free transportation found it denied to them, and they were incensed. And the result is the railways are prone upon their backs, with no friends. An investigation had taken place as to the conduct of the life insurance companies in New York and a system of rottenness and low morals in corporate management had been disclosed, and this added to the flame against corporations; and in the latter part of 1906 and up to the present there never was a great interest that was so weak, so abused, and so helpless as the railway interests. No one dares to raise a voice in their defense. Shippers who have grown fat with rebates turn up their faces in scorn at the railways which have made them rich. The men who have received favors and free transportation are the loudest in preaching reforms and regulation of railways. In fact, I think it is pretty near true what the President says—that he is about the best friend they have.

Declares End Has Come.

After reviewing the conditions that made rebates necessary, Mr. Ingalls continued:

It has been a long fight—it has been a long time in which public opinion has been getting educated, but, as I have stated, the end has come. There is to be in the history of this country no more secret contracts, no more rebates, no more free transportation.

Now, what of the future? And it is one of the most important questions that the American Republic has ever faced. You may abuse the railway men—you may by chance force into bankruptcy railway lines, but you can not wipe out the great transportation industry, the great business represented by the railways, without destroying the business of your country. There is nothing else that I know of that so permeates the life, the health, and the happiness of the nation as its transportation interests. Over a million of men are employed directly by the railways; at least five millions are employed by the railways and the companies which are subsidiary and producers for the railways. Twenty millions of people, or one-fourth of all the inhabitants of this land, are dependent for their daily bread, their health, and happiness, upon the prosperity of the railways.

Therefore, he is a very careless man and no lover of his country who joins the crowd of demagogues who to-day are howling and abusing the railways. Your Congress, your legislatures, your courts, must consider that this is an enormous question and one of those which goes to the very vitals of the life of the country. If the present condition of affairs is prolonged it means panic; it means suffering; it means dull times, long hours, and poor wages for the working people. Never is the country so prosperous as when the railways are prosperous. The talk that tariffs

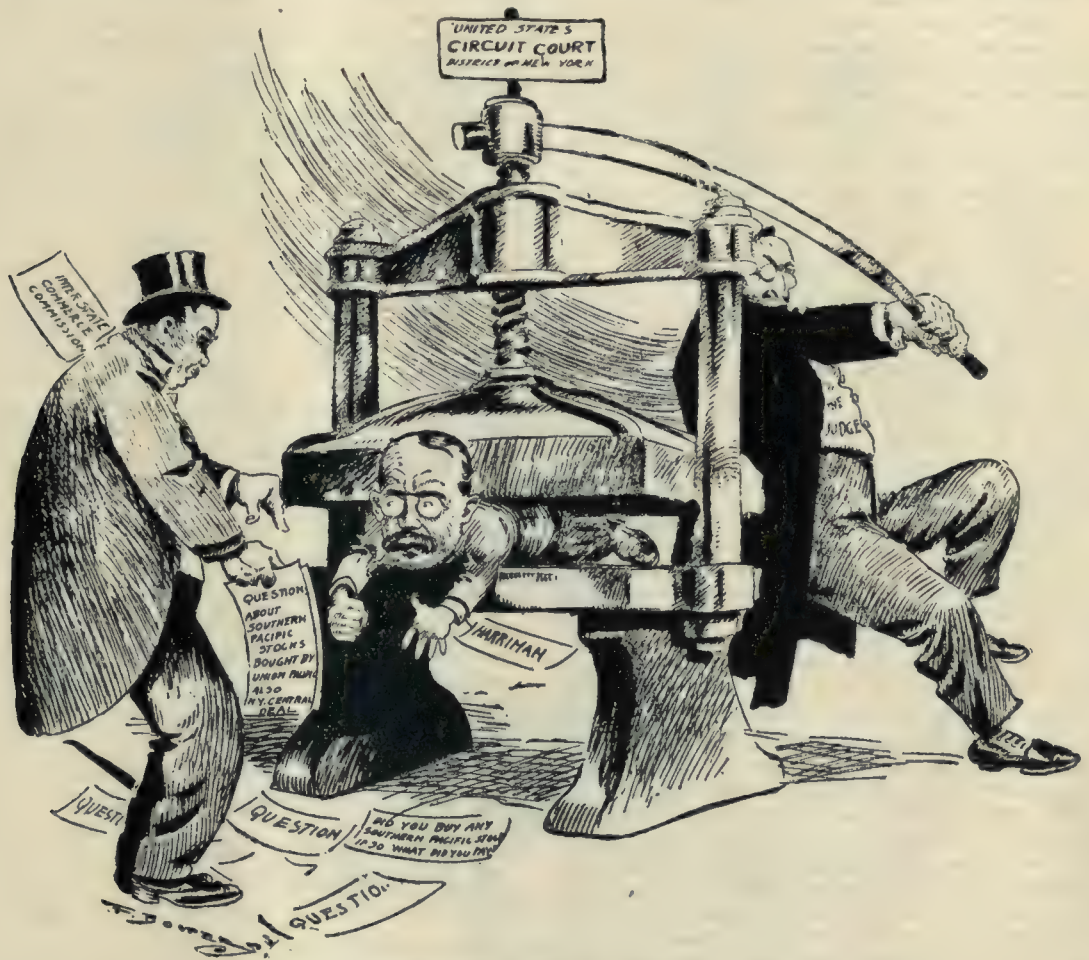
must be reduced; that the railways are charging too much, is the most foolish of all. Your railway rates are less than those of any country known to civilized man. A trifling reduction which you would be able to get would not secure happiness or comfort to the great mass of people, but might cause great suffering to those very same ones. It might mean a trifling sum of money to some shippers, but it would be productive of loss to the great mass of workingmen.

If you can get public rates and the same rates

employees are to read daily in the newspapers and the magazines and to listen to the speeches of public men saying that the men over them are unworthy of confidence—are wicked and criminals? Do you suppose you can abuse the managers and still have the ordinary trainmen or employees loyal? No, all this must stop.

“The Great White Father.”

Neither can you settle the condition of the railways by different people and different managers running to Washington and claiming the protec-



WILL THEY GET THE ANSWERS OUT?

—Indianapolis News.

to all that is what you need. What you desire for the good of the country at large is more good tracks, good equipment, and good service; and you can only get them by allowing the railways to charge fair prices for their services.

You have to trust your lives daily to the employees of the railways—to the men who manage down to the lowest employee who flags at the crossing. Are you willing to trust your lives to this large class of men whom you abuse continually? Do you suppose you can have the railways run without accidents if the great mass of em-

tion of the President. In fact, we have got so hysterical and frantic that we seem to appeal to the President for almost everything, like the peasants of Russia. When we find a train late we say we will write the "Great White Father" in Washington and he will regulate and correct it.

I admire the stand taken by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when he said he had no cause to go to Washington to confer with the President—that his company desired to obey the law. This is what all the railways must do—

submit to the law. This is the first sine qua non. You must decide and indicate that your railways shall be managed according to the law. Wall Street must learn from the bitter experience of the last few months that the railways are not playthings—that their securities are not counters in the game of speculation, and that they are entitled to legitimate dividends.

The burden of the work, however, of educating the people, is on the railway officials. The resentment of the politicians in time will die away; the shipper will soon forget that his right to receive rebates was not inalienable and that the railways at least have not wronged him in stopping them; the members of Congress and legislatures who have been so accustomed to the free use of transportation that the purchase of a ticket seems like flying in the face of Providence, will find that it has been decreed by the people, and not by the railways, that they must receive no more free transportation, and they will in time stop abusing the railways for this change.

You must manage your railways so as to placate the public. While being conservative and protecting your interests, you must give the public the consideration that is due them. You must reason and explain your situation to Congress, to legislatures, to city governments, to commercial bodies. Above all, you must make your doings public; you must show (what I believe it is perfectly easy to show) that the railways of this country are not over-capitalized; that not for an instant could they be produced for their present bonds and stocks.

Above all things, the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington must be strengthened; its numbers should be enlarged; the salary of its members should be increased; it should be filled with the ablest men of this country and you must cultivate them and act in harmony with them and show that you want nothing that is wrong, but want and must have your rights.

I believe in time your position, instead of being looked upon as one of disgrace, as it has been for the last year, will gradually get back into the public esteem until you will be looked upon, as you ought to be, as the best in the land—as the men on whose judgment and exertions the public prosperity of the country depends. You have only got to be honest and to your own selves true, bearing for a little while the abuse and contumely of the present, and the future will be yours.

Must be Harmonized.

By patience and time the legislation of Congress and of the states in reference to the railways must be harmonized. It will not do to have forty-six states passing forty-six different acts. So far as it is possible all legislation in reference to rates should be left to Congress, but the states should exercise their full power as to repairs and the condition of the property, et cetera. Above all, you must have legislation giving you authority to contract and make agreements between yourselves which can be enforced. These agreements must be public, and, in case of complaint, passed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

You must have legislation providing that no new railways shall be built or new stock and bonds issued except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I know this will cause a storm among some railway promoters, but, gentlemen, you have got to submit and you might as well make up your minds now that you are no longer a private industry, and he who is not prepared to manage his railway as a public institution in accordance with law should resign and seek other business.

A new evangel must be preached in reference to the railways; they must be placed upon a higher plane and instead of being considered by the ordinary people as pariahs they must be considered by all as benefactors.

You would think to-day from the interviews emanating from Wall Street that the railways were ruined; you would think from the interviews of the politicians and the demagogues that railway honor had departed from this earth; you would think from the interviews that you read in foreign papers, where probably the wish is father to the thought, that the day of American expansion and development had gone—that we were unable to manage large affairs—but if you are faithful to your trust; if you have patience; if you have integrity, as I believe you have, you will outlive all these attacks, all these severe criticisms, and see a better day dawn for the railway interests in this country, and for yourselves as managers of those interests.

"GET THERE."

Graft, and the world grafts with you;

Toil, and you toil alone;

For the rich of the earth must get their worth

While others pay the toll with a groan

Bow, and the "magnates" praise you;

"Kick"—an anarchist you are;

For the supple knee the rich love to see .

But frown on justice's war.

Get cash, and men will laud you

Fail, and they turn the head;

If you can buy folly, with you they're jolly;

But do not ask them for bread.

Buy wine, and sycophants flatter;

Buy beer, and you're a cheap skate;

With music and light, they'll stay up all night,

Otherwise, you're alone with your plate.

Dance, and the crowd applauds you;

Limp, and you're in the way;

An automobile will give you the field;

Walk, you can go—where you may.

There is room for the man who "gets there";

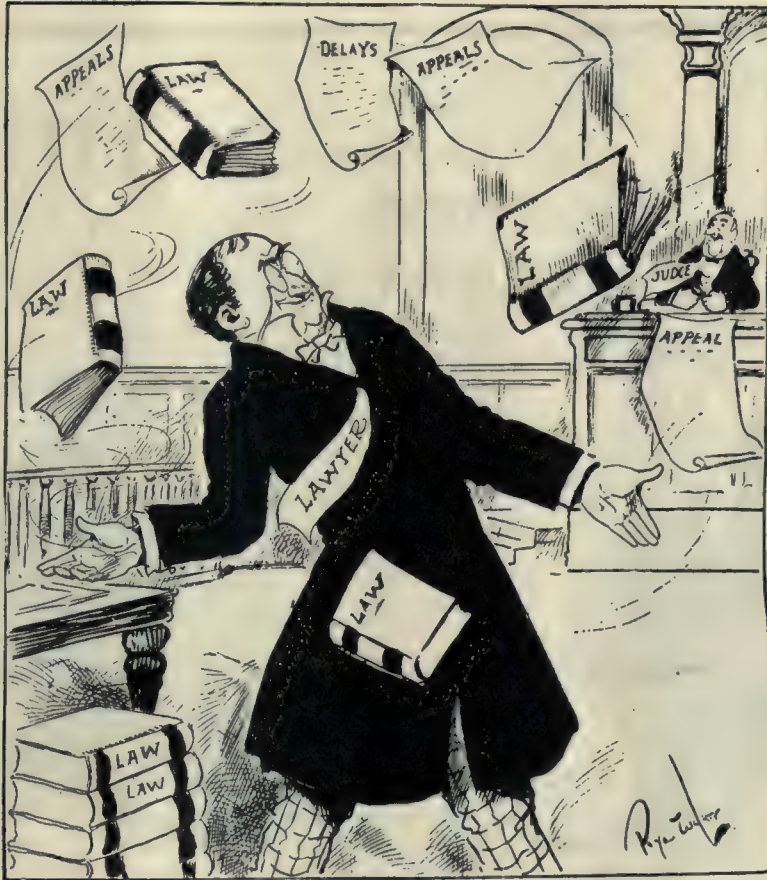
No matter what road he runs;

But he who balks at getting what "talks,"

Is the chap the whole world shuns.

—Wall Street Bulls and Bears.

Echoes of the Thaw Case.

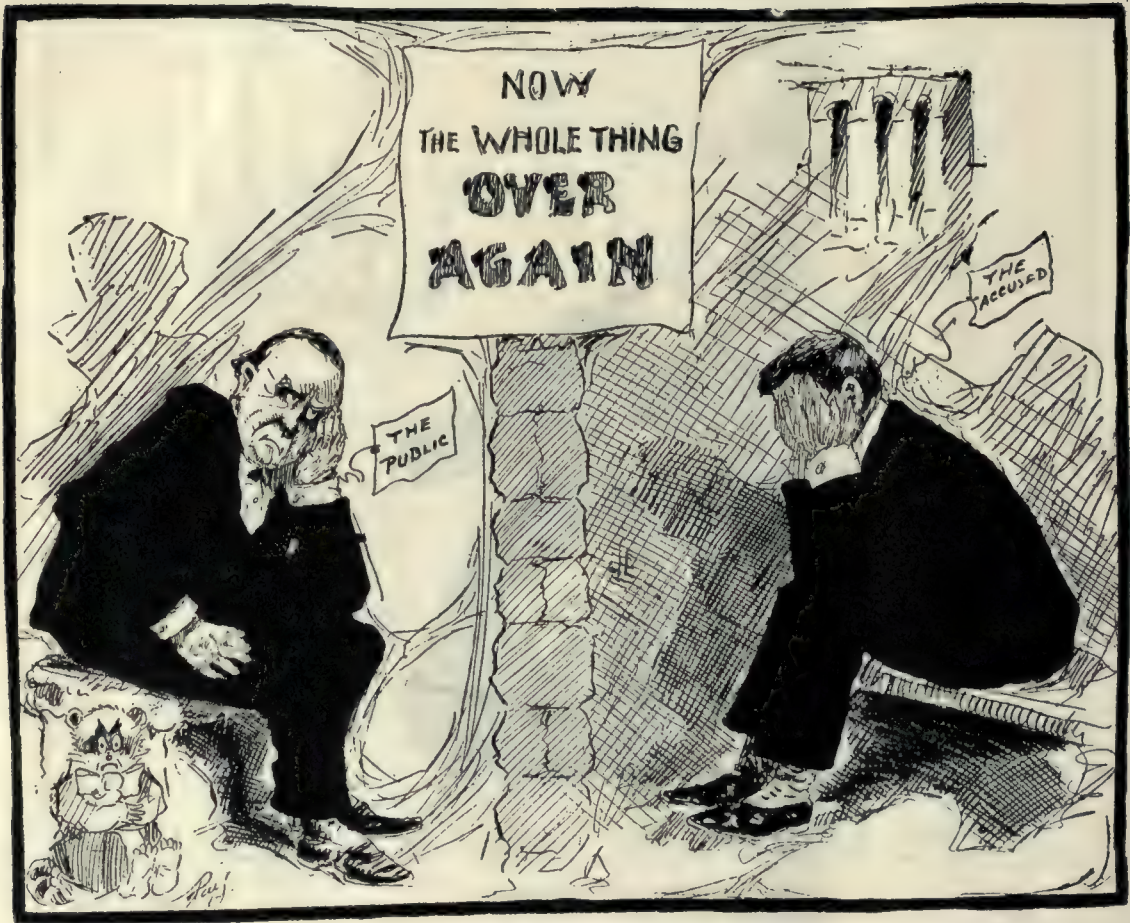


THE LAW JUGGLER.

A performance in almost any court in America when there is an important criminal case on hand.

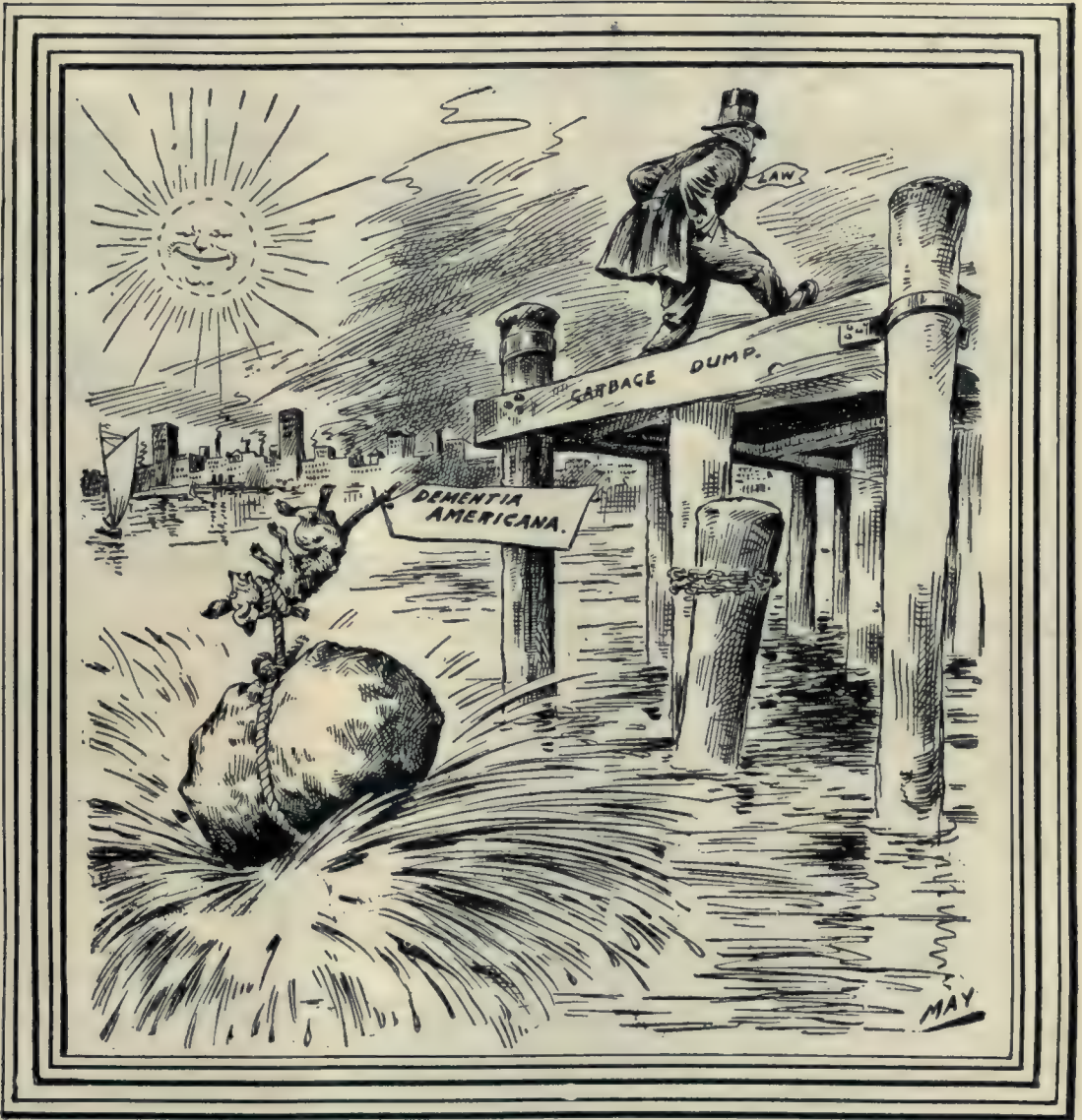
—International Syndicate.

A Tale In Cartoons.



THE WHOLE THING OVER AGAIN.

—Pittsburg Gazette Times.



SPLASH.

—Detroit Journal.



"IF THE NEXT THAW JURY IS COMPOSED OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT READ ABOUT THE CASE."

—Chicago Tribune.



MUST I WADE THROUGH IT AGAIN?

—New York World.



A PROPOSED STATUE OF MR. CARNEGIE FOR THE PEACE PALACE.

—New York Times.

PEACE, PRESS, AND DIPLOMACY

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK EXCITES WIDESPREAD
ATTENTION—EDITOR STEAD EXERTS STRONG INFLUENCE—
SECRETARY ROOT SAYS DIPLOMACY HAS BECOME
SUBORDINATE TO PRESS—GERMANY'S
ANOMALOUS POSITION

ONE of the reasons why it is deemed necessary by the heads of the American Government to prevent Labor assuming an attitude that will virtually amount to civic insubordination is that the international position of the United States has become so critical as to require all the country's power and craft. Not that there is any peril of war, or that there is any grave danger of political enmities or of the loss of commercial prestige such as usually precedes the decline of a nation politically; but that in the new drift of nations away from the crimes of

war and the excesses of military ambition, the United States has assumed a leadership and can retain such leadership only by the maintenance of an internal unity and an averting of the class feeling which is always subversive of national strength.

THE PEOPLE SUPERIOR TO DIPLOMATS

Secretary Root Declares That the Affairs of Nations Are Shaped by the Press.

As Secretary Root has shown, with his characteristic far-sighted political percep-

tion, the government of political affairs has been taken out of the hands of official representatives and returned to the people, to be expressed and directed by means of what is known as public opinion. Therefore, the

Washington, D. C.—In one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered by a responsible American statesman, Secretary of State Elihu Root, at the opening meeting of the Society of International Law, declared that the day when diplomats could keep or break the peace of the world has passed forever, and that through the



MARS—"TALK ABOUT YOUR PINK TEAS!"

—Detroit Journal.

attitude of the Labor section of public opinion becomes of exceptional importance. Said the Philadelphia North American, reporting Mr. Root:

myriad press the people of all nations call to one another in amity or defiance, rendering treaties a waste of paper and diplomacy the empty routine of an idle form.

The significance of such a declaration coming

from the man who stands next to the President of the United States can not be overestimated.

To use President Roosevelt's own words: "No man in the country is better fitted to speak for the Government, no man has a keener or more practical fashion or with a nobler disinterestedness of purpose used the national power to further the day when the peace of righteousness and justice shall obtain among nations."

With all the weight which his authority must lend, Mr. Root solemnly declared that the people themselves, and not the governments, now make for peace or war.

A Great Peroration.

In closing his address, in which he outlined the society's objects, as mainly to train the public in international affairs, he said:

"It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibility of its power; but the people now, not governments, make friendship or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war, between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance.

"Foreign offices and Ambassadors and Ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other. The people who permit themselves to treat the people of other countries with discourtesy and insult are surely sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for a world of sullen and revengeful hatred can never be a world of peace.

"Against such a feeling treaties are waste paper and diplomacy the empty routine of idle form. The great question which overshadowed all discussion of the Japanese treaty of 1894 was the question: Are the people of the United States about to break friendship with the people of Japan? That question, I believe, has been happily answered in the negative."

The people make for peace or war in these days, Mr. Root declared, and not governments. In this connection he pointed out the ill effect of anti-Japanese sentiment, but said that at no time in the recent agitation was there ever danger of war with Japan.

People the Real Diplomats.

Leading up to his discussion of the Government's rights over those of the States in dealing with the Japanese, Mr. Root touched upon the changes in international practices within a century. Said he:

"Coincident with that change, diplomacy has ceased to be a mystery, confined to a few learned men who strive to give effect to the wishes of personal rulers, and has become a representative function answering to the opinions and the will of the multitude of citizens, who themselves create the relations between States and determine the issues of friendship and estrangement, of peace and war. Under the new system there are many dangers from which the old system was free.

"The education of public opinion, which should

lead the sovereign people in each country to understand the definite limitations upon national rights and the full scope and responsibility of national duties, has only just begun. Information, understanding, leadership of opinion in these matters, so vital to wise judgment and right action in international affairs, are much needed.

"This society may serve as a collegium, in the true sense of the word, in which all who choose to seek a broader knowledge of the law that governs the affairs of nations may give each to the other the incitement of earnest and faithful study, and may give to the great body of our countrymen a clearer view of their international rights and responsibilities."

THOUGHTS OF THE PEACE PEOPLE

Resolutions Adopted by the National Congress Held in New York.

If Mr. Root's view be correct, the following set of resolutions passed by the unofficial congress of peace advocates at Washington are apt to become extremely significant when the official peace congress meets at The Hague:

New York.—The National Arbitration and Peace Congress adopted its resolutions recommending among other things that The Hague Conference shall hereafter be a permanent institution; that The Hague Court shall be open to all the nations of the world; that a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations shall be drafted by the coming conference providing for the reference to The Hague Court of international disputes which can not be adjusted by diplomacy; that the United States Government urge upon the conference action looking to the limitation of armament; that the conference extend to private property at sea, immunity from capture in war.

The resolutions speak highly in praise of President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain for the stand they have taken in favor of a settled policy of peace among nations.

Text of the Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted by the congress follow:

"Whereas, The nations, through the application of scientific invention and discovery to intercommunication and travel, have become members of one body, closely united and interdependent with common commercial, industrial, intellectual, and moral interests; and war in any part of the world immediately affects, both materially and morally, all other parts, and undisturbed peace has become the necessary condition of the proposed well being and orderly progress of human society; and

"Whereas, The Hague conference of 1899 made a great and unexpected advance towards the establishment of peace by the creation of a permanent court of arbitration for the judicial settlement of international disputes; and

"Whereas, The said Court of Arbitration, having adjusted four controversies, in which nearly all the prominent powers were participants, has become a fixed and well-recognized means of settling international disputes, though its operation is only voluntary; and,

"Whereas, The principle of international com-

two, have been concluded, stipulating reference to The Hague Court for five years of all disputes of a judicial order and those arising in the interpretation of treaties, and

Public Opinion Is for Peace.

"Whereas, Public opinion in favor of the pacific settlement of controversies has made ex-



WHAUR'S YOUR TEDDY ROOSEVELT NOO?

—New York World.

missions of inquiry, provided for in The Hague Convention, has proved itself one of great practical efficiency, as illustrated in the Anglo-Russian North Sea crisis; and,

"Whereas, More than forty treaties of obligatory arbitration between nations, two and

traordinary advance since the first Hague conference, and, as recently declared by the British Prime Minister, 'has attained a practical and a moral superiority undreamt of' and

"Whereas, The States of the W

phere, through the action of the third Pan-American Congress and the reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics, have reached what is virtually a permanent union, destined henceforth to wield a mighty influence in behalf of permanent peace; and

"Whereas, The first Hague conference, though it failed to solve the question of reduction of armaments, for which it was primarily called, unanimously recommended to the powers the serious study of the problem with the view of relieving the people of the vast burdens imposed upon them by rivalry and armaments;

"Resolved, By the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, composed of delegates from thirty-six States, That the Government of the United States be requested, through its representatives to the second Hague conference, to urge upon that body the formation of a more permanent and more comprehensive international union for the purpose of insuring the efficient co-operation of the nations in the development and application of international law, and the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Hague Conference to Be Permanent.

"Resolved, That to this end it is the judgment of this congress that the governments should provide that The Hague conference shall hereafter be a permanent institution, with representative nations meeting periodically for the regular and systematic consideration of the international problems constantly arising in the interest of nations, and that we invite our Government to instruct its delegates to the coming conference to secure, if possible, action in this direction.

"Resolved, That as a logical sequence of the first Hague conference, The Hague Court should be open to all the nations of the world.

"Resolved, That a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations should be drafted by the coming conference, providing for the reference to The Hague Court of international disputes which may hereafter arise, which can not be adjusted by diplomacy.

"Resolved, That the congress records its indorsement of the resolution adopted by the Interparliamentary Union at its conference in London last July that in case of disputes arising between nations which it may not be possible to embrace within the terms of an arbitration convention, the disputing parties, before resorting to force, will always invoke the services of an international committee of inquiry, or the mediation of one or more friendly powers.

"Resolved, That our Government be requested to urge upon the coming Hague conference the adoption of the proposition, long advocated by our country, to extend to private property at sea the same immunity from capture in war as now shelters private property on land.

"Resolved, That the time has arrived for decided action toward the litigation of the burdens of armaments, which have enormously increased since 1899, and the Government of the United

States is respectfully requested and urged to instruct its delegates to the coming Hague conference to support with the full weight of our national influence the proposition of the British Government, as announced by the Prime Minister, to have, if possible, the subject of armaments considered by the conference.

"Resolved, That the Congress highly appreciates the eminent services of President Roosevelt in bringing The Hague Court into successful operation, in exercising his good offices for restoring peace between Russia and Japan, preventing, in co-operation with Mexico, a threatened war in Central America, and in initiating, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, the assembling of a second international peace conference at The Hague. It congratulates him upon the reception of the Nobel Peace Prize as a just recognition of his efficient services for peace.

"Resolved, That the distinguished services of Elihu Root, Secretary of State, to the cause of international peace and good will during his recent visits to the South American capitals, and to Canada, be accorded the grateful recognition of this Congress.

"Resolved, That we thank the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for the noble stand which he has taken in favor of a settled policy of peace among the nations, and of a limitation and reduction of the military and naval burdens now weighing upon the world.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by committee of this Congress, to be chosen by the presidents of the Congress, to President Roosevelt, to Secretary Root, and to each of the United States delegates to the forthcoming Hague conference."

WOMAN'S PLEA FOR PEACE

Active Part in the World's Movement Shown in New York Meeting.

An important phase of the New York peace congress was the following, as described in the New York Evening Post:

Women had the center of the stage at the fourth session of the National Peace and Arbitration Congress in Carnegie Hall. That fact seemed in no wise to detract from the interest in the gathering and the assemblage which greeted the women speakers was limited only by the capacity of the auditorium.

From the topmost galleries to the front row of the orchestra were women, more than four thousand of them—club women, society women, business women, and the home woman.

A ripple of applause greeted Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, Chicago; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall, when they appeared upon the platform a few minutes late. They took seats

on the left of the stage. On the other side of the stage were Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, ex-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago; Miss Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke College; the Rev. Anna Shaw, and others. The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, R. I., presided.

deemed it best for her not to try to come to New York.

Julia Ward Howe's Letter.

Although Mrs. Howe could not be present, she sent a letter which was read as follows:

"It is now thirty-seven years since the Franco-



RALPH WILDER

TRYING TIMES FOR THE CUBAN "PATRIOT."

—Chicago Record Herald.

The audience missed from the group of distinguished personages on the stage the aged Julia Ward Howe, who, it was hoped, might be present with Mrs. Sewall as the other guest of honor. But inasmuch as Mrs. Howe will be eighty-eight years old in May next, her friends

Prussian contest brought to the civilized world a fresh impression of the ruin and desolation of war, and ever since then women have united in crying: 'Justice shall rule mankind—justice administered by wise councils, not by armies.'

"Deeply penetrated with this persuasion, I pub-

lished an 'Appeal to Womanhood Throughout the World,' and crossed the ocean to add what personal weight I could to my daring message. Here and there a sisterly voice responded to my appeal, but the greater number said: 'We have neither time nor money that we can call our own. We can not travel, we can not meet together.' And so my intended peace congress of women melted away like a dream, and my final meeting, held in the world's great metropolis, did not promise to lead to any important result.

"What has made the difference between that time and this? New things, so far as women are concerned, namely, the higher education now conceded to them, and the discipline of associated action, with which later years have made them familiar. Who shall say how great an element of progress has existed in this last clause? Who shall say what fretting of personal ambition has become merged in the higher ideal of service to the state and to the world? The noble army of women which I saw as in a dream, and to which I made my appeal, has now come into being. On the wide field where the world's great citizens bend together to uphold the highest interests of society, women of the same type employ their gifts and graces to the same end. Oh, happy change! Oh, glorious metamorphosis. In less than half a century the conscience of mankind has made its greatest stride toward the control of human affairs. The women's colleges and the women's clubs have had everything to do with the great advance which we see in the moral efficiency of our sex. These two agencies have been derided and decried, but they have done their work.

"If a word of elderly counsel may become me at this moment, let me say to the women here assembled: 'Do not let us go back from what we have gained. Let us, on the contrary, press ever forward in the light of the new knowledge, of the new experience. If we have rocked the cradle, if we have soothed the slumbers of mankind, let us be on hand at their great awakening, to make steadfast the peace of the world.'"

COLLEGES JOIN IN THE PLEA

Noted Educators Urge the Universities to Work for End of War.

Still another important phase of the same convention was set forth in the Chicago Record-Herald as follows:

New York.—That intelligence, knowledge, and culture are the things which the universities can contribute to the cause of universal peace was the consensus of opinion of the college presidents who spoke at Carnegie Hall at the university meeting of the peace congress. A half-dozen college presidents, including representatives of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, spoke to college men in the interest of the movement, and showed them what they could and should do to advance the cause of universal peace and the emancipation of Christendom from the curse of war.

Vice Chancellor Roberts of Cambridge Uni-

versity and Pro Vice Chancellor Rhys of Oxford were the two foreign educators who spoke. President John Finley of the City College of New York was an American representative in place of President Eliot of Harvard and President James of the University of Illinois, who were unable to be present. Dr. Felix Adler of Columbia also spoke, and President Butler of the same university presided.

At the Carnegie Hall meeting President Butler of Columbia said:

"The participation of the institutions of higher learning in this congress was inevitable. Of all modern institutions, the universities stand first and foremost as responsible representatives of the highest ideals of the people. Their task is, in part, by introduction, in part by research and publication, and in part by example to manifest the significance of civilization, to extend and uplift it.

"Recently on this platform poor use was made of a noble sentiment, 'infamous the nation which does not sacrifice everything for her moral integrity,' said the speaker, and he interpreted this as an excuse and foundation for expressions in favor of wanton militarism. He misinterpreted the real feeling of the people for whom he presumed to speak. It is a full generation since the nations of Western Europe have stained their hands with war against each other. At no time in history has economical and industrial progress been so rapid as during the era of peace. Believe me, the moral integrity of a nation is shown not by surrender to militarism, but stern resistance to it."

MRS. EDDY GETS NEW TITLE.

Asked by Peace Congress to Act as Its Fondateur—Her Reply.

The possible play of religion in the peace movement was suggested in the tribute paid by the congress to the founder of Christian Science. Said the New York American:

John D. Higgins, clerk of the First Church of Christ Scientist, has received an interesting letter from Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy in regard to her appointment as fondateur of the Association of International Conciliation.

The letter follows:

Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., April 22, 1907.

First Church of Christ Scientist, New York City, John D. Higgins, Clerk.

My Beloved Brethren:—Your appointment of me as fondateur of the Association of International Conciliation is most gracious. To aid in this holy purpose is the leading impetus of my life. Many years have I prayed and labored for the consummation of "On earth peace, good will toward men." May the fruits of your grand association, pregnant with peace, find their birthright in Divine Science.

Right thoughts and deeds are the sovereign remedies for all earth's woe. Sin is its own enemy. Right has its recompense even though it be betrayed. Wrong may be man's highest idea



JOHN BULL—"LET 'IM ALONE! YOU'RE MAKING 'IM NERVOUS!"

—Detroit Journal.

of right until his grasp on goodness grows stronger. It is always safe to be just.

When pride, self and human reason reign, injustice is rampant. Individuals, as nations, unite harmoniously on the basis of justice, and this is accomplished when self is lost in love—in God's own plan of salvation. "To do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly," is the standard of Christian Science.

Human law is right only as it patterns the Divine. Consolation and peace are based on the enlightened sense of God's government.

Lured by fame, pride or gold, success is dangerous, but the choice of folly never fastens on the good or the great.

Because of my rediscovery of Christian Science, and honest efforts, however meager, to help

human purpose and peoples, you may have accorded me more than is deserved—but 'tis sweet to be remembered.

Lovingly yours,

MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

BRITAIN AND SPAIN TO BE ALLIES

Agreement of Vast Import Reported as Outcome of Meeting of Rulers.

Outside of the deliberate peace movement under the name of peace, the increasing tendency of nations to make alliances is a potent factor in the movement away from

wars. One of the most recent alliances was thus described in the Minneapolis Journal:

Madrid.—The meeting of King Alfonso and King Edward at Cartagena, according to the *Correspondencia de la Espana*, which says it has diplomatic authority for the story, resulted in the perfection of a far-reaching understanding for the purposes of war and peace. Everything concerning Morocco was ratified, everything in reference to the general European situation was discussed, and the basis was formulated of an agreement which is now in the hands of the diplomatists.

The outcome, according to the *Correspondencia*, is the result of the competition between Germany and Great Britain for an understanding with Spain, in which Great Britain has scored all along. The *Correspondencia* represents Great Britain as agreeing in effect that if Spain would allow Spanish naval ports to be used by Britain's fleet, the latter would help Spain in the conversion of her existing debt, British squadrons would guarantee the security of the Spanish coasts; the Spanish land forces would, if necessary, be allies of the British, and the British forces would be at the disposal of Spain should the latter need them. Spain's obligation under the agreement would be to put her arsenals in order and to fortify her ports.

DID ROOSEVELT MEAN GERMANY?

French Read Special Significances Into His Peace Conference Letter.

For a long time the popular impression has prevailed that the militarism of Germany is the greatest possible menace to the world's peace. The following, therefore, from the New York Sun is of interest:

Paris.—To whom had President Roosevelt reference in the depths of his thoughts when he wrote that civilized nations holding a peace conference ought not to place themselves by disarmament at the mercy of those less civilized which remain under military despotism? There are people in France who would like to know, but while waiting to be told, they not altogether unwillingly surmise that the President referred to Germany.

It is freely acknowledged that he had no bad intention, but the possibilities of his phraseology in the way of equivocal meaning are not lost sight of among people who are accustomed to reading diplomatic hints of governmental tendencies in the speeches of conspicuous political leaders.

Then, again, didn't President Roosevelt follow up the first phrase with another equally pregnant when in explaining himself he declared that only bad could come of depriving peaceful nations of the means to resist the aggression of bellicose peoples? Anyway, there are writers who dare to affirm that President Roosevelt's thought has not found the kindest welcome in Berlin,

even though the same conference which he addressed later acclaimed the sugared words of Andrew Carnegie, who set himself to dress the wounds to Teutonic pride.

Mr. Carnegie is not entirely original, however, in divining in the Kaiser the dictator of the world's peace. On April 12 the *Siecle* said that if the Emperor William wished the maintenance of the peace of the world he had but to say a word or make a gesture and The Hague conference would offer him the opportunity. Continuing the discussion of the New York conference, the *Siecle* says everybody knows that it is the Emperor William's laudable ambition to play a great role in the world and that he ought to be believed. He is of too fine a spirit to imagine that a sovereign's greatness is necessarily the outgrowth of military conquest. At various times he has shown pacific tendencies. Now he has merely to wish it to assure himself of the gratitude of all people and before posterity the most enviable of glories.

CARNEGIE WRONG, SAY GERMANS

But Von Buelow Sees Danger of War in the Mere Discussion of It.

The popular conviction as to Germany was voiced at the Peace Congress and drew forth a tart reply from the Germans themselves. Said the New York Times:

Berlin.—There was a general debate on Germany's foreign relations in the Reichstag recently and, incidentally, Andrew Carnegie's recent reference to the decision between war and peace being in the hands of Emperor William was criticised and classed as a distortion of facts.

At the opening of the debate speakers of various parties pointedly suggested to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, that Germany should take no part in the discussion of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Peace Conference.

The Chancellor, in reply, said that Germany did not object to letting other powers discuss the matter, but Germany would hold aloof. This statement was received with approval by the House. Continuing, von Buelow referred to the recommendation of the first Peace Conference at The Hague that the powers study the question of the limitation of armaments.

"Germany," the Chancellor added, "has complied with this recommendation, but has not found a formula which takes into account the great diversity in the geographical, economic, and military position of the various states, or one which would be calculated to remove those diversities and serve as a basis for a treaty.

"I am also unaware that other countries have been more fortunate in discovering such a formula. So long as there is not even a hope for a satisfactory solution of this question, and no method for its practical application exists, we can not expect anything from its discussion at a conference. On the contrary, the danger is that:



LEAVING WILLIE OUT IN THE COLD.

an undesirable effect may be produced by arousing divergent interest."

The Chancellor claimed that the mere prospect of a discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments had a disquieting effect upon the international situation. He then remarked:

"Germany's abstention from the discussion of the question does not mean that she cherishes a secret desire for war, or that she is actuated by military ambition or other selfish motives. Other powers feel the same way as Germany regarding the limitation proposition, and many friends of peace in France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States think it would not serve the cause of peace to give way to illusions and lose sight of realities.

"Germany hitherto has secured peace by keeping in readiness for war. This policy has been proved to be a wise one. We never once misused our military strength, and never will. Many persons have advised us to take part in the discussion of the limitation of armaments in order to show Germany's good-will, since nothing can come of the matter in any way. But Germany's peaceable policy has been a sufficient answer to all the aspersions which have been made.

"Germany does not wish to prevent other powers from discussing the limitation of armaments. If some practical result is reached by such a discussion Germany will conscientiously examine whether it harmonizes with the protection of her peace, with her national interests, and with her special situation."

The Chancellor called attention to the fact that his position in the matter under discussion was indorsed by speakers representing all the parties in the House, and added:

"Supported by this unanimity, Germany will show by her actual course at The Hague that she sincerely favors all efforts calculated to practically promote peace, civilization, and humanity."

GERMANY AGAINST THEORIES

In Sympathy With Peace Movement But Insists Upon Practicabilities.

Color was further loaned to the anti-peace impression of Germany by the official utterance reported in the Chicago News as follows:

Berlin.—"It is too early to forecast developments at The Hague peace conference," said Ambassador Speck von Sternburg to The Daily News correspondent. "It is doubtful whether at the present time of deliberation and exchanges of views any power has definitely determined its program for the conference. Germany will be found to be cordially in sympathy with all really practical measures looking to the preservation of the world's peace.

"An extended application of the principle of arbitration, making it still more generally available, is foremost among the practical steps whereon substantial progress can be made. Let favorable action be taken upon this and some other important questions similar to those re-

cently touched upon by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, but especially the larger application of the arbitration principle, the other problems and incidental questions would settle themselves in due course."

It is through a program of this character rather than the undertaking of plans not now capable of realization, as Ambassador Sternburg's opinion shows, that the efforts toward peace will be directed.

CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY

Points in the New Tariff Agreement—Export Prices to Rule.

On the other hand, the sincerity of Germany's desire to avoid international clashes and hostilities is exemplified in the tariff treaty recently negotiated with the United States. Said the New York Sun, outlining the treaty:

Berlin.—According to the Lokalanzeiger, which is probably well informed, the chief customs concessions made by the United States in the new German-American agreement are as follows:

The export price, not the market value, will be taken as the basis of appraisement in the case of foods exclusively intended for export or which are only put on the home market in limited quantities.

Statements as to the cost of production will in the future only be demanded from consuls when the customs authorities especially request such statements.

The exporter will not have to appear personally before a consul save for special reasons.

Invoices can be indorsed by a consul at the place where the contract is made.

The power of a consul to demand that invoices be sworn to is abolished, and in case of reappraisement the proceedings shall be in the presence of the parties interested or their representatives.

TARIFF DISPUTE WITH FRANCE

Almost Exactly Similar to That Which Brought About Treaty With Germany.

The value of the German-American tariff action as a means of removing causes of unfriendliness between nations is further exemplified in the following from the New York Sun:

Washington.—There have been developments in the tariff dispute with France which make it appear that the complaint of that Government against the United States is almost exactly similar to that which Germany made some time ago and which resulted in the recent concessions to that country. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called at the Treasury Department to

talk over the matter with Secretary Cortelyou, and in doing so he acted on cabled instructions from his Government. Although no statement could be obtained after the interview, it is certain that this Government is on the verge of a serious difference of opinion with the French Government in regard to tariff matters.

The trouble began some time ago when the French authorities, in the course of revising their tariff regulations, imposed a duty on cottonseed oil, an exclusive American product. It was suspected at the time that France had become uneasy on account of the rumored concessions which the United States had made to Germany and that the imposition of a duty on cottonseed oil was intended to be a hint to this Government that similar concessions were wanted by France.

BARRING A COMIC OPERA

Sullivan's "Mikado" Was Tabooed in London to Save Japanese Feelings.

A semi-humorous aspect of the endeavor of two nations to avoid offending each other is afforded in the following from the New York American:

London.—The curious prohibition of Sullivan's opera, "The Mikado," was lifted into the dignity of an international question recently.

The matter was brought before the House of Commons, where the question was asked why this particular opera had been banned from production in London. In reply, Under Secretary Runciman stated that while it was not the fact that official complaint had been received from Japan, it had been thought well, in view of the growing entente between England and the Eastern Island Empire, that the opera might better be omitted from the list of the Savoy Theater attractions.

Mr. Runciman added that it might as well be understood that Lord Chamberlain had withdrawn the license of the production of "The Mikado," the prohibition affecting the provinces as well as London, and that representations had been made to the Colonial officials with a view to prohibiting its production in the further parts of the British Empire.

The whole proceeding is regarded not only as one of the most extraordinary examples of England's new-found tenderness not to offend the susceptibilities of another nation, but as a still more remarkable proof of the weight which England puts on the retention of Japan's friendship. It is another proof, too, of the impression made by Japan's determination to be considered as a power whose slightest wish shall be observed, and of England's haste to observe those wishes.

All the truth, however, was not told in the House of Commons. When Mrs. D'Oyly Carte announced the revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Savoy Theater—revivals which are, by the way, nightly crowded—people won-

dered "The Mikado" was omitted from the list. The Japanese Embassy was asked if Mr. Gilbert's ideas of the Mikado were considered offensive, but the Japanese diplomats evaded the question with a laugh. The real mover in the ban on the opera is Prince Arthur of Connaugh.

It was Prince Arthur who took the Order of the Garter to the Mikado, and it was while the King's nephew was in Japan that it was whispered discreetly to him the number of Japanese who had seen the opera in England had been deeply offended and had reported their impressions to the Japanese court. The Prince was told that notwithstanding Japan's modernity the Japanese still clung to the ancient idea that the Mikado, present or past, was a deity, and that to see him as a jocose gentleman touched them to the quick.

Prince Arthur mentioned the matter to the King, the King in a roundabout manner had the matter mentioned to Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, and she, like a loyal Englishwoman and good manager, cut out "The Mikado" from her list of revivals.

STEAD, DRUMMER OF PEACE

A Frank Talk With the Man Who Talks Frankly With Royalty.

Explicit action by the press along the lines mentioned by Secretary Root has been shown by the famous British editor, W. T. Stead, of whom the Philadelphia North American had the following interesting statement:

William T. Stead, self-appointed drummer of peace, has been calling on the crowned heads of the world to make known the never-failing virtues of his altruistic nostrums.

No ambassador of commerce, forcing high-priced wares upon reluctant buyers, could be more aggressive, more plausible or more untiringly eloquent than the much-misunderstood man whose crusade culminated at the recent peace conference in New York.

Mr. Stead looks younger than when I last saw him some years ago in London. His beard no longer spreads out benevolently in patriarchal fashion, but is trimmed to a point, imparting an appearance of vigor and youth unusual in a man on the verge of three-score years who has led a life as strenuous as that of the editor of the London Review of Reviews.

He was talking to Archbishop Ireland in the lobby of the Belmont Hotel, and when the prelate rose, his tall, athletic figure towering over the short, thick-set pacificator, I pounced upon my prey, and, linking his arm in mine, asked him to fulfil his promise to tell me how it felt to talk to kings and emperors.

"Oh, very much as it feels to talk to you," came the quick response, "only they take more pains to be polite than you do."

Has Seen Czar Five Times.

"I have seen the present Czar five times, and I don't know of a more straightforward, friendly

man, a more really charming human being; there is not the least little bit of snide about him.

"When I first saw him he handed me a cigarette, and lighted it for me; not every one can say that a Czar has lighted his cigarette for him, can he?"

"When I last saw Emperor Nicholas we talked about peace and war, and he didn't seem to think that it was always a good thing to be a peace Emperor. He told me the Japanese war had been made against his will, so you see even the Czar of all the Russias does not always have his own way.

"He feels that if he had not tried disarmament in Manchuria, if he had been really ready, his forces would never have been attacked by the Japs. When the first shot was fired Russia had less than 35,000 men in Manchuria, and when Japan learned that there was no truth in the stories being sent out from the military headquarters in St. Petersburg about armies being rushed across Siberia they called the bluff pretty quickly.

"But perhaps the most interesting interview I ever had with any Czar was with Emperor Nicholas's father, Alexander III, in 1888. When all England was singing the famous 'Jingo' song and there were rumors that the Lion and the Bear were about to meet in a great death struggle, I determined to find out for myself just how things stood, so I ran over to St. Petersburg and had a good, square talk with the Czar.

Got What He Wanted.

"I got an audience, to the no small astonishment of diplomats and newspaper men the world over, and when I left the Czar's presence I carried with me a comprehensive and definite exposition direct from the Emperor's own lips of the policy he intended to pursue in relation to all the questions in which England was interested.

"When I got through I just rose and thanked the Czar, and said I would not detain him any longer; you see, I knew the Empress had been kept waiting for her lunch for an hour or more.

"When the British Ambassador heard of it he was shocked beyond expression that I had dared to stir from my seat before the Emperor gave the signal to rise, but I never did know anything about court etiquette. The Czar told the story to the German Emperor afterward."

"No," continued Mr. Stead, in answer to my question, "I have never been able to 'get' the Kaiser. He has always fought shy of seeing me.

"I have tried to reach him through every means, lastly through Von Buelow, with whom I had a long talk when in Berlin, but he won't see me.

"Anyway, I wrote him a letter direct, and told him that I was doubly sorry he wouldn't talk to me, because I felt that if he had not had the misfortune of being an Emperor he would have made a first-class newspaper man.

Kaiser as Newspaper Man.

"You see, the Kaiser really would have stood

right at the head of the profession if he had been a newspaper man. He is aggressive, and has ideas—lots of them, and puts them into execution, and there is just that dash of sensationalism in his methods that characterizes good newspaper men the world over. He doesn't do things like other men.

"But to get back to the rulers I have met. Victor Emmanuel of Italy is almost as charming a man as the Czar. He is strong for peace, and told me that one of the best proofs that universal peace was not the impractical Utopia some people try to make it out, was the sentiment in favor of peace so strongly manifest in the United States, the people of which he thinks the most practical and business-like on earth.

"Just as I was leaving, King Victor Emmanuel grasped me by both hands and wished me God-speed. 'God bless you!' he said, 'God bless you for your good work!'"

The mention of King Edward's name elicited a hearty "Oh, I know him very well!" from Mr. Stead, who, however, remarked that the ruler of the British Empire "is not a genius."

King Edward, Man of the World.

He described him as a shrewd, good-hearted, tactical man of the world, whose natural disposition it was to be friendly with every one. Anglo-French entente Mr. Stead attributed great measure to the personal popularity of the monarch in France.

"Of the other Kings I have met," said Mr. Stead, "the King of Denmark, brother of Queen Alexandra, is a true friend of peace, and a wonderfully simple, good-hearted man. He strongly favors woman suffrage, and was much interested in the progress the movement is making in England to-day.

"Then, there is Haakon, the new King of Norway. He is the most straightforward, hearty good fellow you can imagine, and those who know him well say he has to keep on pinching himself to remember he is a king. He is so frank, and welcomed me so openly, that I have every faith in the assurance he gave me that his one desire was to live in peace with his neighbors, and never to stain the ermine of his royal robes with blood.

"But of all my experiences in connection with royalty, one of the most unique was my interview with King Leopold, the Belgian King.

Leopold Told Him a Lie.

"As soon as I was introduced he began to talk French, and when I told him that I did not understand that language he said that the interview could not proceed, as he did not speak English. But I knew that was a lie, so I told him that I felt sure if he could not talk English he could understand it, and I just said everything I had come to say.

"That interview lasted a full hour, and as the King never even offered me a seat, we both stood. He is a great big man, taller than you are, and it was most uncomfortable, but I enjoyed it if he didn't.

"When the Ambassador who had introduced

me referred to the visit afterward, King Leopold cut him short with, 'Oh that awful man, Stead; he did make me sweat.'

"I can't describe King Leopold better than in the words of Cecil Rhodes who was a great judge of men. He said that 'there was no Jew in Europe as stingy and as tight-fisted as Leopold, and his greed for gold has made his Congo one of the sores of civilization.'"

We had long since reached Carnegie Hall, and the conference was in full swing, but before taking my leave of Stead I asked him about himself. He told me it was his fate to be misunderstood, and that far from being the little Englander and yelping critic he has been held to be by British Imperialists, that he was in reality an apostle of imperialism, but of imperialism qualified by common sense and a due regard for the Ten Commandments. He said he did not want to make all men Christians, but to make all men Christs. His idea is "The union of all who love in the cause of all who suffer."

HOW PEACE MOVEMENT BEGAN

Bertha Suttner's Novel Is Said to Have Started the Czar's Purpose.

It is interesting to recall under existing circumstances how the official peace conference at The Hague had its beginning:

St. Petersburg.—The world peace movement, the latest development of which was seen in the Peace Congress in New York, was given its impetus, strangely enough, by the Czar, the autocrat of the most reactionary, most anarchistic country on earth.

It was Prince Uchtomsky, editor of the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, who inspired the Czar with a desire to lead in peacemaking. The Prince's clever story telling won him the Czar's favor. He used to entertain his sovereign with accounts of remarkable things he had seen and heard in his extensive travels in the Orient.

One day, instead of telling a story, the Prince rehearsed the plot and parts of Bertha Suttner's novel, "Arms Down!" This interested the Czar so profoundly that he requested Uchtomsky to get for him the novel and all other good foreign literature on the subject.

Books were ordered immediately and arrived in due time. But the Russian censor, not knowing that they had been ordered for the Czar, confiscated the whole lot.

Nicholas was very angry when he heard of it and asked Uchtomsky to procure other copies of the confiscated books, which he did.

The Prince then advised the Czar to consult Prof. Martens, an authority on international law.

Martens was sent for and explained the great obstacles in the way to a realization of peace.

This discouraged the Czar, who considered him-

self not wise enough to carry the project through all those difficulties.

But the Czarina had been profoundly impressed with the idea of universal peace, and she persuaded the Czar to go on as he had intended to do. It is even said that she herself dictated the note which was sent to the foreign powers inviting them to send delegates to the first Peace Conference at The Hague.

When Pobiedonostseff, the hide-bound Procurator of the Holy Synod, now dead, read the note after it was made public, he said to Von Plehve, then Minister of the Interior and afterward assassinated:

"This is the greatest piece of foolishness ever perpetrated by a Czar. It is contrary to the fundamental law of his own empire. We shall see that the fruits of this peace congress will be new conflicts and wars caused by himself."

Pobiedonostseff then related some anecdotes of Nicholas to fortify his assertion.

This conversation came to the ears of Alexander Amfiteatroff, editor of the Russ, who printed a satire based upon it.

This satire so enraged the Czar that he ordered its author severely punished.

The head of the police was summoned in the night and obeying orders, he forthwith called Mr. Amfiteatroff to his office, arrested him and packed him off to Siberia without giving him a chance to bid his wife good-bye. After long exile Amfiteatroff reaped the benefit of a general amnesty proclaimed and went to Paris, where he now is the editor of a revolutionary magazine.

Nicholas's peace proposition gave him a certain popularity in Europe, but at home his sincerity was measured by his refusal to receive the Boer emissaries sent from the Transvaal to ask him to exert his influence with England to make peace with the South African Republic.

Immediately after the peace conference invitation was published the students of many Russian universities joined in a petition to the Czar to grant peace and freedom to his own country before calling an international peace conference. Most of those students were arrested.

It is remarked here by the cynical that one of the sequences, if not a consequence of the first peace conference, was the most disastrous war Russia ever engaged in, the war with Japan.

MEXICO IN MOOD TO FIGHT

Almost Declared War with Guatemala Over Assassination of Barillas.

The narrow escape of the American continent from having a serious war in spite of all efforts to perpetuate peace is shown in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—It is now Mexico and Guatemala which are on the eve of war. No

sooner is peace arranged between Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador than the president is confronted with the need of further intervention to prevent trouble between American states.

The Mexican government has threatened to withdraw its diplomatic mission to Guatemala and to give the Guatemalan minister in Mexico City his passports unless Gen. Jose Lima, alleged to have been implicated in the recent murder of Gen. Barillas, the Guatemalan exile, is surrendered to it for trial.

Barillas was the revolutionary aspirant for the presidency of Guatemala, and President Cabrera of that republic is said to have wanted to get him out of the way. Lima is the right hand of Cabrera and is extremely popular with the Guatemalan people. He went to Mexico City and remained there until Barillas was assassinated, and then returned to Guatemala. The two assassins of Barillas were arrested and the Mexican government, obtaining evidence implicating Lima, demanded the latter's extradition. There is no treaty of extradition in force between Guatemala and Mexico.

TURKEY CONCEDES OUR DEMANDS

Porte Issues Order for Settlement of Long-Pending Questions.

After almost infinite delay and procrastination, a possible cause of war for America in Europe has been removed by the action described in the following from the New York Evening Post:

Constantinople.—The power of withholding its consent to the increase of 3 per cent in the Turkish customs dues has given the American Government the leverage necessary to secure the Porte's assent to a settlement of the long-pending questions between the United States and Turkey in accordance with the wishes of the State Department. The irade issued on May 3d, authorizing the ministers to take action in the matter, was quickly followed by a communication from the Porte to Ambassador Leishman, in which the Porte declared that the American schools and other institutions for which official recognition was demanded will hereafter be treated on the same footing as those of other nations. All other American demands are conceded, and all the obstacles to a complete solution of the difficulties which have existed between the American representatives here and the Porte for three years seem to have been removed.

DENMARK'S PLACE IN WAR

Germany Wants Her to Fortify and Build up a Strong Navy.

Copenhagen.—The correspondent of The Sun learns on excellent authority that negotiations are going on between the Danish and German Gov-

ernments concerning the disposition of the Danish army and navy in case of war.

Germany requests the concentration of a Danish army in Zeeland, new fortifications at Copenhagen, the establishment of a naval base in the Great Belt and the expansion of both the material and personnel of the navy.

The negotiations, which began during King Frederick's visit to Berlin, are now nearly concluded. In military circles it is considered that the fulfilment of Germany's requests would have the same effect as the Kaiser's favorite plan of closing the Baltic.—New York Sun.

SUCCESSOR TO LORD CROMER

Sir Eldon Gorst, Egypt's New Ruler, Well Qualified for Place.

London.—As the successor of Lord Cromer, the man who for 20 years has been the real ruler of Egypt, though nominally merely the British consul-general there, Sir Eldon Gorst has a most difficult post to fill. Lord Cromer found Egypt almost ruined, her people desperate with suffering, her very existence in peril from the Dervishes; he leaves her in splendid prosperity, her population increasing in numbers and happiness, her finances established on a firm basis; her taxes lightened; her people freed from the tyrannies that so long oppressed them. To maintain such a high standard of achievement and carry forward the work of Egyptian regeneration demands a statesman of the highest caliber.

Sir Eldon Gorst does not lack admirers who declare he will prove the right man in the right place. In Egypt everybody speaks of him as "Johnnie" Gorst. He went there when 26 as an attache and rose rapidly through the diplomatic grades. Great administrative talents and conspicuous social gifts commended him to Lord Cromer and within an extraordinary short time he had become under-secretary to the ministry of finance, and again adviser to the ministry of the interior. He was financial adviser to the Egyptian government when in 1903 he was summoned to London to assist the foreign office in the negotiations which resulted in the Anglo-French agreement that so largely contributed to giving England a free hand in Egypt. His services were rewarded by giving him one of the most responsible positions in the permanent civil service, that of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.

His selection as Lord Cromer's successor affords a significant illustration of the difference between English and American methods in making appointments of great responsibility and power. It was under a conservative government that Sir Eldon won distinction and presumably he is a Conservative. Yet it is a Liberal government that makes him the new ruler of Egypt. The question of his politics is not taken into consideration. He is chosen for the task because he seems the man best fitted by training, experience and demonstrated capacity to fill the position efficiently.



AND THEY ALL FIT!

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

TAFT AND HUGHES

PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE NARROWING ITSELF TO A QUESTION OF TWO MEN.—TAFT OVERWHELMING FORAKER IN OHIO.—HUGHES MEETS FIRST BIG REVERSE IN NEW YORK.—PRESIDENT DECLARES HIMSELF FOR "POLICIES, NOT MEN."

AT A TIME when Labor is playing so strenuous a part in the civic body, and when the country stands so critically before the other nations, the question of who is to succeed President Roosevelt becomes of almost unprecedented importance. Secretary Taft, who is generally presumed to be Mr. Roosevelt's personal choice, has against him the prejudices reared by a decision once given from the bench adverse to labor; but on the other hand no statesman of the time other than the President himself, has won such credit and recognition abroad. Mr. Hughes, the New York governor, thus far appears to be the second choice or the second likelihood, but he has nothing in his career by which to estimate his stand either with labor or in the field of diplomacy, save that he has recently brought upon himself the hostility of Wall Street and has adopted the method now grown popular with all classes, of ap-

pealing directly to the people for his support. In this he has the advantage of Mr. Taft, who has no specific issue other than his general character with which to carry on a plebiscite. Both Taft and Hughes undoubtedly stand for the carrying out of the general policies of President Roosevelt.

STARTING A FALSE BOOM

Opponents of the President Lead the Third-Term Movement.

The method of the opposition to President Roosevelt for bringing about his overthrow is suggested in the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Washington.—As predicted by friends of President Roosevelt, in the exposure of a corporation conspiracy to control the next Republican convention and bury the "Roosevelt policies," a third-term movement is now openly inaugurated by his opponents.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, host at the dinner a few weeks ago when Senator Penrose, of Penn-

sylvania, babbled about the plans of the reactionaries, has issued a statement declaring that Roosevelt must be 'drafted' by the people for another term and that he can not refuse to run.

This move was fully foreseen by the President and supporters of his policies. He has unequivocally and repeatedly declared that he will not under any circumstances permit his renomination. The temper of the people has been so plainly shown that the reactionaries are adopting the transparent ruse of shouting for Roosevelt in order that delegations instructed for him, with no second choice, may be available for deals at the convention.

CALLED BY THE ENEMY

Member of the Famous "Conspiracy Dinner" Wants Roosevelt Renominated.

Still further evidence of this false booming is alleged in the following from the New York American:

Washington.—After holding a conference with the President at the White House, Senator Bourne has come out in the role of chief promoter of a third term for Roosevelt by issuing an authorized statement, declaring that it is the duty of the American people to "command the President to accept a second elective term."

The statement caused a stir in the political waters, for it was made public only an hour before the return of Secretary Taft, the President's putative candidate.

The fact that the Oregon Senator, who was at the dinner where a convivial Senator is said to have told of the alleged \$5,000,000 fund to overturn the Roosevelt policies, has been a frequent caller at the White House, has given rise to much speculation.

Senator Bourne's statement is as follows:

"In my opinion a great crisis now confronts this country. The reactionaries are determined, if possible, to obtain control of the Government and use it for their own personal advantage and to the detriment of the people.

"True Republican policies, as promulgated by Lincoln and enlarged and exemplified by Roosevelt, are the rights of man and the absolute sovereignty of the people. The issue now before the country is: Shall the advocates of the rights and liberties of the people and of the power and of the majesty of the Government, or the enemies of both, prevail? The people must decide.

"I know that President Roosevelt is not a candidate to succeed himself. I realize that he would greatly prefer that the people select some other person to succeed him in 1908. I am, however, convinced that the exigencies of the situation demonstrate the necessity of the people commanding President Roosevelt to accept a nomination for a second elective term.

"The President, equally with any other elective officer of this Government, is, after all, but the servant of the people. If the people command him to serve a second elective term he certainly must feel it his duty to do so. How could he do otherwise? He can no more decline to ac-

cept a nomination made by a convention, instructed by the people, than he could refuse to serve if we were engaged in war with some foreign power and he was drafted.

"No man can put his personal wishes or desires above the command of the people, and especially no person who has been honored as President Roosevelt has been by the American people."

BROWNLOW, TOO, IS IN LINE

Tennessee Congressman Hastens to be Numbered Among the Friends.

Again, the power of the President against his opposition is to be seen in the following from the Indianapolis News:

Washington.—That members of Congress will make haste to "swear in" for President Roosevelt and his plans for the next national convention, rather than lose the patronage they have controlled, was shown when Representative Walter F. Brownlow, of Tennessee, came to the capital and gave out an interview, declaring for Roosevelt for a third term. Several weeks ago a report reached the White House that Brownlow was 'off,' and forthwith steps were taken to deprive him of patronage. Said the Tennessee representative, in squaring himself:

"I have thought that President Roosevelt made a mistake when he said that he would not be a candidate, and would not accept another nomination to be President. No man ought to declare himself against the wish and will of the people as long as he is able in every way to serve them. He ought to take no position while holding office contrary to the wish and will of the people that he continue to serve them. The popular will, based on the conviction that President Roosevelt is better equipped than ever for the exalted office which he has honored and adorned, attracting the admiration and attention of the whole world, demands that his service be continued for another term. He is confronted by an appeal to his sense of duty that ought to cause him to respond with as cheerful obedience as he gave to his country's cause when, with his rough riders, he went up San Juan Hill."

ROGERS WARS ON ROOSEVELT

Oil Trust Leader Begins What is Believed to be a Systematic Campaign.

Behind the campaign against the President there is said to be the conspiracy set forth in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—According to the view of administration men here the Standard Oil trust is now fairly at the head of the anti-Roosevelt movement, and it has begun to fight in the open.

There is said to be much significance in the interview with H. H. Rogers, published in the Manufacturers' Record at Baltimore, in which the master man of the System seeks to put on



SECRETARY TAFT—"DON'T YOU THINK YOU WOULD BETTER THROW ME OUT TO THE BEAR, THEODORE?"

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

President Roosevelt the personal responsibility for the fall in the prices of securities.

The more the interview is scanned the more it appears to contain a definite program, which was sketched out by the Standard Oil people long ago, when they were first prosecuted for receiving rebates, and which has since been formulated through speeches by Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, and others in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the two states where the anti-Roosevelt propaganda has been openly begun.

In his Baltimore interview Mr. Rogers says: "I believe that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be practically unanimous conservatism in the conduct of the Government."

There is some sense in this, of course, and yet from the whole tenor of the interview the attitude of President Roosevelt is attacked by inference, although, of course, he is not mentioned by name.

It is evident, according to the statement of Mr. Rogers, that the plan of campaign adopted by the anti-Roosevelt crowd is to put out a series of interviews and arguments and to back these up by occasional flurries in Wall Street, with the idea of persuading business men and small investors that President Roosevelt's attitude is unsettling prices and that the policy he has advocated of the regulation of railroads and corporations will break down the value of all securities and thus reduce the savings of the poor and the fortunes of the moderately rich, as well as of those having large investments.

CALLS HIM FAKER AND HUMBUG

Wadsworth Says President is Venting Spite in Removing His Friends From Office.

In the following from the New York World is a statement which would fit the Rogers program, whether a deliberate part of it or not:

Washington.—Former Representative Wadsworth, of Geneseo, New York, has made a savage attack upon President Roosevelt for demanding the resignation of Archie Sanders, the collector of internal revenue at Rochester. Sanders was appointed on the recommendation of Wadsworth.

"This is merely another instance," said Mr. Wadsworth, "of the purpose of the President to punish all my friends because I differed, and wisely differed, as time has proved, from him on certain recent issues.

"The President practically turned down the recommendations of his advisers in the Postoffice Department, who wanted the postmasters reappointed because they had proven themselves good officials, and at the same time he violated his own promises to the people. The whole thing stamps the President as unreliable, a faker and a humbug. For years he has indulged in lofty sentiments, and he violates them all for the sake of gratifying a petty spite. It is apparent that he intends to persecute in a like manner every Federal office-holder who is so unfortunate as to be my friend. Thank God, he 'can't fool all the

people all the time,' and the country is fast awakening to the real character of this bloody hero of Kettle Hill."

SLAPPED BY TRUST DEFENDER

Harriman's Personal Counsel Makes Attack on Roosevelt Hero-Worship.

The following account from the Indianapolis News of an attack by one of the inside men of the camp of the enemy seems to confirm, so far as it goes, the charges in regard to Rogers:

Atlantic City, N. J.—James M. Beck, former assistant Attorney-General of the United States, at a banquet to the bankers of New Jersey, made a speech that was both applauded and hissed. He defended the railroads and sounded a warning against the "spirit of unrest" which, he said, prevails in this country. He also decried "hero worship," thereby alluding to Roosevelt.

Mr. Beck is now personal counsel to E. H. Harriman, and is regarded as one of the foremost corporation lawyers in America. Before he was appointed as an assistant to Attorney-General Knox, under McKinley, Beck was one of the strongest Democrats in Pennsylvania.

Later he removed from Philadelphia to New York and has been admitted to the inner circle of the Republicans in that State.

"It is always dangerous for rich men—and all of you represent riches if you have them not," he said, "to sit down together, because every one knows a conspiracy is being hatched out, especially when the secretary of the victim is present.

"We are told we should be optimistic. I do not believe we should shut our eyes to the danger menacing this country. The sky is full of clouds. I am mildly pessimistic about it all.

"A banker can not afford to ignore public sentiment. Public sentiment in our country to-day is diseased, and has been diseased since 1896. There is a great deal of 'dementia Americana' in the minds of our countrymen, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Perhaps there is some reason for this in the abuse of privilege.

"I believe that never before has class hatred so dominated the public mind as at this hour. In McKinley's time there was an era of good feeling, but I think to-day a man must be blind who can not see the feeling, never before so exaggerated, of hatred and envy of prosperity." This remark called forth a few hisses.

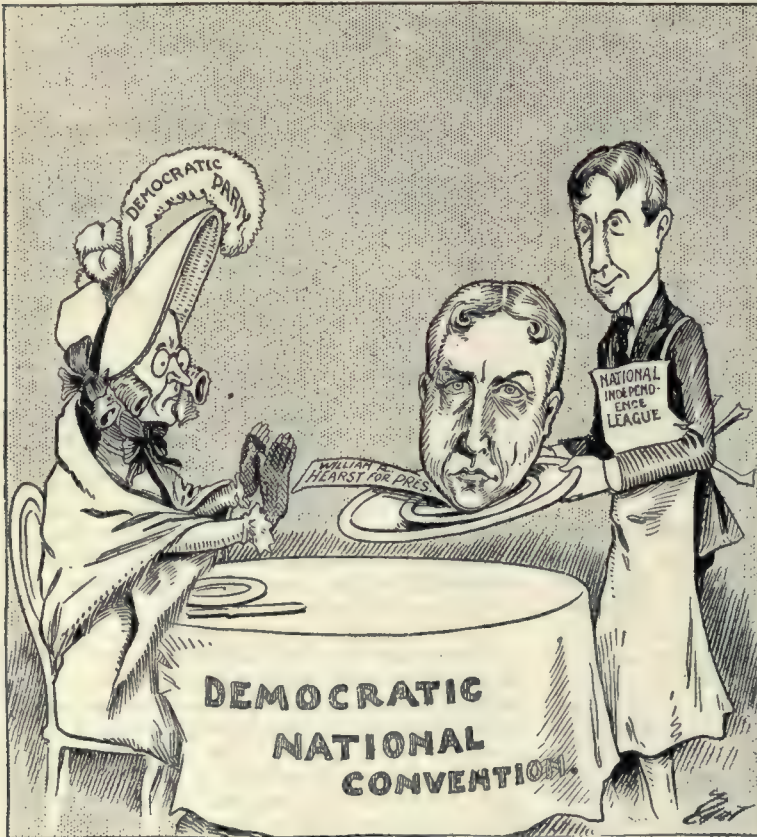
Peril in "Hero Worship."

"I believe," he continued, "it is the practical dissolution of great parties that has resulted in a menace to the republic. I don't care whether you agree with me or not—I believe the country to-day is dominated by exaggerated hero worship. There is a despotism in each party caused by popular admiration of one-man rule. And no country is safe when love of country is dominated by mere personal idolatry."

Mr. Beck likened present conditions to those in Rome, where sentiment was divided between Caesar and Pompey.

"But I have no fear for the republic," he continued. "Whenever prosperity is most diffused then discontent is most prevalent. It is true there is an irreconcilable war between the laws of trade and the laws on your statute books. In 1890, following a wave of demagoguery, they passed a law making every combination in restraint of trade, whether formerly organized or not, a criminal thing.

"But what is civilization but a great combi-



THE POLITICAL LEMON,

That is likely to be handed to Miss Democracy for breakfast some fine morning.
—Minneapolis Journal.



nation. Alas, the trouble today is that no one can tell whether the ax will fall on the just or the unjust. And there is nothing so shallow as that reasoning which says all railway combinations come from avarice. To attempt to disintegrate our great railway system is really to attack the laws of trade.

"Our constitutional machinery has been broken down by steam and electricity, that have welded the country together and made old things obsolete.

"We are now living in a state of federated anarchy that has caused within two months depreciation greater than the losses of the Civil War.

"Every great corporation to-day that transacts business beyond the limits of its own State is subjected to the arbitrary caprice of public opinion in every State through which its trade passes."

Mr. Beck referred specifically to Arkansas, where he said a law was passed that if two insurance companies combined in Hongkong but not in Arkansas, and tried to do business in Arkansas, they could be driven from the borders of the State.

Makes Attack on President.

Raising his voice, the speaker said: "I have

FIRE AWAY!

—Philadelphia North American.

not unmixed admiration of the policies of our present President, but I believe his greatest service has been to bring to public notice certain present conditions of affairs. The people have already had an object lesson costing two thousand millions of dollars, and I ask you, how can a railroad keep out of trouble if it is ground between the upper and nether millstone of Federal and State authority?

"You can't get a railroad to tell absolutely what its interstate and ultrastate rates shall be at all times. You can not divide the indivisible.

"We must not do a thing simply because one man favors it, nor hold absolutely to what our fathers said. Let us face the truth. No problem set for this nation is impossible of solution if faced with the old-time sanity."

MILLIONS VS. ROOSEVELTISM

Many Times \$5,000,000 on Tap to Capture 1908 Convention.

Also, the following gives more emphatic confirmation. It is from the Detroit Journal:

New York.—A Washington dispatch to the press says the Belmonts, Ryans, and other Democratic leaders, men who were powerful enough to shut Bryan out of the nomination in 1904, are preparing to join forces with the anti-Roosevelt Republicans for the control of the 1908 convention and the nomination of a "safe" candidate.

"This is no Loeb ghost story about the \$5,000,000 fund to defeat the Roosevelt administration's plans," said a prominent politician. "There will be many times \$5,000,000 on call in this movement, and it will mean a fight to the finish in the Republican national convention. These men, Democrats as well as Republicans, believe that once a man of their stripe is nominated in the Republican convention the fight would be won, for they have no fear of Bryan being able to encompass his defeat, no more fear than possessed Mark Hanna in 1896 or 1900 on the eve of election."

"Who is the likely candidate of this combination?" was asked.

"That detail has not been decided," was the reply.

"There are a number of men who will be used as pawns in this game until the proper time for the concentration to be made on the one. Don't go away with the notion that this is a 'preposterous' story. The basis for its accomplishment is now being laid, and shrewd minds are giving it every atom of their energy and attention. Two men right now are in the West representing Wall Street influences, working along the lines enunciated above.

"Rooseveltism will meet with the most determined opposition it yet has encountered in the next Republican national convention."

PART OF A DELIBERATE PLAN

Foraker's Efforts in Ohio Are Beginning of Anti-Roosevelt Plot.

The place of Senator Foraker in the "conspiracy" is frequently alleged, along lines such as those indicated in the following from the New York World:

Cincinnati.—It has developed here that the plan of Senator Joseph B. Foraker to get a show down on the Presidential preference of Ohio was not the result of a sudden impulse nor yet the outcome of Foraker's dislike of President Roosevelt and his policies. It was the first step of the opposition to Roosevelt to defeat his selection of a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1908 and to make it impossible for the President to control the Republican national convention of that year.

While the story of a \$5,000,000 conspiracy to defeat the President, alleged to have been related by a drunken Senator at a dinner in Washington, was more fanciful than true, there is no doubt that there is a combination of all the hostile forces. Further, there is no doubt that Foraker was selected to make the first demonstration. If he succeeds in keeping Ohio away from Taft, who is the President's avowed candidate for the succession, there will be more than \$5,000,000 available to go into other States and bring about the same result.

The fight in Ohio will be desperate. Foraker will not quit until he is beaten into the ground. Too much is at stake for a compromise, although there are skilful politicians in Ohio who say Foraker is more concerned in getting an indorsement for another term as Senator than in anything else. Nobody here thinks Foraker himself is really a candidate for President in the sense that he thinks he can get the nomination or could be elected if he got it.

What Foraker is doing is trying to hold Ohio against Roosevelt and Taft. The Senatorship part of it is incidental, in a way, although it is very important to Foraker, who has no desire to retire from public life, whatever he may say to the contrary.

ROOSEVELT ON TO ODELL'S GAME

President Warned That Odell Was Trying to Build Up an Organization.

One of the most frequently recurring points of suspicion in connection with the opposition to the President is the political course of ex-Governor Odell, of New York, of whom the New York Sun recently said:

Washington.—It has come out in a quarter thoroughly informed on the subject that President Roosevelt was warned several weeks ago—as many as five or six weeks ago—that ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was trying to build up a Republican organization in New York State behind Governor Hughes with the object of putting Odell back in political power again. The news contained in the Sun's local columns that Odell was playing a game of that kind was confirmed in the quarter mentioned, with some interesting additional particulars thrown in for good measure.

It was just about six weeks ago that the Odell scheme was uncovered and it was not long afterward that President Roosevelt was told what was going on. Just as soon as he was convinced that the story was true the President started in on his plan to line up the Administration forces behind Governor Hughes, with the object of preventing Odell and his friends from controlling the organization. Mr. Roosevelt was advised to take this course by supporters of Governor Hughes and himself.



"THE NIGHTMARE THAT DISTURBS THEIR SLUMBERS."

—Chicago Tribune.

WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

President Determined to Set at Rest All Talk to the Contrary.

If the Opposition is seeking to use the President's popularity as a means of stacking the convention against him, the following indicates that the President is using equally strong tactics to defeat that plan:

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has decided to set at rest all talk that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year. It has been learned upon the highest authority that at the proper moment the President will issue a statement to the American people announcing that he will not accept renomination under any conditions, and calling attention to the declaration he made on the night he was elected in November in 1904, as follows:

"The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

The advisability of issuing a statement at the present time has been forced upon the attention of the President as the result of earnest representations made to him by intimate friends, politicians, and people residing in every section of the country who want him to run again. The President does not feel, however, that the time has come for him to publish a statement; he does not believe that politics is an all-absorbing question with the American people at this time.

Naturally he feels flattered by appeals made to him to be once more a candidate, but he is inclined to attribute these suggestions rather to approval of the policies he has initiated and enforced than to any special desire to keep him in the White House.

THINKING OF POLICIES, NOT MEN

President Declared Most Interested in the Carrying Out of the Former.

Also, that the President does not intend to allow his personal preference for any one man as his successor to become a weapon in the hands of those who are against him, is indicated in the following from the New York Herald:

Washington, D. C.—That President Roosevelt is not behind the Taft boom to the extent that he sees in the Secretary of War the only available man for the nomination was the opinion expressed by W. R. Wilcox, postmaster of New York, after a conference with the President.

Several other persons who have recently visited the White House have expressed the same opinion. The President is desirous not to be understood as trying to dictate the nomination of any man for the Presidency.

"I do not think it can truthfully be said Presi-

dent Roosevelt is working for the nomination of Mr. Taft or any other one man," said Mr. Wilcox. "What the President desires, I believe, is the carrying on of his policies. These policies are being attacked in Ohio by Senator Foraker. As Secretary Taft will defend them, the President is naturally behind him, and as the attitude of Ohio to the Presidency is involved in the matter it makes it appear, of course, that the President is helping the Taft boom.

"If some other man in some other part of the country should develop as a candidate who supports the Roosevelt policies I think it would plainly be shown that President Roosevelt is thinking of policies and not of individual men."

PRESIDENT OUT FOR TAFT?

New York World Declares That Roosevelt Showed His Hand Openly.

The following is contradictory of the above. It is from the New York World:

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt sent for four newspaper men recently to come to the White House that he might tell them what he thought of the speech of Senator Foraker, and also that one of the men in the "\$5,000,000 conspiracy" had revealed himself.

The President said that Senator Foraker's speech at Canton was a good one and that it was calculated to win for Senator Foraker many friends. He said he had not believed that Senator Foraker would handle the matter as temperately as he had and that he had hoped he would use violent language, all of which, he believes, would have helped Secretary Taft, who is now the President's avowed candidate for the Presidency.

The President confided to the newspaper men that he was going to send Secretary Taft to Ohio to take the stump and tell the people about his candidacy. He said he was not in favor of the Secretary going to Alaska or the Philippines this year; that the Ohio situation was far more important and that from now on Secretary Taft would have to devote himself to gaining the Presidential nomination.

ROOSEVELT NOT BOOMING TAFT

Heated Denial Comes From White House Following Publication.

Contradiction of the above, in turn, is afforded in the following from the Chicago News:

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt is not the campaign manager for Secretary Taft, nor is the Secretary or any other man the President's candidate for the Presidency. This information came out of the White House accompanied by some heat, following the publication in newspapers that the President was choosing his successor and managing his campaign. It was made plain that the President will oppose his enemies and the enemies of his policies anywhere and



MR. TAFT IS PUTTING IN ALL HIS TIME BOOSTING HIS PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

—Chicago Record-Herald.



Locoed.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

everywhere they show a desire for a fight, but it was declared with equal vigor that so far as Presidential politics in the Republican party is concerned, the President stands merely for a principle and a type of man to go with it.

In addition Secretary Taft's friends rose up in anger and declared that President Roosevelt, if he wanted to do so, would not be permitted to order Secretary Taft to Ohio to fight Senator Foraker. While they assert Senator Foraker has apparently picked out the President to assail in his campaign, they declare there is no necessity for Secretary Taft to fight other battles than his own and that his friends in Ohio will use their best judgment in his behalf without outside assistance.

The whole situation is a reflection of a growing sentiment among the Taft men for a breaking away from the prevalent idea that Taft would not and could not be a candidate on his own hook if it were not for the President.

FORECASTING THE TICKET

Newspaper Correspondents Think Governor Hughes and Secretary Taft Will Be Named.

What the net outcome of the Taft boom will be is forecast in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—Taft and Hughes. That is the ticket which seems to appeal to the majority of the Administration followers, and they point out the fact that the preliminary cam-

paign practically is concentrated in the two States of Ohio and New York.

In each State the President has been attacked personally, and in each State he has the right to ask for personal vindication through the indorsement of a candidate in sympathy with his point of view on governmental matters. The idea of coupling the Secretary of War with the Governor of New York has proved a popular one. Experienced politicians say it would be about as strong a combination as could be imagined. Each of the two men would bring force to the ticket, and do it, too, in a State more or less uncertain, according to ordinary political standards.

It should not be understood, of course, that President Roosevelt is behind this ticket, but the names of Taft and Hughes are grouped together so often by people who are in the confidence of the President as to give the impression that this ticket would meet with his approval to an extraordinary degree.

HUGHES THE DARK HORSE

Watterson Says He Has Learned the Lesson of Tilden.

The strongest suggestion as to Governor Hughes' possibilities as a presidential candidate is the following from the old-time Democratic editor, Henry Watterson, as reported in the New York Times:

Louisville, Ky.—Henry Watterson, in the Courier-Journal, said recently:

"Mr. Roosevelt has broken all the records. Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur long ago paled their ineffectual fires before him. He is a law unto himself. The good in bad men, the bad in good men, are sometimes magnified and sometimes denied; but here is a man who gets credit for good and bad alike, and, there is nothing so successful as success.

"Yet, nevertheless and notwithstanding the President is going to find Jordan a hard road to travel.

"If the country wants an overhauling of policies it will not go to the author of those policies for trained workmen and a chest of tools. The whole people may not be quite ripe for this overhauling. Or they may consider that the Democrats are not ripe for it. Thus, there may be one more victory for the Republicans in 1908, as there was for the Democrats in 1856. But it will have to be gained by a change of riders and a straddle, for the talk about a 'third term' is the purest nonsense.

"Eminent jurists make disappointing candidates. You may remember that before the last Democratic national convention I said something of this sort about Judge Parker. It is equally applicable to Judge Taft. The President has overworked Judge Taft, as a man of all work made him too much of a fetch-and-carry.

"The Vice-President is an old, a cool, and a shifty hand at the bellows. He is the incarnation of orthodox and conservative Republicanism. In-

diana is a pivotal State. What Foraker may do to Taft in Ohio remains to be seen.

"Our national conventions are growing more and more like our race courses, where to the knowing ones there are few surprises. Being in France, I am going to buy 'a Paris Mutuel' on a dark horse I picked nearly a year ago—that is, in June, 1906—though I see my 'long shot' is beginning to show in the betting, to wit, Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York.

"Governor Hughes seems to have learned the Tilden lesson pretty well already, and the rest will take care of itself."

CAMPAIGNS BY HIS WORK

Secretary of War Will Not Relinquish His Duties for Active Politics.

The attitude of Secretary Taft thruout the movement in his behalf is probably accurately described in the following from the Chicago Tribune:

Washington, D. C.—It has become more or less evident from his manner that the idea of a scramble for the Presidential succession is extremely distasteful to Secretary Taft. He refuses to talk politics at all, as was to be expected, and the only reference he makes to the muddle out in Ohio is the statement that he did not propose to discuss Presidential politics in any way or in any of his speeches.

Up to date Secretary Taft does not intend to participate in a rough and tumble political fight in Ohio or anywhere else. When he has an opportunity to make a speech it will be on the Brownsville affair, the Panama canal, the situation in Cuba, the condition of the Philippines, the progress of Porto Rico, and similar topics which have come within the sphere of his official duties. Presidential politics will be cut out entirely. He will not answer Foraker or anybody else.

If, by discussing real governmental policies before the people in different places, they choose to select him as the Presidential candidate, the Secretary of War will be pleased as any man could be under such circumstances. Every plan he has made thus far is for dignified treatment

of the situation, with no joint debates, no partisan appeals to voters, and, above all, no attempt to split up his own party in his own state.

So far as can be understood at present, the Secretary of War has adopted the other alternative. He will keep out of the Ohio fight personally, so far as the Presidency is concerned. His program is to go about his business exactly as he would do if he were not being considered for the Presidency. This means that he will go to the Philippines and Alaska and seek to attend to the affairs of the office in which President Roosevelt has put him.

This is the style of campaign which is congenial to the Secretary of War. In spite of the smile which is known to every one who has seen him and the "Taft laugh" which has infected an otherwise dull dinner, the Secretary of War is a studious man. He takes his duties seriously and discusses everything which comes before him much as he used to decide his cases when he was on the bench. The judicial habit still is strong with him and he would make a miserable mess of it if he attempted to fool the voters of his own or any other State with a claptrap explanation of any particular public policy. The best politics, as well as the most congenial thing for him, is to stand on his record and to depend on that and on the known partiality of President Roosevelt to carry him through when the time comes for the election of delegates.



WILL IT COME TO THIS?

—Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT IS MAKING HUGHES?

Politicians of New York Create Popularity for Him by Opposing Him.

A view of the source of strength at the command of Governor Hughes is given as follows in the same paper:

New York.—Thanks to a corrupt combination of legislative enemies representing both Republican and Democratic corporation creatures, Governor Hughes has been put in a position where he can no longer be neglected as a Presidential possibility.

The people in the Legislature who have been so busy 'soaking' the Governor, so as to prevent his removal of Insurance Commissioner Kelsey, seem to have been wholly unaware of the inevitable political effect of their action. Hughes has been put in the position of fighting for the people. He will appeal to those same people for support and there can be no doubt he will get it.

With none of the tricks of the politician, with so little of practical statecraft, he would possibly be a well intentioned nonentity if left alone, but Raines and Grady, the Republican and Democratic senatorial leaders, have already 'made' Hughes. He has been beaten in the State Senate by a disreputable bi-partisan organization, but the people are already beginning to be heard from, and Hughes is assuming the stature of a national political quantity who must surely be reckoned with when the next Presidential ticket is framed up, if not for first place, at least for Vice-President.

Governor Hughes started out on his work with a peculiar idea as to the responsibility of his office. There never was a Governor of a great State who was so careful to separate executive and legislative departments. Thus far he has absolutely refused to make use of the State patronage for the purpose of influencing the Legislature.

Had he possessed a tenth part of the practical political energy of President Roosevelt he would have had Kelsey out of office long ago. As it is he has made the issue clearly one between himself and the Senate. He has charged that the insurance commissioner is unfit for his place and has left to the Senate the responsibility of keeping such a man in office. There has been no attempt to coerce the Senators. Governor Hughes put the facts before them and before the people.

It is inevitable that the people will support him in the long run and that some of the Republican Senators and bosses who have been openly fighting the Governor will be turned down at the polls at the next State election.

HUGHES APPEALS TO PUBLIC

Defends His Own Policies in an Impassioned Speech at Elmira.

The New York governor's use of the

Roosevelt method against his enemies is described as follows in the Chicago Tribune:

Elmira, N. Y.—Gov. Charles E. Hughes, before 3,000 people who crowded the Lyceum theater here on May 3d, defended his public utilities bill, now before the state legislature. Among the speakers who preceded the governor was John B. Stanchfield, who made an attack on the bill. The governor's speech was a vigorous rejoinder to Stanchfield, and created the greatest enthusiasm of the evening. The governor severely arraigned Stanchfield and the latter's argument.

After pointing out many alleged defects in the public utilities bill, Mr. Stanchfield took occasion to say that he was not present with a retainer in his pocket. He spoke simply as an individual. The governor after preliminary words of introduction said:

"In distinction from my learned friend, I am here under a retainer. I am here retained by the people of the state of New York to see that justice is done, and with no disposition to injure any investment, with every desire to give the fullest opportunity to enterprise and with every purpose to shield and protect every just property interest.

"I stand for the people of the state of New York against extortion, against favoritism, against financial scandal and against everything that goes to corrupt our politics, by interference with the freedom of our legislatures and administrations. I stand for honest government and effective regulation by the state of public service corporations.

"Now, I am fully conscious, as is every one who professes to have a modicum of intelligence, of the tremendous advantages which the country and every community in it has derived from the extension of our railroad facilities.

"Yet it is said that despite the prosperity of the country and the great benefits that have been derived from the extension of our transportation facilities, there is a state of unrest, that there is a general condition of discontent throughout the country.

"Why? Is it because of extension of means of communication? Will any one suggest to an intelligent audience that American citizens are in revolt against their own prosperity?

"What they revolt against is dishonest finance. What they are in rebellion against is favoritism which gives a chance to one man to move his goods and not to another; which gives one man one set of terms and another set to his rivals; which makes one man rich by giving access to the seaboard and drives another man into bankruptcy, or into combination with his more successful competitor.

"It is a revolt against all the influences which have grown out of an unlicensed freedom and of a failure to recognize that these great privileges, so necessary for public welfare, have been created by the public for the public benefit and not primarily for private advantage."



DICK: "CHEER UP, JOE, I'M STILL WITH YE."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



STILL COY.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE EMPTY CUPBOARD.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HARMON'S BRAND OF DEMOCRACY

Man Mentioned for President Wants to Be Known as Just a Democrat.

Cincinnati.—Judge Judson Harmon, Attorney-General under Cleveland, who has been men-

his duties as receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Pere Marquette railroads. He said:

I know nothing more about that matter than what was in the newspapers. I don't even know who the big Democrat referred to is—haven't the slightest idea as to his identity. Of course, a



UNCLE SAM'S FAVORITE SON.

No matter whether Theodore will serve a third term or not, he still remains the favorite son of the whole country.

—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

tioned lately as having been named by "A prominent Democrat in the East" as the Democracy's very best man for the Presidential nomination, returned home from a trip in connection with

man cannot help being pleased at even the bare suggestion of his name in that connection. But I don't want to be classed or tagged as any special kind or brand of Democrat. I don't want to

be called a radical, a conservative or any kind of a party man except just plain Democrat.

I am a Democrat without any sort of qualifying adjective. However, I guess this is only a matter of a bouquet thrown to me.

No, I wouldn't want to say now whether or not I would become a candidate under certain circumstances. It is too soon yet for the starting of Presidential booms and things.

Yes, I think the Democracy's chance for winning in the next campaign are very good. You see this thing must come our way occasionally.

Oh, yes, I would consider either Foraker or Taft a strong man for the Republican candidate. Foraker and I served together as Judges of the Superior Court and Taft succeeded me on the bench when I resigned, so I know both very well.—New York Sun.

HEARST NOT A DEMOCRAT

Would Have Been a Republican Under Lincoln, He Believes.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Former Mayor James K. McGuire of this city recently declared that he would not support W. R. Hearst any longer, because Mr. Hearst is not a Democrat, but that he was for Mr. Bryan, because Mr. Bryan is for the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Hearst was asked to comment upon the statement. He said in part:

"I am not a candidate for any office whatever, so there would be no opportunity for Mayor McGuire to favor me with his valued support, even if he were in complete agreement with my principles and purposes.

"Then again, Mayor McGuire may be quite right in his assumption that I am not a Democrat. I am a firm believer in the principles which Jefferson enunciated, the principles which Lincoln revived, interpreted and exemplified. I believe absolutely, not only in Jefferson's theory of equal rights for all and special privileges to none, but in its practical application to every phase of public policy. I believe in Jefferson's government for the greatest good of the greatest number, and in Lincoln's government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

"I would have been a Democrat in Jefferson's day, and a Republican in Lincoln's day, but whether I can properly be classified as a Democrat in the present day is a matter which I admit is subject to legitimate doubt.—Chicago Tribune.

HE'S A BOY WITH HIS BOYS

One of the Secrets of President Roosevelt's Perennial Youth.

If you could see the President at play with his boys in the White House and at Oyster Bay, you would know one of the secrets of that perennial youth which is his. He is a boy with his boys. He camps with them, goes fishing with them, romps with them. The last time I saw

him in his Oyster Bay home, I found two strange men there—statesmen of the gloomy type who knew for sure that the country was going to the demnition bow wows by a short cut. I sniffed them clear out on the veranda by the altogether unusual atmosphere of depression they had left behind them.

They were telling their tale of woe, when I saw little Archie sidle up to the President and whisper something in his ear. His father asked a question or two and Archie counted on his fingers, whereupon the President nodded a grave yes and gave ear once more to his visitors. A little while after, when they had departed down the road in their cloud of gloom, I asked Mr. Roosevelt what Archie wanted. He laughed a little.

"He asked me," he said, "papa, when is your company going home."

"O, in a little while, the carriage is coming up now."

"When they are gone, will you come down to the old barn and play with us boys?"

"Well," warily, "how many of you are there?"

"Archie counted on his fingers, 'Harry, Dick, Fred, etc. 'Nine, papa.'"

"O, yes. I guess I can get away with nine."

And I thought if the gloom bearers had known as they drove down the road, thinking, no doubt, that they had left the President steeped in despair, that he was at that moment playing bear or Indian with nine boys in the old barn, would they have said about him, as good people who didn't understand, said of Lincoln, that he was not a serious man? Most likely, and they would have had just as much reason.—Jacob Riis in the New York World.

WANTS WIFE FOR WHITE HOUSE

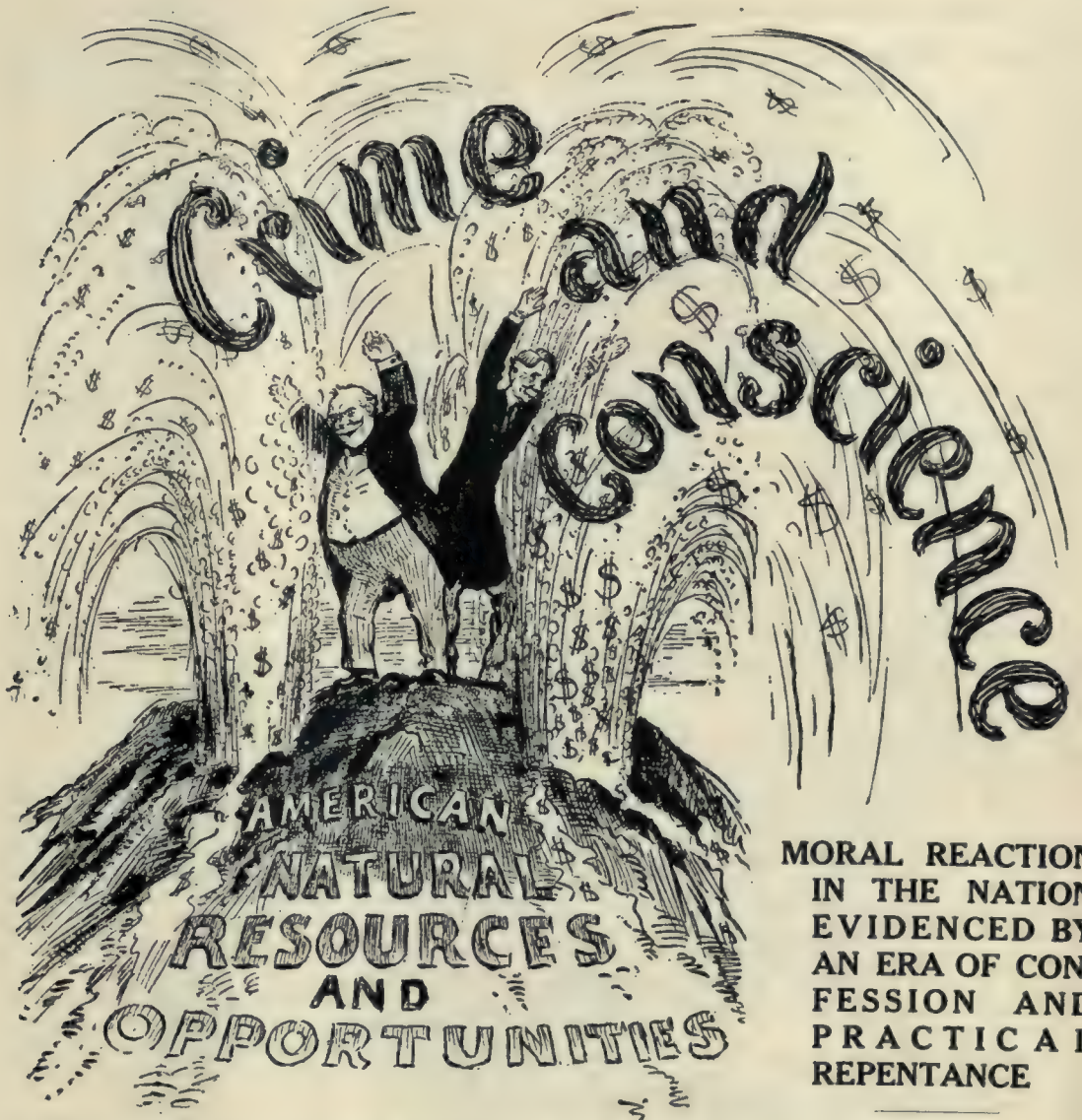
Iowa Patriot Preparing for Career in Presidency.

Des Moines.—Iowa papers are publishing the following: "Wanted—Young woman of refinement; am seeking a wife; am fifty-four years of age and am of Quaker descent. Apply Andrew Townsend Hisey." Hisey once ran for the office of Governor of Iowa, and now that he knows the views of Iowans on the qualifications an executive should have, says he probably would have been elected if he had been married.

He is determined to fit himself for 1908 and will start a contest in every city and town in the state. The most popular girl in each will be decided by a contest in which votes will cost one cent each. Then the winners in each town will be entered in a grand final struggle. The lucky one must poll a majority of votes cast. If no one gets a majority, then Hisey is to make his own choice.

Hisey is frank in announcing that he will expect his wife, when he gets her, to remain Mrs. Hisey only while he is President of the nation.

When his term of office expires, if she wishes, she can withdraw from the arrangement.—New York World.



**MORAL REACTION
IN THE NATION
EVIDENCED BY
AN ERA OF CON-
FESSION AND
PRACTICAL
REPENTANCE**

JOHN D.—"AREN'T WE THE GENEROUS GIVERS, ANDY?"

—Adapted from New York Herald.

OF COURSE, far beneath all the active questions of the day, in the United States particularly, is the issue of personal character. It is personal privileges, the right to develop character without the restraints and harassments of industrial servitude, that labor is contending for. It is amenability to the principles of personal morality that President Roosevelt is insisting upon in his policies toward corporations. And it is national character more than anything else, i. e., the growth of national char-

acter to the point where it will class warfare with pugilism as a repudiated game, that will be the deciding factor in the Conference at The Hague.

Therefore, the fact that a wave of moral confession and of seeming moral repentance is following closely upon the heels of the period of prosecution and inquisition to which business and politics have been subjected since the beginning of the Roosevelt regime, is a fact of marked encouragement.

SCHMITZ WILLING TO TELL

An Offer to Explain Frisco Graft if Promised Immunity.

San Francisco, which has held a singularly signal place in public attention since its great catastrophe in 1906, affords the first and most striking instance of the tendency toward confession. The following from the Kansas City Times is a case in point:

San Francisco.—The latest candidate for immunity is the indicted chief executive of the municipality, Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz. Through trusted representatives the mayor has made a proposal to the graft prosecutors which is now under consideration. The mayor's proposition may be accepted at any moment, but Rudolph Spreckels, who is said to be giving money to aid the prosecution, and the assistant district attorney, Francis J. Heney, declared themselves against giving the indicted mayor any of the immunity he craves.

This is what Schmitz offers to do: To resign his office as mayor of San Francisco; to make a full confession to the grand jury of his knowledge of municipal graft, and to join the ranks of the reformers.

There undoubtedly is much that Mayor Schmitz might tell the graft prosecutors which they would be glad to learn.

"As far as I am concerned, you may say that I am not in favor of granting any immunity to Mayor Schmitz," said Mr. Spreckels recently. Mr. Heney, state's counsel, was somewhat evasive in answer to the direct question as to whether he will extend immunity to the mayor. He says: "I shall tell no one whether immunity will be granted to Mayor Schmitz except the mayor himself. In my position as prosecutor I cannot do otherwise."

A complete confession from Mayor Schmitz undoubtedly would involve some of those "higher ups" which the graft prosecution is known to be eager to bring to justice.

RUEF PLEADS GUILTY

San Francisco's Boss Gives up the Fight and Makes Confession.

But even more striking than the presumed intention of Mayor Schmitz to disclose his questionable maneuvers is the fact that the man upon whom Mayor Schmitz and all the alleged corruptionists of San Francisco depended for their guidance, made confession himself. The following, from the San Francisco Bulletin, is the full text of the indicted boss's statement in court when pleading guilty to one of the charges made against him:

"If your Honor please, I desire to make a statement. I do so after only a short consultation with my attorneys to whom I have only within the last half hour disclosed my determination and against their expressed protest. I take this occasion to thank them for their services, fidelity and friendship.

"Notwithstanding the court's finding yesterday that this trial might be safely carried on without serious injury to my health, physical and mental, I wish to assure you that my personal condition is such that I am at the present time absolutely unable to bear for two or three months daily the strain of an actual trial of this case, the consequent continual nightly preparation therefor, the necessary consultation and conversation with my attorneys in regard thereto, to say nothing of other cares and responsibilities.

"Moreover, the strain of these proceedings upon those whom I hold nearest and dearest of all on earth has been so grave and severe that, as a result of these prosecutions, their health has been undermined, they are on the verge of an immediate collapse, and their lives are indeed now actually in the balance.

"I have occupied a somewhat prominent position, in the city of my birth, in which I have lived all my life, where are all my ties and interests, whence, when the time comes, I hope to pass into the eternal sleep. I have borne an honored name; in my private and professional life there has been no stain; in my public affiliations until the municipal campaign of 1905 and the election of the present Board of Supervisors, the abhorrent charges of the press to the contrary notwithstanding, no action of mine ever gave just ground for adverse criticism or deserved censure. But the assault of the press and their failure to credit honesty of purpose and a desire to hold together a political organization, which had been built up with much effort—means of holding it together being otherwise impossible—did in a measure influence me and corrupted the high ideals for which I had theretofore striven.

"During the past two weeks I have thought deeply and often of this situation, its causes and conditions. To offer excuses now would be folly. To make an effort at some reparation for the public good is, however, more than possible. To assist in making more difficult, if not impossible, the system which dominates our public men and corrupts our politics will be a welcome task. I have decided that whatever energy or abilities I possess for the future shall be devoted, even in the humblest capacity, to restoring the ideals that have been lowered.

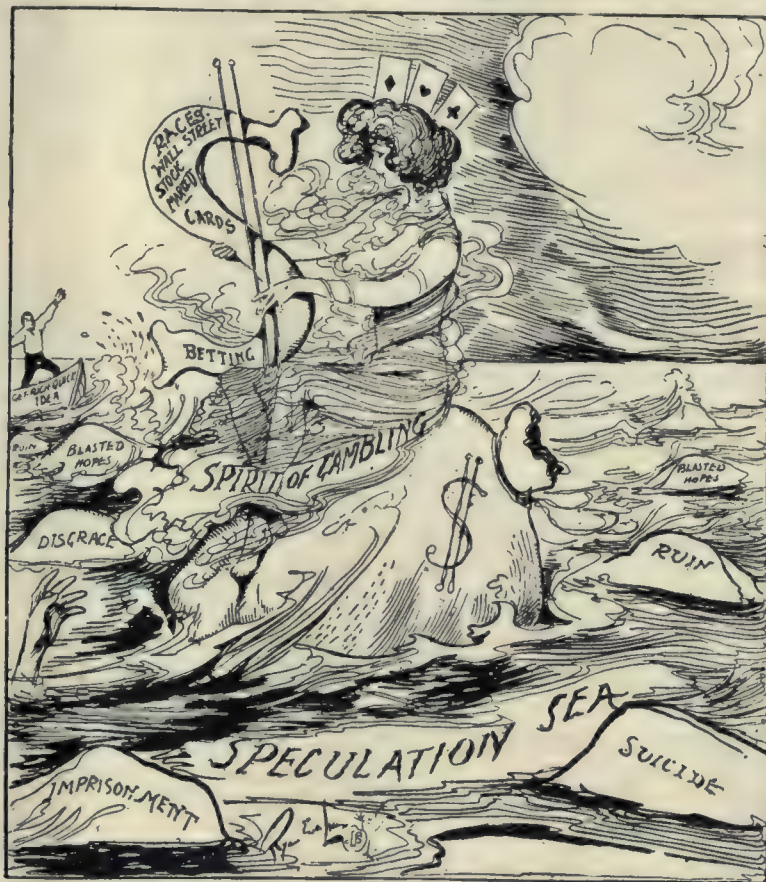
"I shall, as soon as opportunity be accorded, re-enlist on the side of good citizenship and integrity. May it be allotted to me at some time hereafter to have at least some small part in the re-establishment on a clear, sane basis, a plan of high civic morality and just reciprocal relations between the constantly struggling constituent elements of our governmental and industrial life.

"In the meantime I begin by an earnestness of purpose, a purpose to make the greatest sacrifice which can befall a human being of my disposition, to acknowledge whatever there may have been of wrong or mistake and so far as may be within my power to make it right.

"I reached the final determination last night after careful reflection and deliberation. Where duty calls I intend to follow, whither hereafter the path of my life may lead and however unpleasant and painful may be the result. I make this statement so that the court and the whole world may know at least the motives which have

unbosoming by Ruef and Schmitz was undoubtedly the following, as given in the Chicago Record-Herald:

San Francisco.—Police Captain John Moony, who has declared war on police graft, has told a remarkable story to the grand jury, showing gross corruption in the police department. Assistant District Attorney Heney has made public statistics giving the sums of money paid to members of the police department for the protection of vice in the new Tenderloin and the privilege of breaking the laws.



WHERE MANY A MAN GETS WRECKED.

—International Syndicate.

guided me in the step I am about to take. As an earnest I have determined to make a beginning. I ask now that this jury be dismissed from further consideration of the case. I desire to withdraw my plea of not guilty and to enter the contrary plea and at the proper time to submit to the court further suggestions for its consideration."

POLICE GRAFT IN FRISCO

Captain Discloses Scale of Blackmail Levied on Houses of Vice.

One of the stepping stones toward the

It is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the total amount of money which the police have extorted from keepers of houses of ill-fame, gambling-houses and other dens of vice. After the great disaster of last April, or as soon as the new Tenderloin began to build up and the Barbary Coast district began to establish itself, a schedule of prices for protected vice was formulated. This schedule was rigidly adhered to. The proprietors of scarlet houses were required to pay the patrolmen on the beat \$5, the sergeants \$15, the captains \$25 and the chief of police \$75 to \$100 every week. The gambling-houses were assessed according to their ability to pay. The

dives along Pacific street and in the Barbary Coast district were required to pay \$50 every week to the police captain and the chief, those two functionaries presumably dividing the money. The saloons where women congregate were taxed a similar amount.

According to the story Moony told the grand jury, the patrolmen collected their regular \$5 graft from the houses on their beat in person. The sergeant followed the same course, going in person to the houses of their district. Some of them collected for their captains, but most of the captains preferred to collect themselves. The notorious "Kid" Sullivan, an ex-convict, was one of Dinan's collection agents, but the graft was so large that he had to employ others to help out.

"Do the members of the police commission share in this graft?" Heney was asked.

"No," replied the prosecutor, "they get theirs in other ways."

FOLK INVESTIGATES POLICE

Says if There Are Crooks in Department They Must Be Exposed.

Another instance of police graft which is apt to lead to confessions is the following, as given in the Minneapolis Journal:

Kansas City, Mo.—Following allegations of corruption in the police department, an investigation, having the approval of Governor Folk, probably will be started at once. Governor Folk is quoted as saying: "If there are crooks in the department they must be found out, and if they are found out they must be summarily dismissed. There will be no halting. Conditions at Kansas City are not reassuring."

LIGHT SENTENCE FOR HIS PLEA

Insurance Man Held by Court to be Victim of a Vicious System.

In the following from the New York Times is an instance of the confession of the "big man" and, at the same time, the measure of punishment out of which Labor derives many of its current prejudices:

William A. Brewer, Jr., ex-President of the Washington Life Insurance Company, who was indicted twice for perjury and once for filing false reports as to the financial condition of his company with the State Insurance Department, left the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court recently a free man, after paying the fine of \$500 which Justice Blanchard imposed on him. The aged life insurance man pleaded guilty to the filing of false reports which is a misdemeanor, withdrawing the plea of not guilty which he submitted last week.

In court, Assistant District Attorney Nott made a strong plea, however, for the imposition of a prison sentence.

"In 1906," he declared, "charges were submitted to the District Attorney's office stating that the Washington Life Insurance Company had marked off policies in their report to the department in 1905 amounting to \$400,000, and had afterward restored them, charging them to the reserve fund of the company. By this maneuver the company appeared solvent when, as a fact, it was insolvent."

After listening to the plea of the Assistant District Attorney Justice Blanchard announced:

"In view of the advanced age of this defendant and his worthy life, and believing, as I do, that he has been the victim of a vicious system rather than inspired by motives of dishonesty, and recalling, also, the remarkable letters which I have received in his behalf, I shall only fine him \$500."

Mr. Brewer paid the fine and immediately left the courtroom. He showed the strain to which he had been subjected, and was obliged to cling to the rail for support while Justice Blanchard was pronouncing his sentence. In view of the clemency which had been shown Mr. Brewer the spectators in the courtroom showed clearly their surprise when Edward Ferris, who had pleaded guilty to stealing \$60 worth of lead, and whose case followed that of the old insurance president, was sentenced to a month in the penitentiary.

RAILROADS GET UNDER COVER

Withdraw Special Rate Privileges From the Standard Oil Company.

The following is an instance of practical repentance in the financial field. It is from the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

The railroads have made a big concession to the independent oil men and dealt a blow to the Standard Oil Co.

The independents will no longer have to pay \$105 for the return of an empty tank from the Pacific coast to a refinery east of the Missouri river. A rate that has been a big factor in the success of the oil trust is withdrawn.

Both moves are made in advance of the interstate commerce commission hearing to be held at Washington soon.

What the surrender means may be judged from the following summary:

Oil rates are advanced from exclusive Standard Oil shipping points to the Pacific coast.

Rates are reduced from independent shipping points and small dealers escape discrimination.

Railroad tariffs will hereafter be the same from all oil refining points east of the Missouri river on transcontinental lines.

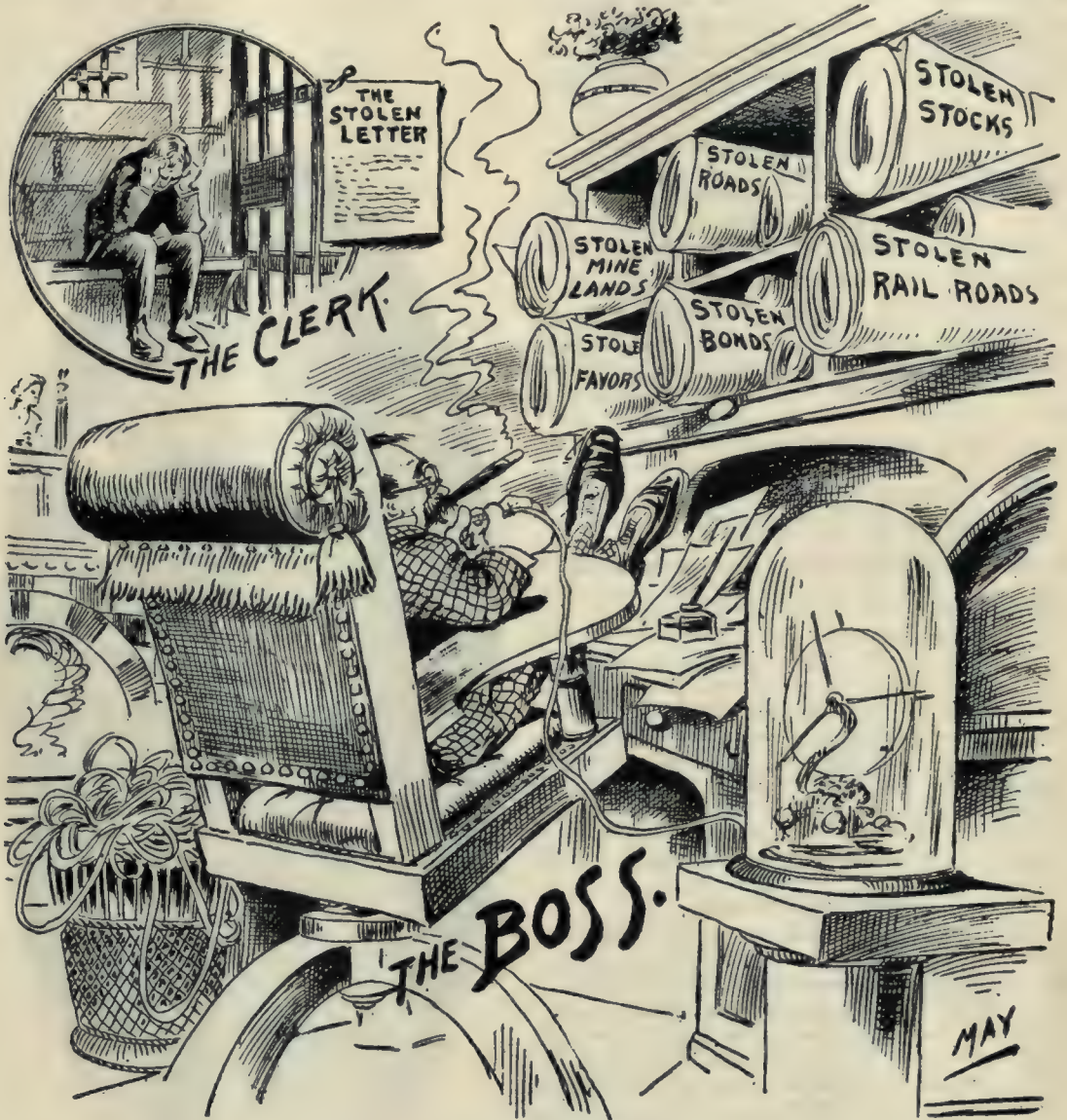
The burden of a charge amounting to \$105 for the return of an empty tank is raised from the shoulders of the independent oil refiner.

Significance is seen in that concessions were

made before the interstate commerce commission heard testimony. Petroleum association officers look upon the action of the railroads as the most complete victory since their campaign against discrimination began.

the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City Company.

It was known to be the opinion of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the agreement was in restraint of traffic, and that it



THE DIFFERENCE.

—Detroit Journal.

ENDS AN ILLEGAL CONTRACT

Harriman Terminates His Deal with the Salt Lake Route.

Still another instance similar to the above is the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Washington.—Federal authorities believe that fear of prosecution has led E. H. Harriman to cancel an agreement entered into on June 18, 1903, between the Southern Pacific Company and

might subject the officials who entered into it to prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act.

Notification of the abrogation of the agreement was conveyed to the commission in the form of a letter from R. S. Lovett, general counsel of the Southern Pacific Company.

Mr. Lovett assigns as the reason for the cancellation of the agreement the enactment of a statute by the California Legislature which prohibits contracts restricting competition.

It will be recalled that during the commission's inquiry into the operations of the Harriman lines,

J. Ross Clark, brother of former U. S. Senator W. A. Clark, president of the San Pedro road, admitted that he understood, when the traffic agreement was made between his road and the Southern Pacific, that for 99 years the San Pedro officials could not make a change of rate without the consent of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Clark further said that that provision was not put into the agreement at the instance of his line.

FIGHTING DOWN THE LOTTERY

Secret Service Arrests the Leaders of the Honduras Concern.

The reaction against things "shady" has extended to lotteries, with results indicated in the following from the Washington Post:

The Honduras National Lottery Company, successor of the old Louisiana Lottery, of notorious memory, is on its last legs. Secret Service officers have seized thousands of the lottery company's tickets and have concluded an investigation which may land several of the company's officers in the penitentiary. Twenty-six of the officers and agents are already under indictment.

Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service has returned from Mobile, Ala., where he has been a witness before the grand jury which brought in the indictments, and which will, it is believed, indict at least a dozen more men.

All the offices and agencies of the lottery company are believed to have been closed, and every person connected with the concern in its various branches and subterranean ramifications is either in the toils or is occupying a position on the anxious seat. For many years the Honduras National Lottery Company has meant "easy money" for a number of men who have, as a rule, up to the present time, been able to evade the law.

Giant Profits Reaped.

Chief Wilkie says that a conservative estimate of the profits of the concern is \$150,000 a month, and there were not more than eight principals in on the "divvy." There were a lot of other men connected with the scheme, but theirs was not the "main graft." The smaller fry had to be content with nominal spoils although these sometimes reached high figures.

The Louisiana Lottery, of which the Honduras Company is the direct successor, was almost a household word in the United States up to 1886. In that year the use of the United States mails was denied to the company, and the company's charter expired in 1892. Fabulous sums were offered for the privilege of continuing business under a new charter, but Louisiana showed herself not insensible to the protests of her sister states, and an overwhelming public sentiment by declining the golden bait.

Central America Selected.

Then the company was reorganized and continued its business nominally in Central America. Another check was received three or four years

How Would You



THE OLD LOVE—MOONLIGHT.

Like to be a Magnate?

ago when the Supreme Court decided that the transportation of lottery tickets by express companies was a violation of the interstate commerce laws. Still the business has flourished, although not on the same prodigious scale of a Monte Cristo romance.

It has been said that the Honduras authorities received \$100,000 a year for allowing the new company to conduct its monthly drawings in that country. The monthly drawing was held in January last. Then things began to get hot for the lottery managers. In that month Gen. Cabell, of New Orleans, made what will probably prove to be his last journey to Puerto Cortez for the purpose of conducting the drawing.

He was selected for this duty because of his reputation among the conductors of the lottery for unimpeachable honesty. He was the successor of Gens. Beauregard and Early, whose names signed to the company's transactions, were supposed to form a guaranty of a square deal and an honest award.

DENOUNCES UNWRITTEN LAW

District of Columbia Judge Arraigns Its Admission to Courts or Juries.

That something besides the character of the accused persons is responsible for the period of crime now undergoing change is suggested in the following from the Washington Star:

Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford of the District Supreme Court, in an address in National Rifles' Armory recently denounced in no uncertain terms pleas of the unwritten law and temporary insanity in defense and justification of murder, and declared communities which allowed and supported such doctrines to be barbaric.

Justice Stafford was the valedictorian of the toast list at the annual "sugar party" given under the auspices of the Vermont State Association. He followed Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Capt. William P. Potter, U. S. N., and Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. A. Prouty.

In the course of his address in which he paid many compliments to Vermont as a state and the citizens of the commonwealth, Justice Stafford said:

"Justice Brewer has spoken of the loyalty of the citizens of Vermont to the law, and I also have a word to add on that subject. We never heard of the unwritten law in Vermont. A state may boast of its lineage; may say it is one of the thirteen colonies; may be either north or south—I care not what its lineage or its boasts may be—when it allows a citizen to go out and shoot down another deliberately and permits him to come into court and say, 'I am justified on the unwritten law; I have taken the law into my own hands; I am judge and jury.' then that state belongs with the states of barbarians. And



THE NEW—FLASHLIGHT.

—Chicago News.

yet I have heard lawyers right here in this community—I have heard persons here—quote a judge in support of this doctrine.

"The unwritten law gives the man killed no trial. Isn't that a manly thing to do—silence a man's lips in death and then plead the unwritten law, refuse the dead man a trial, but demand a trial and justification for himself?"

"Next to the unwritten law, among barbaric customs is that of pleading temporary insanity. I have a great respect for the man who, for the sake of a great principle and to uphold a great cause, goes out and defies the law. Such a man was John Brown. He knew it was treason to continue his campaign at Harpers Ferry, and he knew it was death. But he acted for the sake of the black race of the south. And when some one suggested at the trial that Brown was insane, he quickly rose to his feet and showed that the others in the trial room were no more sane than he. Put that man beside the southern gentleman who shoots down another and who asks the jury to justify his crime because he had a brain-storm."

CRIME A BUSINESS, HE SAYS.

Police Magistrate Declares Justice in New York City is a Mockery.

The urgency of the need for some manner of moral regeneration among the American people is indicated in the following from the Kansas City Times:

New York.—"Crime has become a business in New York City. Organized bands of criminals are preying upon the people, and conditions were never so bad here as they are now. Mawkish sentiment, together with light punishment by our judges, has resulted in a growth of rascality of all kinds that is most amazing to those who come in daily contact with it."

This statement was made by Judge Cornell after he had made some severe strictures from the bench of the Harlem court in holding Henry Stolzer in \$1,500 bail for trial on a charge of burglary. Although the prisoner's picture is in the Rogues' gallery, the magistrate had some difficulty to get a complaint made against him. Stolzer is accused of having committed several burglaries in Harlem.

"I have been eleven years on the bench," said the magistrate, "and I am sure that crime is more rampant now than at any other time. There is such a lot of mawkish sentiment in the community that a criminal, after being found guilty, is treated so leniently that punishment has become a joke. In crimes of considerable magnitude it is often difficult to have complaints pressed, even when we have good cases against the prisoners. The case before me to-day was one in point. It is ten to one that Stolzer will get a light sentence down town and will soon be free to prey upon good citizens.

Certain Lawyers are Experts.

"It is perfectly apparent to any one sitting in a magistrate's court, where we get to know more about crime than in any other walk of life, that there are regularly organized bands of professional criminals in this city who are daily growing bolder.

"It is no exaggeration to say that crime in New York is now on a business basis. This is shown in the ease and rapidity with which pick-pockets, wire tappers, confidence men and thugs find bail and lawyers to defend them. The growing alliance between criminals and certain lawyers has become so open that I have come to know what counsel different sorts of offenders will have appear for them. There are specialists, so, to speak, in all branches of rascality."

AN ITALIAN SOCIETY OF CRIME.

Amazing Scope of the Black Hand Organization in the United States.

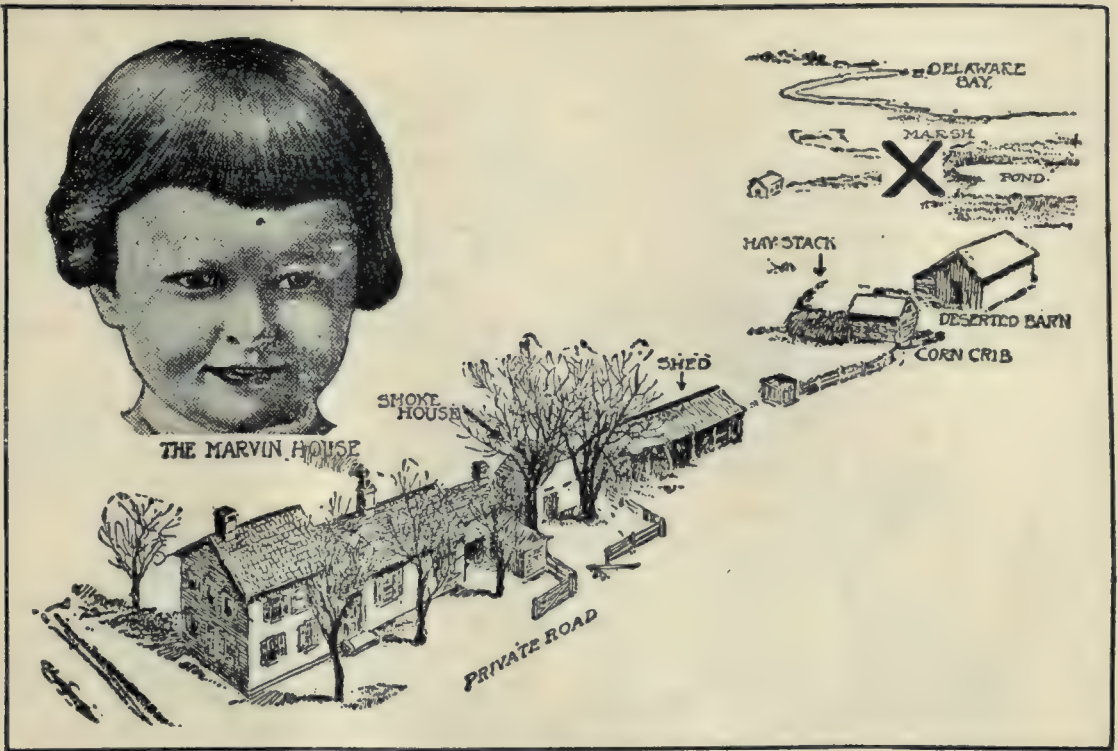
What the business of crime may lead to if not checked before too late is to be inferred from the following account from the New York World of an Italian society, whose organized operations in crime have recently been taking increasing hold in America:

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—District-Attorney Salsburg rested for the prosecution in the trial of the thirteen alleged Black Hand leaders. After the first witness had testified he stated that he thought that he had clearly proved the charges of conspiracy and that he would keep his thirty other witnesses for rebuttal.

In his investigation of the great number of cases against the accused, and his talks with the witnesses, District-Attorney Salsburg has learned that there are some fifty societies of the Black Hand and Mafia order in this country and that the chief headquarters are in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester, Paterson and Cincinnati. The branches in Luzern and Lackawanna Counties are considered some of the most important. The organization reaches into the West and South wherever there are a number of Italians, drawing thousands of dollars from the pockets of its victims and leaving in its course a trail of blood and terror.

How many members are in it, how many recognized heads there are, what proportions of the revenue secured under the name of tribute for protection goes to the collectors, the sub-chiefs and the chiefs are not known. The actual membership constantly changes. It has been learned that a number of the Italians comprise a sort of passive membership in order to be certain that they will not be molested. In this capacity they are admitted to meetings at which matters of minor importance are discussed.

In each community the membership, aside from those passive members, is composed of a recognized chief and as many men as he believes he



THE DELAWARE KIDNAPING CASE.

Diagram of Marvin Place, showing where body was found. X marks the marsh in which were found the remains of the boy who was thought kidnaped and for whom the whole East has been searching.

—Chicago Tribune.

needs to carry on the work of creating such a reign of terror that the victims selected will pay without protest the sums demanded.

Sam Lochino, one of the thirteen now on trial here, is said to have declared at meetings of the order that he was the leader of sixty-seven men and Vincenzo De Longe that he had thirty-seven under his command. Conditions here, the District-Attorney says, are the same as in other places where the society flourishes.

Desperate Threats.

The title of Black Hand is most generally used, but the divisions, particularly in centers like Pittston, near here, where there are several thousand Italians, have such sub-titles as the Iron-head or the Stronghand. Signing the threatening letters which they send to their victims by these titles, the tribute collectors endeavor to instill a wholesome fear.

The letters which have been presented in court here this week contain dire threats. Victims have been told that their flesh will be cut in strips, their hearts torn out or their heads cut off. Letters are followed by personal visits and, those failing to produce the desired money, violence follows.

There have been seventeen murders committed in this portion of the state in the last few years which have been attributed directly to the Black

Hand and the Mafia. Scores of houses have been dynamited and with such devilish ingenuity that, instead of being destroyed, they were damaged sufficiently to indicate the intent and to produce the desired effect of frightening the community. In the case of Charles, Joseph and Salvatore Rizzo, the three chief informers in the present trial, their house was attacked at night and over fifty shots fired through it with the purpose of intimidating them and forcing them to pay tribute.

Scores of families have fled from this region and they are being induced by the Commonwealth to return and tell their experience. Invariably they declared that they fled to avoid the death threatened by the society.

Aid from New York.

That the real chiefs of the order in New York and in Paterson are vitally concerned in the operations in various parts of the country is evident by the experience of the authorities here.

When it has been decided to either kill or wound a man who has defied the society or furnished information about it to the police, the practice has been to bring into the region some Italians who are unknown. These men usually arrive at the proposed scene of the crime at night.

The victim is pointed out to them, and they commit the assault or murder and disappear as

rapidly as they came. In no instance has a conviction followed such an attack. In cases such as those now on trial it has frequently occurred that bail was supplied in large sums from New York, and that the prisoners bailed out never appeared for trial. The present defendants are plentifully supplied with money.

The wide power of the society is evident by the number of victims who, having fled from one region to escape persecution and violence, have been attacked and compelled to suffer in other districts. A short time ago a courageous Italian after giving information to the police at Pittston about the Black Hand organization, removed to Berwick with his family. A few nights later he was called to the door and shot dead by four men. Another man who came from Rochester, after incurring the enmity of the Black Hand was killed. His body was found in one mine hole and his head in another.

Pietro Perrino, nicknamed "Peter the Ox," a Black Hand leader, who was one of the chief suspects in the barrel murder mystery in New York a few years ago, sought to hide himself from friends of the victim, also a Black Hand man, by going to Pittston. One night he was shot to death in his doorway.

Another Italian who had refused to pay tribute and threatened to tell the police was stabbed to death at Pittston. These are but a few of the many similar crimes. In none of them was the murderer ever discovered.

BAND AGAINST "BLACK HAND"

Italian Priests to Form Societies as Result of Trial at Wilkesbarre.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The defense in the trial of the alleged members of the "Black Hand" society closed after a number of witnesses had been introduced in an effort to prove an alibi for each of the accused. District-Attorney Salisbury says that as soon as the June term of court opens the accused will be tried on other charges, a number of which have been made against them.

This afternoon Bishop Hoban, of the Scranton diocese, met the Italian priests of the diocese and discussed plans for aiding in crushing out the Black Hand society operations in this region. It was resolved to form a protective society in each Italian parish of the diocese and to pledge the members to furnish what information they can obtain about Black Hand operations, so that prosecutions may follow.—Washington Post.

SHAKING UP THE POLICE

New York Commissioner Finds a Way to Upset Long-Standing Graft.

That the police of a city can effectually deal with crime, or at least can have the criminal alliances within its own organization so broken up as to give promise of better work outside of the organization, is sug-

gested in the following from the New York World:

The long-dreaded bomb has been exploded in the Police Department by Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham. He is confident that he has at least knocked a few holes in the "System" which for many years has corrupted the force from top to bottom. He has other bombs which will be exploded within the next month or two, and before he gets through he expects the "System" will be shattered into splinters.

The explosion shook the department from end to end and put several inspectors, it is believed, on the road to speedy retirement.

Inspector William W. McLaughlin, one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the department, was taken from command of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters and sent to do captain's work at the Main Street Station, Westchester, one of the most remote, unimportant and least desirable precincts in the greater city.

Even McClusky Is Hit.

Inspector George W. McClusky, the bosom friend of Senator Pat McCarren, whom, it was predicted, the Commissioner would not dare to touch in an unfriendly way, was degraded and sent to a captain's duty at the West Thirtieth Street Station—the Tenderloin precinct.

The assignment of McClusky to this important post compared with the humiliating precincts given McLaughlin and other inspectors, was regarded by some as a compromise on the part of the Police Commissioner and the McCarren machine with which Mayor McClellan is identified, and by others as a decoy on the part of Gen. Bingham to pave the way for McClusky's retirement from the force. These latter hold that McClusky must "make good" by keeping the lid screwed down tight in the Tenderloin or be hauled up on charges.

Inspector Adam A. Cross, who rivals McLaughlin in wealth and power in the department, was jolted out of the very important post of Borough Inspector of Brooklyn and Queens and given the insignificant assignment of captain of the Hamburg avenue station, Brooklyn.

Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who was one of the pets of the department during the regime of Theodore Roosevelt and who was supposed by the prophets to be safe from the "iron ball," met the fate of McLaughlin, Cross and McClusky. He was taken from the Inspectorship of the Fifteenth District, with headquarters at Sheephead Bay, and which takes in Coney Island, to do captain's work at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

4305 PER CENT PROFIT

Extraordinary Scale Upon Which Pennsylvania Capital Contractors Worked.

Probably the most spectacular lack of business conscience which has ever been exhibited to the American people is that afforded



NEW YORK'S TRANSIT TRAGEDY!

—New York American.

in the building of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. Said the Philadelphia North American concerning one of the latest phases of this affair:

Harrisburg, Pa.—The enormous overcharges made by contractors and builders of the \$13,000,000 Capitol are brought out in a startling manner in itemized statements being prepared by the auditors of the Capital Investigating Commission.

These statements give the cost of the various articles in the building, and show, more than anything else yet developed, just how the state was fleeced for the "trimmings" supplied upon the contracts awarded by the Pennypacker Board of Public Grounds and Buildings.

The Senate caucus room, where the commission's public sessions are held, proves to be one of the most expensive in the building. The room contains four chandeliers, for which the state paid \$14,622.75; seven wall brackets at \$7396.25, and one desk light, at \$242.50. These "trimmings" are all bronze, for which the state paid John H. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, at the rate of \$4.85 per pound. Added to this is the cost for the fake "Baccarat" glass globes, at \$1315.35, making a total for the lighting fixtures alone of \$23,576.85.

In this room the rostrum cost \$351.44; eighty-five chairs \$10,023.30; three sofas, \$3096; two tables, \$1398.40; three pairs curtains, \$1115.20, and two thermostats, \$237. The painting and decorating cost \$11,221.56; cement floor, \$236.64; parquet flooring on top of the cement, \$1438.20 and carpet on top of all \$755.82. This brings the cost of the furnishings up to \$88,242.97.

The House caucus room, although costing considerably more, does not have the elegant appearance of the Senate room. The three chandeliers in the House room cost \$17,450; six wall brackets, \$4,001.25, and the one desk light \$242.50. These are all bronze and bought by the pound. The "Baccarat" glass globes cost \$1,915.20, making the total of the lighting fixtures, \$22,973.55.

One hundred chairs in this room cost \$19,169.40; two sofas, \$4,953.60; two tables, \$625.60; four pairs of silk curtains, \$1486.94, and two thermostats, \$158. The parquet flooring cost \$1915.20, and the carpet on top \$921.31; painting and decorating, \$9,450. The rostrum of this room cost \$55,604.80, making a total for the entire furnishing of \$117,258.40.

For the "trimmings" in both rooms the state paid \$205,501.37, or an amount large enough to buy a good sized business block in most any city. The two rostrums in these rooms were constructed by the sub-contractors for \$2,060. Sanderson collected \$88,688.80 profit on the job, or 4305 per cent.

ARMY MAN AS "FRAUD KING"

New York Detectives on Trail of Capt. W. P. Williams, Arch Promoter.

New York.—An amazing tale of frenzied fi-

nance operations has been revealed through the departure of private detectives for Philadelphia in a search for Capt. William Plumb Williams, a former army officer and promoter of various startling schemes in this city and Washington.

The former army man is sought on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mayo in the west side police court, charging him of having defrauded the Long Acre hotel out of a board bill for \$176.71. This is only one of many actions, both civil and criminal, the dashing captain will have to defend when once he is landed behind the bars of a cell.

Capt. Williams is known to almost every army officer of any importance in Washington. He is a member of the Army and Navy club of this city and the Metropolitan club of Washington.

Schemes Always Dazzling.

Whatever this resourceful Von Moltke of finance has done always has been upon the most brazen wholesale scale. Associated with him in most of his ambitious schemes has been his wife, beautiful, wealthy, and clever, who is a daughter of a wealthy liquor man of Cambridge, Mass. His father, Maj. William H. H. Williams, also was identified with him, but usually in a small way.

Some of the things said to have been done by Williams are:

Floated a \$20,000,000 scheme to operate a railroad system on Long Island on rights of way that later were declared absolutely worthless.

Organized a company that issued \$500,000 worth of gold bonds in another railroad enterprise. The bonds were repudiated, but Williams cleaned up a neat sum.

Wanted Panama Canal Contract.

Tried to secure financial backing for a concern to dig the Panama canal, but Washington only nibbled at the bait.

Started a railroad company with \$500,000 capital stock, ran his partners into debt. The partners lost, but the captain won.

Organized a company with "dummy" directors, operating it with the aid of his wife. The company failed, but Capt. Williams came out ahead.

Swindled hotelkeepers, merchants, and friends by worthless checks.

He was short nearly \$1000 in his accounts with the government while in charge of a United States transport. His bonding company made good.

Borrowed freely of brother officers in the army, but when it came to paying his memory failed.

Hypothecated worthless stock to pay clamorous creditors.

Used, without their consent, the names of August Belmont's trust companies to give prestige to his schemes.

The profits from his various sham enterprises are estimated at more than \$500,000.—Chicago Tribune.



APOSTLE LAWSON RECEIVES A COUPLE OF CONVERTS!

—Denver Post.

MERCY TO AMERICAN VALJEAN

President's Heart Is Touched by Story of Escaped Convict Who Reformed.

In the midst of the relentlessness with which crime is being prosecuted it is refreshing to read the following from the Washington Post and New York World as evidence that America is not going to repeat the tragedies of "Les Miserables":

President Roosevelt has shown that he believes in giving the man who has the courage and moral force to live down a bad record a chance to win the fight. John Williams January, who escaped from prison, and for nine years lived an honorable and upright life as Charles W. Anderson, emulating Jean Valjean, the central figure of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," and has again been thrown into prison through the betrayal of a former comrade with whom he refused to associate, will not be permitted to remain long be-

hind prison bars. As soon as official red tape can be cut Anderson will be given his freedom.

The effort to free John William January from the penitentiary was participated in by United States Senators, preachers, lawyers, bankers, editors and forty thousand people from every walk of life in the Missouri Valley. It was seven years ago, after his escape, that January met the woman who became his wife. She was but seventeen years old then. They were married, fitted up a little home and seemed exceedingly happy. Anderson, as January called himself, kept his secret from his wife. Three years ago a baby-girl came to brighten their home.

Anderson got money enough together to start a restaurant. While in prison he had been employed in a harness shop with another convict. When this man was freed he went to Kansas City. He dropped in at Anderson's restaurant for something to eat and recognized the escaped convict. Then he wrote the warden of the penitentiary for a photograph of January, for whose capture there was a reward offered of \$60.

January insists that the man, whose name, he declares, is Ben T. Barnes, used the photo to force money from him.

While January was walking in the street one night two detectives accosted him by his real name.

"I will go with you," he answered quietly.

Later a small, dark-eyed woman entered the police station. "What is wrong?" she screamed as she saw the pallor on her husband's face. Anderson fell to a couch in a faint. He was revived and, placing his arm about her, told her the whole story. Their little daughter, Lucille, looked on as her father and mother wept.

"I will stand by you," the wife declared.

But the ex-convict who betrayed January is not to get the reward. He did not make the arrest; he left it for the police, and the prison warden has decided that the reward shall go to the men who actually did it. The latter say they will send the money to January's wife, who has little to live upon.

Barnes declares he "gave away" his former prison-mate because he had been trying to regain his citizenship and that he had been told by interested persons if he would "come through" with the whereabouts of January it was his business to do so. He will not now regain his citizenship.

BANDIT BATTLES WITH TEN.

Mounted Troopers Finally Kill Mexican Scourge After Shooting Him Eight Times.

Guadalajara.—Enrique Chavez, the most notorious Mexican bandit of the century, has just met a tragic death near Paseotetan. He fell only after having been pierced by eight bullets.

During the last five years Chavez has systematically terrorized the whole country north of Jalisco. State troops have been on his trail practically all the time, but his system of look-outs and the mountain fastnesses of the country have served to prevent his capture.

His fight to the death was against ten state troopers who had followed him more than 100 miles. His horse gave out and the fight followed.

The bandit king was alone, having been separated from the other members of the bandit band, whom he led, and when he saw that further flight was useless he dismounted, got behind his horse and gave battle.

The troopers circled about him, firing as they rode. In the fight he emptied three saddles and one of the wounded men died later.

Upon assurance that Chavez was dead the troopers rode up to the body where it lay beside his dead horse. They found four bullets in his breast and four others in various parts of his body.

Chavez had emptied a saddle carbine and two revolvers in the fight and apparently was attempting to reload when killed.

News of the bandit's death was received in Northern Mexico with open rejoicing. He has

long been a scourge to the country, killing and pillaging in the sparsely inhabited districts.

He was reputed to have been entirely without pity for man, woman, child or beast. He was only 31 years old when killed.—St. Louis Republic.

UNSEEN, TO VIEW CROOKS.

Sleuths Will Look Over Criminals from Behind a Curtain with Slits.

The Central office men have been set guessing by a new piece of apparatus that has made its appearance in the Detective Bureau. Workmen have been busy there for the last two days with the result that some cleats have been nailed up, a wire strung and two green baize curtains placed so that a part of the room may be shut off. In the curtain when drawn are small slits or peep holes through which a person standing close behind the curtain might observe any one who passed before it. No order concerning the uses of the curtain has been sent out, but the detectives believe that the curtain fixtures have been devised by Commissioner Bingham to carry out his expressed wish that a means should be found by which the detectives might look over and fix in their memories the faces of crooks detained by the police without giving the crooks the same opportunity for a mental photograph of the detectives.

Every morning the men assigned to detective duty at the Central Office assemble in the bureau for the purpose of "looking over" the "suspicious" persons and old offenders who have been picked up the night before. The sleuths are puzzling their heads to figure out how they can use the curtain arrangement to the best advantage. They say that in looking through the slits they will be able to see only the faces of the men they are observing, and that it is by no means the face alone that helps them in remembering a man. Peculiarities of body build or motion help even more. The detectives believe that the best way to overcome the difficulty is to allow them to wear masks or dominoes during the daily "looking over."—New York Sun.

TO MAKE VAGRANTS USEFUL.

Chicago Man Wants a Municipal Farm Established.

The establishing in or adjacent to Chicago of a municipal farm and supply factory for the utilization of wasted vagabond energy is the plan suggested yesterday by Attorney James Edgar Brown to solve the growing problem of how to rid Chicago of crooks, "vags," and confidence men of every description.

"Chicago is known throughout the underworld as the bums' paradise," said Mr. Brown. "If the vagabonds and crooks were put to useful employment the city soon would lose that unenviable title."

There is an intimate relationship, he said, between the number of vagabonds arrested and the commission of more serious crimes, such as murder, assault, and burglary. In proof of that he produced the following figures showing that homicides are most numerous where there is the smallest number of arrests for vagrancy:

	Va-grancy.	Bur-glary.	Rob-bery.	Lar-ceny.	Homi-cide.
New York	8,335	2,279	616	2,014	142
Philadelphia, '05 . .	4,129	109	252	4,407	65
Chicago, 1905 . . .	361	1,780	5,234	5,234	177

"The vagrancy bill now before the legislature is extremely important and should be passed," said Mr. Brown. "The rock pile provision is a step in the right direction. I believe, however, we should utilize the wasted hobo energy by putting the arrested bums to work at productive employment.

"In Belgium and some parts of Germany they have farms and factories in which the 'vags' are put to work for the community. This should be done in Chicago.

"Chicago never derived the benefit it should from the labor that ought to be performed by arrested 'vags.' There is a tremendous amount of energy going to waste here and if it were put to use the hobos could raise enough potatoes in Cook county to feed the world.

"At present the hoboes are a liability, one of the heaviest liabilities, on the community. The community feeds them. Why not make them an asset? The hobo is valuable motive power running loose. He should be caught up and utilized to the best advantage of the community on which he feeds and preys.

"Think of the potential energy bound up in muscles and sinews of the hundreds of thousands of tramps in the United States. If they will not provide for themselves, the community must step in and compel them to contribute to society their share of the world's work.

"A community is judged by the presence or absence of vagabonds. Women are safer where they are absent, and holdups, robberies and murders are fewer in proportion as the number of vagabonds decreases. This has been the repeated experience of Chicago."

WOMEN IN TEXAS PRISONS

Mistreatment of Convicts Leads to a Movement for General Reform.

San Antonio, Tex.—Great indignation has been aroused in the various woman's clubs of Texas by the condition surrounding the women convicts on the farm set aside for their employment near Huntsville.

The situation was made public in a report of a legislative investigating committee, who visited the farm and saw the women at work in the fields.

The report announces that the women are doing the same work in the fields of the convict farm that is done by men on other farms; that their quarters are crowded, 400 women being confined where there is only room for 200.

The report further discloses that the women have practically no medical attention, and many of them who come to the farm in poor health are forced to work outdoors in all kinds of weather, often resulting in serious illness and death.

These women are for the most part of the poorer classes, and in many instances are accustomed to the hard labor they are called upon to perform.

But the argument of the investigating committee, which is indorsed by the women who are taking the matter up, is that the penitentiary should be made a place where these women can reform rather than sink lower in the moral scale.

A sensation has been created by the disclosures in this connection, and it is expected that the publicity that has been given to conditions surrounding women convicts will lead to a change in the methods of employing and caring for these persons.

At the various district meetings of women's clubs now about to be held throughout the state the matter will be taken up and appropriate action taken.

WESTERNER BURNING UP HIS MONEY.

New York.—An eccentric individual from the far west "lit up" Broadway recently with \$1 bills. He had a cigar that would not burn and every few feet or so the breezy Westerner would stop, take the match and a new \$1 bill from his pocket, apply the burning match to the bill and the bill to the recalcitrant "rope." His progress from Thirty-fifth to Forty-seventh street was a procession of watch or rather bonfires.

The Hoboes' Signal Code

The hoboes Yorkward make their way,
The wise cat, vag and bum,
And whisper low: "Oh! let us prey."
As to our town they come,
Nu spelling—not Laird Andy's kind,
Nor Teddy's short-lived lore —

Upon the "brownstone" stoops they find,
And on the flathouse door.
"New York's a pipe!" the hoboes cry,
While slipping 'neath the lid.
"It's just like taking lemon pie
And candy from a kid."

Who stole the Hoboes' Guide Book?

Exposure of their secret code, intended to turn the trials of life into the joy of living, has given their "snap" away, and consternation rules the former tranquil minds of the "brotherhood."

Members of the leisure band, with duties no more irksome than side-stepping unkind offers of work, compiled the "key to happiness" in the long winter hours under the encouraging environment of the city's lodging-house.

To escape the labor of copying the Code for its members, the brotherhood memorized it, at leisure, but a more enterprising one wrote it and now the secret is out.



No Use



Work Here



You Can Get Food

Now members of the moving band will have to take chances on the watch dog, on the grouchy farmer and the inconsiderate spinster who always makes him wash windows for a breakfast, just the same as though his happy scheme had never been evolved.

Patsy Loiter, dean of the Itinerant Order, wrote the Code. Its purpose was purely benevolent. Given a corporation name, it meant "Protection to Our Members," a chainless affair where each was pledged to help the other.



Handed Over to Police

A four-legged hieroglyphic was to warn the timid, if such there might be among their numbers, against the watch dog's honest bark.

Another chicken track meaning "work here" was intended to speak for itself, and the members were to consult their own inclinations in taking advantage of it.



Dogs in the Garden



Pick a Yarn. There's a Woman in House

Another phrase destined to be of use to the members was one advising them where the sympathy game could be worked upon susceptible women folk.

To save others from their own bitter experiences is the intended keynote of the code. The police warning was to be of particularly good use.

The "get-out-of-town" signal, it is claimed by the wanderers, when it would save them from embarrassment, was worth the whole trouble of thinking out the code.

William C. Yorke, superintendent of the Municipal Lodging-House, No. 398 First Avenue, who has always bid his guests, the hoboes, a fond farewell when they departed for their summer outings, heartless as it makes his former kindness appear, now holds the code, the destroyer of their summer's happiness. The code was lost from the pockets of one of Mr. Yorke's guests during a vigorous argument of the hotel officials trying to enforce the bathtub ordinance.



Get out of this town as quick as possible



A TALE OF ADVENTURE

Perhaps if there were more careers, or opportunities for careers, such as the following, there would be less of the strifes and passions which go to make up the modern catalogues of social ills. Not that such careers commend themselves for their virtues or appeal to the moral code as worthy of emulation, but that modern conditions have deprived life of too much of its adventures and left men without healthy vent to healthy instincts. The body cries for open air and the exhilaration of motion. It gets the smoke of factories and the noise of street cars. The article herewith is from the New York Sun:

Before the Pacific Ocean is bridged by the wireless telegraph and before the criss-cross paths of many ships have made its wilderness as familiar as the Atlantic and uncovered to the eye of a humdrum world its secret places, the saga of its romance days should be written and the thousand and one tales of its venture lands put upon record. And when this has been done

one Alexander McLean, who is known from Punta Arenas to Herschel Islands as Sandy, will have come to his own.

For Sandy McLean is a maker of romance. That is not his business but a byproduct of his activities. Where Capt. McLean drives his ship there is truth stranger than fiction and fiction that passes for truth.

Along the Pacific Coast of America and across the water from Saigon to Hakodate there has sprung up a cycle of legend and of fact about the doings of this skipper, whose invention is beyond belief and whose courage is above the normal. The late Frank Norris knew him and in his stories of the "Three Black Crows" the chronicles of Sandy McLean are made more than once to serve the end of fiction. Jack London has publicly announced that McLean is the prototype for his savage Wolf Larsen of the "Sea Wolf" and London says that he once sailed under McLean's mongrel Central American flag as a seal poacher.

Sandy McLean is still living and he is for many reasons a modest man. For many reasons, also, he now makes Victoria, B. C., his headquarters, though he is an American by adoption,

and he studiously avoids American waters except those that are very remote.

San Francisco knows Sandy better than does New York, and Yokohama has more than once been his refuge. In his temporary retirement on Vancouver Sound he cannot take offense if the record of some of his achievements, real and apocryphal, is set forth with a wholesome partiality for truth. He has suffered much at the hands of Mr. London and of some of the San Francisco papers.

Copra and Opium.

Sandy McLean says he was born in Nova Scotia and that he is of Scotch parentage. He was brought up on the deck of a fishing smack and the salt of the sea was the savor of his youth.

When he left the North Atlantic and began to make the Pacific his familiar working ground is not known. Sandy himself does not say, but it is a matter of record that about fifteen years ago this big man with the tremendous moustache and the muscles of a Scotch heaver of the stane began to run in and out of San Francisco in what seemed to be legitimate business. The reservation in this statement is made necessary by the fact that it is not known when McLean began to indulge in business which the laws of this country and of the nations have condemned as illegitimate.

About ten years ago the customs officers in San Francisco began to find tins of opium buried in sacks of copra. The copra was shipped from Samoa, where at that time there was only a duty of 2 per cent upon opium from China. Sometimes the customs inspectors found \$5,000 worth of opium in one consignment of copra.

Sandy McLean was then running between San Francisco and Samoa and the islands of the sea carrying a general cargo. After the customs officers had begun to make an investigation into the matter of the smuggled opium Sandy McLean gave up the South Sea regular run and went in for adventure.

There was never a warrant got out against Sandy, nor did his name appear in the papers. Some noticed as a coincidence the fact that he went off on the South Sea treasure hunt at about the same time that the opium began to be found in the copra.

Gold Brick for M'Lean.

This treasure hunt was unique for the big Scotch captain, because it was the first and only time in his life that he was ever caught with a gold brick. There are men who still marvel at the fact that anybody could ever "hand Sandy McLean anything," but on this occasion he certainly was deceived.

McLean had built for himself a beautiful schooner. It was three masted, low in the freeboard, and it possessed a finer run of line than any other schooner on the Pacific. Speed was

spelled in its every curve, and speed was the requisite that McLean demanded in his business.

Shortly after McLean had built the boat Customs Inspector Foster of San Francisco sent a letter to the American Consul-General at Apia, Samoa, warning him that a notorious skipper by the name of McLean was about to leave San Francisco for the South seas together with a party of sixteen landsmen and that waterfront rumor had it that his schooner, the *Sophia Sutherland*, had arms concealed aboard of her. The expedition was ostensibly bound for an island in the western Pacific to hunt for gold, wrote the customs agent.

This was in the spring of 1898. When the customs agent's letter reached Apia the American Consul-General went to see the English and German Consuls. He found that the German Consul had received the same warning as he from the German Consul in San Francisco. It was decided by the three agents that the American Consul-General should be left to handle the shady affairs of his nationals.

The Treasure Hunt.

In due time the *Sophia Sutherland* appeared at Apia and the American representative got out his boat and went out to the schooner's side. McLean met him—McLean, the big, bluff, good natured fellow, who could be a gentleman when he put on his high hat to go ashore.

Besides McLean there were sixteen healthy mechanics and small traders on board. They all impressed the Consul as respectable citizens who had embarked innocently on a treasure hunt for the pure love of adventure. In short, Sandy McLean's boat could have flown the crossed palm flag of the London Missionary Society's schooner and not be out of character.

The Consul bluntly told McLean that he must look below for arms. The bluff captain heartily assented to the search. The skin of the *Sophia Sutherland*'s hold was taken up in several places and not a rifle nor a round of ammunition was found.

McLean said that there were three revolvers on the boat and that was all they had in the matter of weapons of defense. The consul invited McLean up to his house for dinner and the skipper put on his frock coat and silk hat of ceremony with great good humor.

Over the kava McLean told the Consul what his schemes were. On the waterfront in San Francisco, he said, he had met a Dane by the name of Sorensen who had a tale to tell of a tremendously rich gold ledge on an island in the Solomon group. Sorensen possessed a rough chart of the location of the gold ledge which he himself had made on the spot, and Sorensen alone knew how to get to that island and how to decipher the chart.

The Dane Identified.

McLean said that he believed the story of the Dane was genuine and that a stock treasure

hunting company had been formed by the Dane and himself for the purpose of seeking out the gold. Sandy's contribution to the enterprise was the Sophia Sutherland and his services as skipper.

The Consul gave full credence to the skipper's story. He had seen Sorensen on the occasion of his first visit to the schooner and there was something about the Dane's face that was familiar.

For several days he went over in his mind the voyages that he had made through the South and West Pacific and the men he had met in strange islands, trying to associate the bland face of Sorensen with some past event. He compared notes with an old South Sea skipper one day after McLean had been in port about a week. The skipper supplied the missing link in Sorensen's identity.

He was a man, so it was agreed, who had once taken a Frenchman from Melbourne off on a pearl hunting expedition in the New Hebrides banks on just such a story of secret treasure as that which McLean was following. Sorensen directed the expedition, which was financed by the Frenchman, to Vate, a cannibal island.

There on some pretext he got the Frenchman and all the whites on board ashore. Then with the aid of the natives among the crew he sailed off with the boat, gathered in a herd of black-birds, or natives from another island, and set off for Cookstown to sell his human cargo.

Sorensen was captured, tried and sentenced to a term of years. A British gunboat went up to Vate and took off the luckless Frenchman and his white associates, who had had a narrow squeak at the hands of the man-eating natives.

Fate of Sorensen.

This story the Consul told to McLean when he was sure that it was right. McLean sailed off in another week, determined to give Sorensen a chance to make good, but only under the closest watching.

When in four months the Sophia Sutherland put back to Apia it was without Sorensen. The Dane, so McLean said, had tried to play his game on the Sophia Sutherland's crew after making a fruitless bluff at finding the mythical island. So while the schooner was touching at a little bay of the almost uninhabited island of Bougainville of the Solomon group the treasure hunters had taken Sorensen ashore, triced him up to a palm, beaten him into insensibility and then sailed away.

This was McLean's last treasure hunt. After he had returned to San Francisco he went in for the Alaskan business.

That term was all embracing. What it meant Jack London has shown in the most unfavorable light in his "Sea Wolf"—if, indeed, as London says, Sandy McLean and Wolf Larsen were one. Poaching on American and Russian seal rookeries, running off caches of skins, defying the revenue cutters of the Czar and Uncle Sam with impartial impudence—these things were incidents of the Alaskan business.

Call on a Lonely Garrison.

The story of the South Sea treasure hunt is

from the lips of the man who was the American Consul-General figuring in the tale. Miles Reilly, onetime captain of the Spreckels tramp Montara, is authority for two more.

Reilly had the misfortune to be captured by a Japanese cruiser while trying to run a cargo of goods into Petropaulovsky on the Kamschatka coast in the summer of 1905. While he was awaiting the action of the Japanese prize court in Yokohama he told the writer of how he had twice struck close to the trail of Sandy McLean on the blockade running trip to the Okhotsk.

Reilly said that in avoiding the Japanese fleet that was cruising about the Kurile islands in search of men like himself he put into the one little-inhabited settlement on Cooper Island, a Russian possession off the southeast coast of Kamschatka. Here the Russian Government has a fur station and there is usually about half a company of soldiers to guard it.

Reilly said that when he arrived he found only ten soldiers under the command of a sergeant, the rest having been removed in a general panic that seized the Russians when the island of Saghalien was threatened with invasion. These mournful ten, marooned there on the bleak island, had a strange tale to tell.

In the month of April, so they told Reilly, just after half of the garrison had left for Saghalien, a schooner flying a strange flag such as they had never seen before, put into the bay. The captain of the schooner, a big American with a tremendous mustache, came ashore to get water.

Russians Wined and Tricked.

The captain was an affable man. He was jolly. They had not seen any stranger for many months and they were glad to meet this big captain and his crew and to have a jolly time with them.

The American captain brought two cases of champagne ashore and that night they had a big drinking bout. The captain could drink more than anybody else. Everybody got blind, stone drunk.

The next morning when the Russians awoke they found themselves triced up like fowls for the basting, each to his bedpost, and the big captain and all of the sailors had vanished. When they had loosed themselves the guardians of Russia's furs discovered that the storehouse lock had been forced and that between \$15,000 and \$20,000 worth of seal pelts were gone—all the store of Copper Island.

That is one of the tales of Sandy McLean that Reilly told, and this the other, passing in strangeness even the first:

When he put into Petropaulovsky just three days before the Japanese cruiser came down on him, Reilly was told of how one Alexander McLean, a sea pirate and seal poacher sailing under a Mexican flag in the auxiliary schooner Acapulco, had put a Russian revenue cutter out of commission in the summer of 1903 and escaped from under the guns of that same cutter under cover of a fog.

McLean's schooner had been caught by the Russian cutter poaching off the Kommandorfsky Islands, northeast of Kamschatka, caught fairly and with bloody evidence of guilt below decks.

McLean tried to run, but he surrendered when a shot was fired through his rigging. His papers showed that his craft was the *Acapulco*, Mazatlan register; his flag Mexican.

Escape of the *Acapulco*.

The Russian revenue boat took the *Acapulco* under convoy to the nearest port of the Kommandorsky group, where McLean was to be tried and sentence passed upon him. When the little harbor was reached the Russians uncoupled the auxiliary engine of McLean's boat and took some of the parts on board their own boat, to prevent the escape of the *Acapulco*.

Two days McLean and his crew remained on the schooner, anchored a short distance away from the Russian boat. The American captain seemed ready to take his medicine quietly.

The third night a heavy fog settled over the bay just after sundown. The commander of the revenue cutter was preparing to send a guard on board the *Acapulco* at 9 o'clock. He heard the sound of hammering coming through the fog from the direction of the captured schooner and decided to hasten the sending of the guard, when suddenly there was a heavy explosion just under the overhang of the cutter, followed by the splash of oars.

Then the Russians heard the rattle of a windlass and the excited coughing of an engine. Orders were given to get the cutter under way and investigate the state of the *Acapulco*. At the first turn of the engines the revenue cutter's tail shaft spun wildly and the machinery raced.

The propeller and part of the rudder had been blown away by the explosion of a bomb and the revenue cutter was as helpless as a log. While the Russians stamped and swore they could hear the puffing of McLean's engines as the *Acapulco* felt its way in the fog out to sea.

McLean must have had extra parts for the engine concealed somewhere in the hold of his boat for use in just such an emergency. He had coupled up in the fog and then rowed over in a boat and set off a bomb under the Russian's stern.

After this exploit Captain McLean fell foul of the United States in transactions that were various and productive of worry to four executive departments at Washington. The suspicion that the captain had been guilty of poaching on the American herd of seals up around the Aleutians had long been in the minds of the revenue-cutter men on the Pacific Coast, but they had not been able to get any evidence.

Foiled Uncle Sam.

Early in 1904 McLean took out the schooner *Carmencita* from San Francisco and started north. Complaint was then made against him to the Department of Commerce.

The case was submitted to the Department of Justice, and on evidence submitted by the Secret

Service, McLean was indicted in San Francisco. Then began a merry chase all over the Behring Sea and north Pacific. Two revenue cutters were instructed to bring McLean back to San Francisco dead or alive.

McLean had evidently got wind of the search that was being made for him, for, following his old tactics, he had put into the Mexican port of Mazatlan after leaving San Francisco and had again registered his boat under Mexican laws, changed her name back to the *Acapulco*, and hoisted the Mexican flag. So when after a year's dodging and doubling in the northern seas McLean put into Victoria with two hundred and fifty skins aboard in September, 1905, the appeal that had been sent to the British Columbia authorities to arrest him could not avail.

His registry and his flag were Mexican; the American Government could not arrest a man under the Mexican flag for pelagic sealing without special arrangements with Mexico. Strong effort was made by the agents of the State Department to get rid of the stumbling block the crafty Sandy had thrown in the path of American justice, but the diplomatic snarl could not be unraveled and the captain of the *Acapulco* went free.

Official Tribute to Virtue.

The last chapter in the romance of Sandy McLean does not lack the spice of irony. He was lauded as a patriotic American by counsel for the United States in the joint commission of this country and Canada called to settle claims made against the United States through the enforcement of the pelagic sealing regulations.

This encomium, passed upon him by Don M. Dickinson, the counsel, did not appear until the Judiciary Committee of the House in March, 1906, passed favorably upon a bill providing for an examination by the Ninth Circuit Court into the rights of American sealers under the Paris arbitration. The Judiciary Committee reported that at the time of the dispute between this Government and the government of Canada over the rights of Canadian and American sealers the American sealers organized themselves into a committee of investigation, with a view to reducing the claims of the Canadians before the commission.

Evidence offered by them carried weight and the Canadian claims were cut from \$1,289,008 to \$463,454. In commenting upon this act, Counsel Dickinson said:

"Conspicuous among the Americans was Alexander McLean. He owned a half interest in two ships seized by the United States, for which Great Britain demanded indemnity.

"His co-worker, a British subject, had sworn before the Paris tribunal that he was the sole owner. The registry of the ships did not disclose Captain McLean's interest.

"Under the stipulations nothing could be awarded to him, an American. But a full award to the two ships would have benefited him to the extent of his equities in them.

"Under the circumstances this brave and hon-

est man made oath before the commission to his part ownership when, by silent assent to the perfidy of his partner, he would have benefited himself.

"Not only did Captain McLean lose by his truthfulness, but his activity on behalf of the United States subjected him to many unpleasant experiences and personal risk at the hands of the British claimants and their friends in Victoria.

Surely such a man—and his countrymen, the American sealers who joined, defended, and sustained him—not only deserves the consideration of his Government, but has earned the praise of the Psalmist given to 'him who sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not.'"

Thus in the records of Congress remains this tribute to the virtues of Sandy McLean, treasure hunter and gentleman adventurer of the western seas.

Up In the Air.

[I am confident that it will not be long until flying machines are everywhere.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.]

Not long, not long, good Dr. Bell—

A million years or so—

Until we bridle Boreas

And ride the winds that blow;

Until we chase out in the fields

Of air and catch a steed

To take us anywhere on high

At most amazing speed.

We'll grab a cyclone by the tail

And hitch it to our car

That stands outside in readiness

To whirl us to a star;

Or half a dozen, if we wish

To do so many; then

'Twill go right up against the wind

And whirl us home again.

We'll rope tornadoes on the spin,

And ere they know we're there

We'll get a bronco twist on them

And bust them in the air.

We'll mark the movements of the blasts

That sweep the Western plain,

And in a jiffy we will catch

And break the hurricane.

We'll break it, too, to make it work,

To trot, or walk, or stand,

Hitched anywhere and tame enough

To eat out of our hand.

Dear doctor, in that happy time

When we can butt into

Cross-currents, storms and whirligigs,

We'll think sometimes of you,

And of your great, unfaltering faith

That never turned a hair

When scoffers scoffed at trolley lines

To castles in the air.

—W. J. Lampton, in New York World.



Man's New PLAYGROUND

—Adapted from the Philadelphia North American.

HAVING RUN RAILROADS TO THEIR LIMIT, HE TURNS HIS ATTENTION TO TRANSIT IN THE AIR.—WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A NIGHT.—WOMEN ENTHUSIASTS AMONG THE AERONAUTS.

IT MAY be a slight stretch of imagination to say that railroading reached its zenith when railroad financiering reached its shame, but nevertheless it is true that the advance of the airship from the realm of visions to the field of practical application has taken place synchronously with the railroads denouement. Evidence accumulates that the air is now actually navigable, and, of course, therefore, it is but a question of time

when it will become the chief sphere of human ingenuity and exploitation.

CROSS ATLANTIC IN A NIGHT

Alexander Graham Bell Makes an Extraordinary Prediction.

Probably the most optimistic forecast of airships and balloons is the following from the London correspondent of the New York Times:

London.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, said to me recently that it was only a question of a brief period when the progress of aerial navigation would make it possible to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe, covering the distance across the Atlantic in considerably less than twenty hours.

"My expectation," said Dr. Bell, "is that an airship will be perfected capable of making 150 to 200 miles an hour. My opinion, however, is that the next step in aerial flight will take the form of such improvements as will make possible the creation of aerial battleships.

"The actual problem of the navigation of the air has already been solved by the Wright brothers. Naturally there will be development along commercial lines, a feature of which will be a great increase in speed, but the most attention will be paid to adapting airships to the purposes of war. My belief is that America will be the first country to perfect aerial battleships. This belief is based on inside information, and from the same source I get reliable statements on which I base my prediction of the early production of an airship of enormous speed.

"I am confident that it will not be long before flying machines will be everywhere. The developments of the next few months will be unprecedented, but the most interesting point is that only very few know how near America is right now to solving a question which will revolutionize warfare throughout the world—I mean the construction of a practical aerial battleship."

WRIGHT BROTHERS' AIR SHIP

Germany to Get It With an Ironclad Guarantee Before Test.

One of the most impressive practical phases of the problem of aerial navigation is the success of the Wright Brothers, of Ohio, with their ships, which use the bird principle in their flight. The latest news about this method is the following:

An official test of the Wright brothers' aerial machine, with which they have professed for the last two years to have solved the problem of aerial flight, will be made within a few weeks in Germany. A Berlin dispatch to the Times recently announced that negotiations were under way, and it was learned positively that the inventors are now making preparations to start for Germany.

For the last month they have been quietly experimenting with their machines at Kittyhawk, N. C. They will sail for Germany some time this month, and the test will be conducted under the auspices of the recently formed German Aerial

Navigation Society, which was organized early this year through the personal influence of the Emperor of Germany. This society is a stock company, and a number of the leading scientists and wealthy men in Germany are included among its members. Its purpose is to reimburse inventors who give satisfactory proofs of having attained a reasonable amount of success in building and operating practical aerial machines. Through the influence of this Society, the German Reichstag has lately voted the sum of \$125,000 to construct a floating dock at Lake Constance, to assist Count von Zeppelin in his experiments with his enormous dirigible balloon, which has already made one or two successful short flights.

How large an amount the German Government or the Aerial Society has offered the Wright brothers is unknown, but it is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$400,000.

It was learned that the present negotiations with Germany are of very recent date. Germany is not the only country that is likely to buy this secret of aerial flight, for it was further stated that England, France, and Russia are inclined to view the proposition of the Wright brothers with favor.

ARMY AERONAUTS AT WORK

Forth Leavenworth the Center of Comprehensive Military Plans.

Lacking the stimulus of commercial traffic, airships appear to have been dependent chiefly upon their military possibilities for the rapid promotion of their practical use. Said the St. Louis Republic:

Leavenworth, Kas.—Fort Leavenworth is to be made the headquarters for military ballooning for the United States army.

Lieutenant Lahm, of the army, who last year won the international balloon race starting from Paris, is to be detailed at the Fort to have charge and the big war balloon, now being constructed in the East, is expected to be finished and to arrive at the Fort some time next month, when experiments, not only in aeronautics, but also in signalling from balloons and in testing the balloon as an aid in wireless telegraphy, will be begun.

Major George O. Squier, assistant commandant of the Signal School for the army, at Fort Leavenworth, is one of the few experts in wireless telegraphy in the army to-day.

He recently returned from West Point, where he delivered lectures to the cadets on "The

Signal Corps in the Campaign." On his way back he inspected the war balloon, which is being constructed for the army, and brought word that it was to be shipped direct from the factory.

It is the intention of the War Department to make Fort Leavenworth a big balloon headquarters and besides the war balloons now under construction others to be constructed for the army are to be sent there for experiments before being finally adopted.

Within a short distance of the post the Kansas Natural Gas Company has its mains, through which it furnishes gas to all of the larger cities in the Missouri Valley. This will be tapped and run to Fort Leavenworth so that as many balloons as desired may be filled with gas at one and the same time.

It is planned to hold balloon races at the Fort after those held at St. Louis have been concluded, and it is expected that balloonists of all nations will come there and compete.

Work to Be Begun After St. Louis Races.

The Academic Board of Service Schools recommend to the War Department that Lieutenant Lahm, who is an officer of the Sixth Cavalry, be sent there to take charge of the Department of Aeronautics, and it is known that the suggestion has been favorably acted upon.

The officer is now in France, where he is to compete in other balloon races, then take part in the St. Louis races and shortly thereafter come to the Fort for permanent station.

The balloon now being made in Washington, D. C., by Lee O. Stevenson, one of the most noted aeronauts of the country, for the army, is to be the largest ever constructed in the United States.

The bag will be sixty-five feet in diameter, and will hold 28,000 cubic feet of gas. It will lift over a ton, and the basket will hold fifteen men. This basket will be six feet long, five feet wide and four and one-half feet high.

Four men will manipulate it. It will have a ripping strip twenty-five feet long, and it will be possible to deflate it in half a minute.

The Signal Corps of the army is especially interested in ballooning at this time. The company stationed at Fort Leavenworth has made more advanced strides in wireless telegraphy than any other company of the army, yet there has been much difficulty in getting the wires sufficiently high into the air to get good results.

The best results were obtained when the wires were sent up by a specially prepared box kite. With such as this a message was caught at Fort Leavenworth sent by a ship off Porto Rico.

With the big balloon it is expected that the company will be able to communicate with all portions of the United States. The corps will also use the balloon in the study of military signaling to be used in army maneuvers.

CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF WAR

European Interest in Aeronauts Due Mainly to Military Possibilities.

Further description of the military use of aeronautics is given in the following from the St. Louis Republic:

The interest on the continent of Europe and in England in ballooning, according to A. B. Lambert, who has but lately returned from France, where he went in the interest of the St. Louis Aero Club, is due primarily to the value of the airships in warfare.

European countries, says Mr. Lambert, realize the value of balloons in war, and knowing this they are all making efforts to perfect aerial navigation as soon as possible. Each of the countries realizes that it will be badly handicapped should one perfect the art of ballooning and so be able to introduce air monsters into the conflicts of the future.

"It is not the sport of ballooning that is causing the European powers to pay so much attention to ballooning as they are," said Mr. Lambert, "but rather that they may perfect the aerial craft and so be able to use them in the wars of the future.

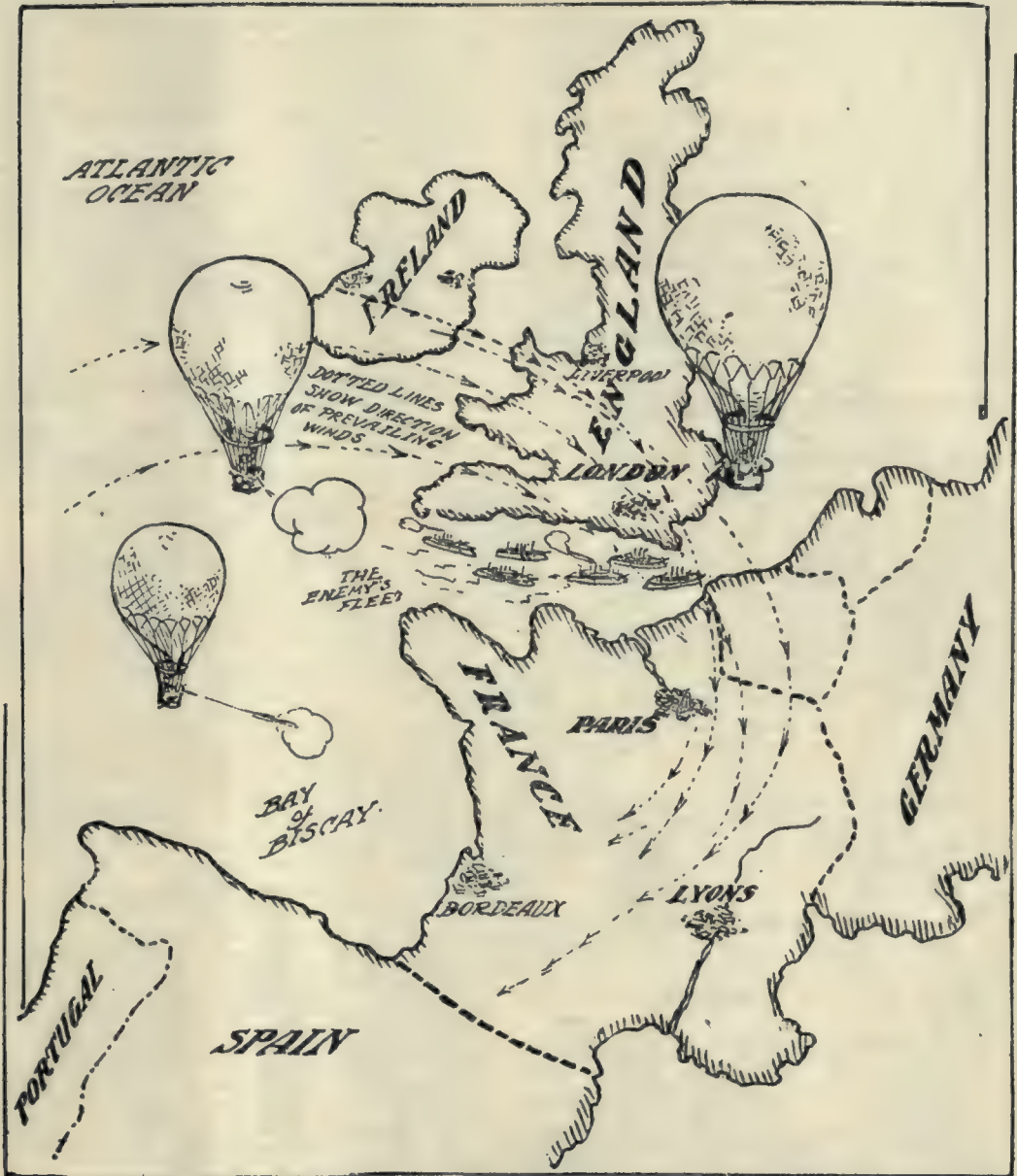
"At the present time England has France at a decided disadvantage because of the winds that blow over France from England, making it easy for a craft launched into the air in England to pass over France. Knowing this and understanding how helpless they would be in case of hostilities the French Government is working its hardest to bring about balloons that can be steered directly into the wind so that they may be able to send balloons over to England."

France Is the Most Enthusiastic.

Mr. Lambert says that France, of all the countries, is the most enthusiastic over ballooning and that the army is studying the subjects in all possible ways. England, however, is not allowing her sister country across the channel to do all the experimenting, but is doing almost as much work as France, and in the international balloon contest to be held in St. Louis next October will be as strongly represented as France.

The governments of the world realize that balloons will play a most important part in the warfare of the future. However, balloons have been used to much advantage in the wars of the past, not as fighting machines, but rather as spies. The balloons of the future will not only be used as spies, but will take an actual part in the fighting.

Because of this disposition on the part of the Powers to use balloons in warfare, it is announced that the matter will be taken up at The Hague conference and efforts made to prevent the use of the balloons for dropping explosives. Whether or not the Powers will consent to such an arrangement is another thing, but in the meantime the Powers are striving to perfect the balloon as an agent of war.



MAP SHOWING WAR TACTICS OF THE FUTURE.

—St. Louis Republic.

WELLMAN TO TAKE DOGS

If Arctic Gas Bag Should Fail Before the Pole Is Reached Party Might Be Able to Continue.

Chicago, Ill.—In a letter printed in the Chicago Record-Herald and bearing a Paris date, Walter Wellman tells of the novel features and his changed plans for his dash to the North

Pole this fall. The greatly increased amount of food that will be carried, necessitated a big increase in the weight of the airship which he will use, for the voyage in the air and the details of changes and the provisions made for sledging operations are told at length. In his letter Wellman says:

"We are glad to be able to announce that the America starts northward from our headquarters in Spitzbergen, as we hope and believe she will

start late next July or in the early part of August. The grand total weight carried in the air or dragging over the surface of the earth, gliding on the ice or swimming in the water, will be upward of ten and one half tons, or more than 21,000 pounds."

While firmly believing that the big balloon will carry the party to the pole and southward again to safety, Wellman says that to provide against every possible contingency complete sledging equipment, dogs, sleds, and all, will be carried on the aerial voyage. Then if the big balloon should fail when, for instance within fifty miles of the pole, the journey could be continued over the ice, that is, if the journey from a dizzy height in the air to the ice is made without mishap.—Kansas City Star.

WOMEN ENTER INTO THE SPORT

Ballooning Takes an Increasing Hold Upon the Feminine Fancy.

Since the organization of the Aero Club, in New York, last year, interest among women in the sky sport has advanced like a balloon scuttling in the teeth of a good wind.

Scarcely more expensive than autoing, yet offering that advantage so appreciated by the rich, exclusiveness, which may no longer be obtained anywhere on terra firma—or on the waters of the earth, for that matter—it is not to be wondered at that women who can afford the sport of ballooning take to it.

American makers of balloons and airships have not yet placed the business on a large commercial basis, but some bags are being turned out on this continent, and others are being imported from Paris.

The balloon itself can be purchased for \$1000; but the greatest expense comes in running—and stopping—it, as for every ascension the inflating costs \$25, and this to say nothing of the railroad fare back home!

But to thousands upon thousands of women in large American cities this expense would be a bagatelle, and would only serve as an added relish.

Without doubt, if proposed races at West Point and Pittsfield, Mass., shall come off as planned, this spring, America will soon take its place beside France and England as a country of women balloonists. Some of her daughters already have virulent cases of aerotonicity.

French women are usually in the lead in daring departures, and so it is in the steering of balloons. Madame Surcouf and Mlle. Gache, two women balloon enthusiasts, recently, at Paris, disdained the service of an aeronaut, and, despite warnings, made a trip alone. Their success has emboldened many other women to emulate their example.

The way for balloon ascensions by the fair sex of America was opened last summer by Mrs. Howard Gould, who on her very first trip went 1700 feet straight up into the air. The start was

made from a suburb of London. Her husband sorrowfully watched her from the starting point, but soon had the satisfaction of seeing her return to earth safe and sound.

Although her trip was made in British air, Mrs. Gould was so delighted that she promised to do all she could to make ballooning popular on this side of the Atlantic.

Impetus has been given to the sport every now and then by some woman who has been abroad and caught the fever. For instance, a woman visitor to London recently was highly elated over the "week-end" trips taken there, and has avowed her intention of inoculating her countrywomen with the same germ.

Describing her first trip in the air, the London visitor said:

"The peculiar sensation of ballooning, to me, is that there is no sensation at all. There was a wind, but since we entirely obeyed the currents we did not notice it. It struck me as being intrusive to look right down into the people's private grounds, for in England people pride themselves on their exclusiveness, their privacy."

The View From Above.

"All the villages looked alike; they were like toy villages, and the trees reminded me of those which, when children, we were warned not to put into our mouths, for the paint would come off.

"We could smell gas from the bag. Still, there was scarcely any element of discomfort; and when we alighted there were as many people to welcome us as if we had just been saved from a shipwreck."

A reputation for being the most enthusiastic and practical woman aeronaut in England was secured by the Honorable Mrs. Assheton Harbord in February last, when she made her first ascent in her own balloon, the Nebula.

She had a fixed belief that ballooning was destined to become the feminine pastime par excellence, and so, after having first mastered all the details of aeronautics in theory, had an airship built after her own original plans.

In an hour and five minutes, the time covered by her first flight, she sailed fifty miles. And she personally conducted the flight, although accompanied by three other persons, one of them a girl, Miss Moore-Barbason.

Prior to owning her own airship Mrs. Harbord had won a cup offered to the woman making the longest airship flight without a stop—she had covered one hundred and ninety-five miles in twelve hours, and at night, too.

"I hope the number of women aeronauts will shortly be largely increased," said Mrs. Harbord, recently. "I am sure if women only knew how enjoyable ballooning is they would not hesitate to make themselves at once acquainted with its unique pleasures.

"It is the most soothing, yet most exhilarating sport that one can imagine.

"The most noticeable and impressive thing on a first ascent is the absolute solitude and silence of those upper regions. The whistles of railway



BALLOONITIS!

—St. Louis Republic.

Or a New Disease Manifesting Itself in St. Louis.

trains are the last sounds to be heard. Being in a cloud is like being in a fog.

"Immediately on descending there is a curious ringing in the ears, and occasionally on landing one is deaf for a minute or two, but this only occurs after having been to a very great height.

"A curious experience sometimes met with while in a snowstorm in the clouds is to be falling faster than the snowflakes; this creates the startling effect of snowing upward, as in some queer 'Upsidedownville.'"

Of dauntless energy and perseverance in all she undertakes, Princess Caetani di Teano is one of the leading members of the British Aero Club. The princess declares that ballooning is as safe and a great deal pleasanter than sailing in a small boat, and without the risk of seasickness.

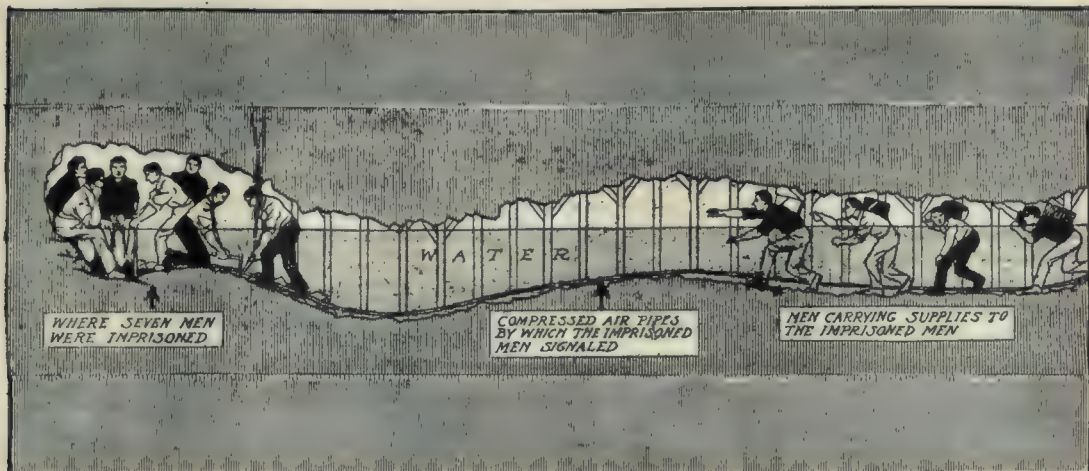
The princess tells of an occasion when she,

with three friends, made a night ascent in a balloon to witness the dawn from a great height, but the rarefied air put her sound asleep, and she missed her mission. Yet dawn parties are said to promise a considerable vogue among the women of London and Paris.

One night the ballooning party of four, of which the princess was one, were carried away in a hurricane, and suddenly a lighthouse gleaming underneath told them that they were about to be blown out over the sea. Instantly the string attached to the valve was pulled; the balloon plunged down on a mud flat one hundred yards from the sea.

"I would not for the world have missed that experience," commented the princess.

The descent was made on the coast of Holland, while the start was from Paris.—Philadelphia North American.



HOW MINE HEROES RESCUED SEVEN COMRADES FROM DEATH.

The picture illustrates the manner of rescuing the seven men who got caught in a flooded tunnel of the Foustwell mine, near Johnstown, Pa. The rescuers risked their lives crawling and swimming through a mile of tunnel. They were forced several times to return because the icy water reached the roof in parts of the tunnel. By pumping it finally was lowered enough so that the rescuing party got through with a supply of provisions. Finally the seven men were brought up.

—Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD OF ACCIDENTS AND MAN'S HELPLESSNESS IN THE
FACE OF IT.—SOME HEROIC RESCUING.—NARROW ESCAPES.
—RIDICULOUS COMPLICATIONS, ET CETERA.

WHILE man is venturing into the new field of aeronautics for his pastime and his occupation, and while his leaning toward anything that will create a reaction from the excessive strain of modern life increases, it is perhaps peculiarly apt to notice how he is served in the world of accident. For, it is the latter that upsets his best calculations, tests his ingenuity and, withal, brings him under the sober regime of prudence.

IN PERIL TO SAVE COMRADES

Pennsylvania Miners Waded in Water to Their Chins in a Tunnel.

In the following incident, for example, there is not only the lesson of the un-

expected, but also the example of the heroic. The item is from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Johnstown, Pa.—The seven men who have been imprisoned in the mine at Foustwell three days were reached by the rescuing party at 10 o'clock. All were found alive and in good spirits.

A rescuing party of four, headed by John Bolya, a brother of Contractor Bolya, one of the seven men entombed in the Berwynd-White coal mine at Foustwell by a flood of water Friday noon, were first forced back after having reached a point several hundred feet in the mine where water reached the ceiling and stopped further progress.

When the party returned pumps were set going with greater rapidity, and some of the mine officials believe the water will soon have been reduced sufficiently to allow a second attempt at rescue.

The men in the rescue party were almost dead

from exhaustion. They were forced to bend low, while water reached their chins. For over five hours the men remained in this cramped condition, and were almost overcome when obliged to retrace their steps. John Bolya, however, made a heroic effort to reach a point beyond the water where he expected the mine roof would be higher. A rope was fastened around Bolya's body and he quickly rushed through the water. After a minute he was pulled back by his companions, almost dead.

For the past one hundred hours the pace of the rescuers has been terrific, and the speed was even more accelerated after the rescuing party returned.

DYING CONDUCTOR SAVES TRAIN

Hurt in Wreck, He Runs to Flag Passenger Flyer.

Still another example of the heroic is the following from the Philadelphia North American:

Fallon, Mo.—Fatally injured in a wreck on the Wabash road, Conductor Nicholas Dessert ran a quarter of a mile, flagged a rapidly approaching train, and fell unconscious on the track as the locomotive stopped. His warning saved the passenger train from running into the wreckage ahead, but it is believed the effort destroyed any chances he might have had to recover.

Three trainmen were killed and two others seriously injured when the boiler of a freight locomotive exploded, wrecking the locomotive and caboose. The engineer and firemen were hurled with parts of the engine and tender one hundred and fifty feet from the track.

GETS 11,000 VOLTS AND LIVES

Electrician Amazes Fellow Workmen by Resisting Tremendous Shock.

The enduring power of man is exemplified in the following from the New York Herald:

New Rochelle, N. Y.—James McDonald, an electrician employed on the new electric overhead system of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, has been unconscious for twenty-four hours in the New Rochelle Hospital from a shock he received while working with the wires.

The case is regarded as remarkable because eleven thousand volts of electricity are believed to have passed through the man's body.

McDonald was working on a platform which was built upon a flatcar, when he lost his balance and, to save himself from falling, seized one of the larger feed wires and with his other hand he caught hold of a signal rod. The feed wire carries eleven thousand volts, and electricians can not explain how the man escaped instant death.

BELT SAVED LIFE OF WORKMAN

Went to Warn Fellow Workers and Pitched Thirty-five Feet Through Roof.

Iola, Kas.—Charles Swanson, a mechanic, fell thirty-five feet from the roof of the Griffin mills building at the Iola Portland, struck on a rapidly revolving belt, was thrown violently to the floor, and yet he has a chance to live.

Some new carpenters were working on the roof of the building, and Swanson noticed that they nearly fell through several times. Because of this he mounted a ladder to the roof and warned the men not to be careless and fall through. It was while he was returning to the ladder that a board he stepped on slipped and he pitched through a hole in the roof.

While the belt pitched Swanson into the air again, it is the only thing that saved his life. If he had fallen straight from the place where he slipped to the floor he would have been caught in the machinery and probably crushed before aid could have come. The accident happened so quickly that none of the workmen could give a detailed account of the affair after it was over.

Swanson was removed to the hospital, where a preliminary examination of his condition revealed that several ribs had been torn loose from the backbone, and that the backbone was injured. Whether he is injured internally or not will determine his prospects for recovery.—Chicago Tribune.

PULLS BAR FROM HIS BODY

It Had Fallen One Hundred and Twenty-five Feet and Passed Nearly Through Him.

Ouray, Colo.—At the Camp Bird mine recently William Peterson, a miner, was working in one of the lower levels, clearing the track for an oncoming car directly beneath an open upraise. A steel pinch bar two feet long was knocked from a stall one hundred and twenty-five feet above and fell point down. The bar struck Peterson squarely in the hips, and all but six inches passed through his body. The blow knocked him down, but he immediately regained his feet and pulled the steel from his body. Then he dropped in a faint. Peterson was hurried to a hospital, where he died.

He was one of the men deported from Telluride at the time of the miners' strike there several years ago.—Detroit Journal.

FOLDING BED 'FOLDED' MAN AND WIFE

Rescued by Chambermaid, to Whom, in Deep Gratitude, They Gave a Gold Watch.

Creston, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor, of Portland, Ore., retired in a folding bed in a hotel here the other evening. Something went wrong with the bed's mechanism and it 'folded,' imprisoning Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, heads down, feet up. They would have been smothered, probably, had not a chambermaid heard Mr. Taylor's feeble cries. The door was broken open and

they were rescued. Mrs. Taylor was unconscious, but revived in the fresh air.

The Taylors are on their honeymoon trip. They are very grateful to the chambermaid and gave her a beautiful gold watch.—New York World.

TEETH IN HIS STOMACH

Johnstown Man Swallows Dentist's Product While Asleep.

Cincinnati.—Grant Miller, a prosperous farmer, who lives at Johnstown, Pa., suffered a remarkable operation here recently for the removal of his false teeth. One night Miller went to sleep and forgot to remove his store molars. About midnight he woke up and felt a severe pain in his abdomen. He looked for his teeth and then remembered that he had not taken them out before retiring. Miller suffered great agony and was put on a train and brought to this city.

Upon arriving at the hospital an X-ray machine was used and the teeth were located. After a vain attempt to remove them he was cut open and the troublesome molars extracted from his stomach. Miller is expected to recover.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

HEADACHE BURST HEAD

Hole Made in Temple of Kentucky Woman Afforded Relief.

Glasgow, Ky.—Mrs. Bettie Davis, aged seventy-two, of Coral Hill, literally had her head to burst from headache.

She took a severe headache one day recently, which lasted all day and the next. The usual remedies failed to give relief, and the second night a hole like that made by a 32-caliber ball burst in her head and the blood ran copiously on the bed and floor.

When discovered by relatives it was thought at first she had been shot.

The loss of blood seemed to give relief and since she has suffered no inconvenience from her strange affliction and the wound has been sewed up.—Indianapolis News.

A SENSITIVE MULE

Accident in Iowa Mine Disclosed by Actions of Animal.

The superstition of coal miners that a mine mule is able to give warning of an impending accident, and is also gifted with a sixth sense, whereby it can tell when a fatality has occurred, has taken a further hold on the employees of Glendower colliery, at Mount Pleasant, as the result of the display of this sense given by a mule when John Zerbe, of Mount Pleasant, was killed at that colliery recently.

The mule was at work on the surface while Zerbe was deep in the mines. Suddenly the animal broke loose from a post to which he was tied, ran to the mouth of the slope and again and again repeated a loud 'he-haw,' which could be heard about the entire colliery. The animal was

yanked away with difficulty, and when it was forced away threw itself flat on the ground and, pawing wildly, refused to get up.

The actions of the mule were so peculiar that finally the miners all declared there must be a man dead inside the mine.

An investigation resulted in the finding of Zerbe's body down in a small offset in the mine. The body was still warm, showing that he had been crushed to death about the time the mule ran to the mouth of the slope and sounded its strange knell.—Philadelphia Record.

DOG SWALLOWS \$12

Government, Informed of Incident, Reimburses Animal's Owner.

Paterson, N. J.—A remarkable tale of how his little dog was in \$12, or rather, how the \$12 was in the doggie, is told by Colonel Christopher Columbus Shelby. The colonel says that he got a \$10 and a \$2 bill the other day, and on returning home he placed them on a table in the dining room while he went to look after his canine friends. While he was away one of the little puppies got upon the table and just as the colonel was coming back into the room the last corner of the \$2 bill was disappearing in the pup's mouth.

The colonel tried to make the doggie, "cough up," but could not, and then he was at a loss to know what to do. He hated to dissect the doggie to get the \$12, but did not want to lose the money. Finally he appealed to Justice of the Peace Keys, and the latter wrote to Uncle Sam of the incident, with a request that new bills be sent him. The justice dictated a long statement of the facts, and to-day an order for \$12 was received by the colonel from Washington. The doggie also keeps his \$12.—Washington Post.

LOST TOE BUT WON BRIDE

A Spring Gun, a Fire, and a Traveling Butcher Figured in Romance.

McKeever, N. Y.—Dennis Hanrahan lost his big toe the other night, but he won the heart of fair Bridget Madigan, so what matters it? It matters not at all to Dennis, for without the fair Bridget he swears life would not be worth the living, while a toeless left foot is a mere handicap.

It all happened because Farmer John Stewart set a spring gun for a fox and forgot to tell the family about it. The fox had been bothering around the chicken coop for a week, and as he was far too crafty to put foot in a trap or taste poisoned meat, Stewart got an idea that a spring gun would fetch him. As he has a habit of talking aloud as he goes about his work, the farmer thought he had told the family all about the gun, while, as a matter of fact, he had only broached the subject while in the company of cows and pigs.

For a much longer time than the fox had been bothering about, Dennis had been industriously sparking Bridget, maid of all work, coming from two miles down the road to beg, implore, and be-

seeh her to become mistress of his family. But Bridget was slow in making up her mind. The traveling butcher had made overtures, and she wasn't certain. While she hesitated the accident happened.

Dennis appeared at 9 p. m., as per agreement; approaching the house from the rear. He was to get his final answer and was nervous. Possibly that is why his feet lagged and he stumbled over the string attached to the gun. However it was, the gun went off and away went the big toe on the swain's left foot.

Immediately there was an uproar. Farmer Stewart and his good wife rushed forth; so did Bridget, and when the girl saw the plight of Dennis her heart softened, and there and then she promised to take him for better or worse. Later she admitted to Mrs. Stewart that if Dennis hadn't lost his toe he might have lost a wife, but that doesn't matter a mite now that the banns are to be published.—New York World.

BABY BOY AND GIRL MIXED

French Women Quit Hospital With Infants Not Their Own and Both Return Weeping.

Paris.—An amusing error has been committed by a nurse attached to an Amiens hospital. Two children were born in the hospital. One was a boy, the other a girl; and at the end of the week the mothers were able to leave the hospital.

It was deemed prudent, however, that the babies should be vaccinated before they left the institution. A nurse took the mites into a room for the purpose of undergoing the operation.

This finished, the babies were wrapped up and handed to the waiting mothers, who left the hospital. A short time afterward one of the women returned. She was in great distress. Amid her sobs she announced that her little boy had been replaced by a little girl.

She had scarcely finished making her mournful complaint when the other woman reappeared and declared that her little girl had been taken from her and replaced by a baby boy, which she did not want. The complaints of both mothers were speedily attended to. The mixed-up babies were easily disentangled and the women departed on their way rejoicing.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WIND SET HOUSE ON TRACK

Hand Car With Four Men on it is Blown One Hundred Feet.

Ashland, Ky.—During a tornado near the town of Louisa, a Chesapeake and Ohio handcar, on which were four men, was lifted from the track and hurled for one hundred feet through the air. One man sustained injuries to his spine that will prove fatal. Two were injured seriously and one escaped with but a few bruises.

The windows were blown from every residence in the path of the tornado and the furniture blown out of doors. The residence of E. G. Pendleton was turned entirely around, and many others in that community were damaged. One building was taken from its site on the farm of

Oscar Cole and dropped directly across the track of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.—New York World.

HARD SENTENCE FOR TRAMP

Philadelphia Magistrate Orders That He Must Bathe Each Day for Thirty Days.

In undisguised wonderment Magistrate Rau gazed steadily at Tony Tobasco, a prisoner before him in the Twenty-eighth District station house, recently. An immune area of four feet of oak desk and one foot of oak railing separated the two, but notwithstanding this, after some scrutiny of the man the magistrate moved back as far as the wall would let him and said:

"Would you mind telling me when you had a bath last?"

"I guess it was last summer," remarked Tony, manifestly a little in doubt.

"When did you wash your face last?"

"Oh, if you mean that," responded the prisoner, reassuringly, "it was six weeks ago."

"When did you wash your hands?"

"Oh, you're kidding, judge. I didn't keep no track."

But Magistrate Rau didn't smile. He frowned slightly and spoke the sentence:

"To the Correction with you! And I guess you'll remember about being washed, for I'm going to instruct them to bathe you once a day for thirty days. Out with him!"

In the station house Tony was offered a basin of hot water, soap, and a towel, and was coaxed to bathe, but he balked.—Philadelphia North American.

Ball Player Choked to Death by Gumdrops.

Montezuma, Ia.—Choked to death by a piece of candy was the fate of Orrie McWilliams while he was playing ball.

An exciting game was in progress, and McWilliams was catching. He had a gumdrop in his mouth. The ball was thrown to him to shut out a home run by a man on third. McWilliams caught the ball, but fell to the ground in a violent fit of strangulation.

A doctor was summoned, but the boy was dead before he arrived. The gumdrop was found lodged in his windpipe.—St. Louis Republic.

Drawing the Line.

A well-known judge on a Virginia circuit was reminded very forcibly, the other day, of his increasing baldness.

One of his rural friends, looking at him rather hard, drawled, "It won't be so very long, Jedge, fo' you'll hev to tie a string round your head to tell how fer up to wash yer face."—Green Bug.

A Person of Influence.

Nebraska is the latest State to fall into line with anti-pass legislation. Soon it will be possible for a person of influence to ride from ocean to ocean and pay full fare all the way.—Chicago News.

Marooned 50 Hours on a Skyscraper

THE modern architecture, reaching as it does into perilous heights, has long since contributed to the artist a theme for his brush, especially in the illustrating of physical courage and daring. But in the following story from the Chicago Tribune is something that could easily afford occupation for the pen as well as the brush. A master of literature might get from it a hint for new environment, or 'atmosphere,' as the technical phrase has it, for a story of a sketch of no mean value:

George L. Lammert, a clerk employed by a life insurance company in New York, was rescued from a perilous position, half starved, almost dead from exposure, at midday on Broadway, in New York City.

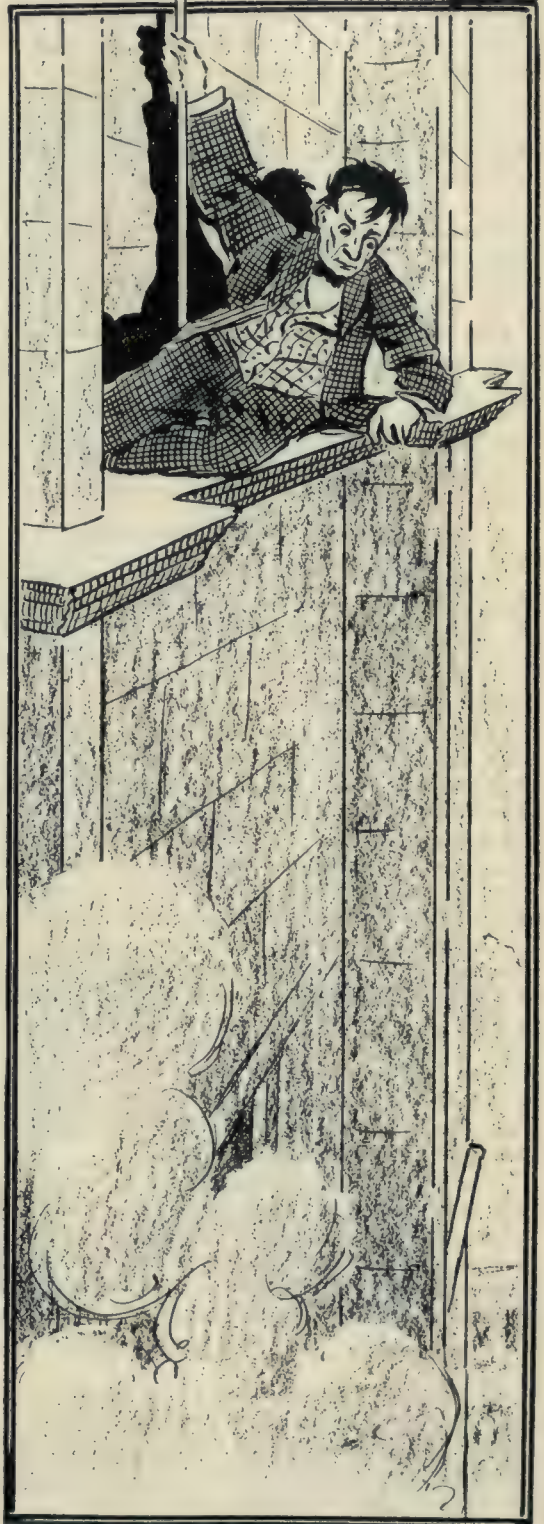
With tens of thousands of persons within hearing of his voice, and with men working within ten feet of where he stood or sat, Lammert was for fifty hours as isolated as if he stood on some ledge in the Himalayas. Nobody heard him or paid any attention to him. Thousands saw him and went their way without taking a second look. His cries for help brought only grins. And only by a chance he finally was saved from death by starvation or from a fall on the pavement, a hundred feet below him.

That such a thing could happen seems impossible—yet it did. Nor was it the heartlessness of New Yorkers that made the crowds pass unconcerned under a man who was facing a terrible death.

The story is one that for strangeness excels anything ever dreamed by a writer of fiction. Lammert is employed in the auditing department of one of the life insurance companies which is quartered in one of the immense sky scrapers near the City Hall in New York. The busiest street in America runs along one side of the building, and on the other side the ceaseless ebb and flow of money-crazed men goes on. Near by the spire of Trinity Church rises, and just around the corner is the maelstrom of money and madness that is called the stock exchange.

Office on Tenth Floor of Skyscraper.

The auditing department is on the tenth floor of the building, and Lammert, from his desk, could look down upon the struggling, seething masses of men during the stock-exchange hours,



and perhaps dream that the figures he was adding were dollars and that he was gambling with them in the market below.

He was at work checking up an intricate table at 10 o'clock in the morning. The day had been unseasonably hot for the spring and the windows were thrown open for the first time. There were perhaps fifty men and girls at work in the department, but they practically were isolated from each other by partitions, desks, cabinets, and files. No one was paying any attention to Lammert. He was near the completion of his inspection of the table when a gust of wind suddenly swept the paper on which he had been verifying the results and testing them according to the office rules and blew it out of the window.

Lammert made a grab for the precious paper, which represented perhaps two hours' work, but it eluded him and fluttered over the sill. The wind caught it, lifted it as in a chimney, higher and higher, and then a current of air drove it downward and it fell easily on a ledge only a few feet from the window, where it remained.

Crawls Out of Window After Paper.

No one else saw this. Being young and light, Lammert decided at once that he would crawl out and get the paper. The ledge ran for eight feet straight along the wall, then there was a projection, perhaps eighteen inches, around which, Lammert supposed, was another window. The ledge was of stone and about ten inches wide, and, although over one hundred feet from the ground, Lammert thought he could get the paper without trouble.

Instead of calling one of the other men to his assistance, he took the window pole used for opening and shutting the heavy windows, and reached for the paper, leaning out of the window and trying to draw it towards him. After several attempts he succeeded in poking it into the angle made by the projection eight feet away. In his anxiety to recover the paper he forgot caution and, hooking the window pole onto the ledge of the window above, he tested it to see if it would bear weight, and then started to walk along the ledge, steadying himself with the window pole hooked onto the upper ledge.

It was a foolhardy attempt, but he got along well until he came to the corner and had to stoop down to get the paper. To do this he was forced to kneel on the ledge, letting go his hold on the pole, which swung back perhaps a foot when he released it and hung there.

Frightened at Losing Balance Pole.

Triumphant over recovering the paper, Lammert started to stand up—and discovered, to his horror, that any movement towards straightening up would overbalance him and throw him into the street. Also he realized that the pole which had insured his balance was behind him. If he could get hold of that he could straighten up in

safety. He tried reaching upward with his left hand, but could not reach.

For ten minutes, he says, he knelt there on the ledge, dizzy with fright, and was forced to shut his eyes and hang on with both hands to the ledge to overcome his desire to throw himself into the street. Finally, made cooler by the desperate nature of his position, he began to think.

He remembered that there was another window just beyond the ledge. He could crawl forward even if he did not dare go back along the ledge. He steadied himself across the angle of the ledges and felt around the projection. To his delight it was only about a foot wide, and on the other side he found a handhold—a small iron pipe.

His hand clinched around the pipe gave him renewed courage, and, although dripping wet from the nervous horror of the situation, he clung to it while, with infinite effort and caution, he edged his way, inch by inch, out until he stood on the ledge a foot wide, sheer over the street. With a sudden movement he got both hands gripped on to the pipe, and swung his body around to the other side of the projection, and sat down on the ledge, gripping the pipe tight with both hands and almost exhausted by his efforts.

The full horror of the situation did not dawn on him for perhaps a minute. He says he thought he was within a few feet of a window. Then, after recovering a bit from his exertions, he suddenly realized that, instead of rounding a projection and arriving at a window, he had rounded one projection and sat in a space three feet wide between two such projections. It was as if he were on a shelf in a chimney which had one side open.

Lammert says it was half an hour before he was conscious again. He sat as if dazed, his feet braced across on the opposite ledge, his hands clinched around the little pipe, paralyzed by horror.

His nerve had failed him completely. He fully expected to fall and be dashed to death. Later he commenced calling for help. Twice he made efforts to crawl around the projection, but his strength and nerve both had failed him, and he sat numb with terror and despair, except that at times he broke into frantic crying for help.

In the office nobody noticed that Lammert was not at his desk for perhaps an hour. Then they supposed he had been called into some other department, and no attention was paid to his absence. After hours the janitor found his locker unlocked and his desk piled with work, and straightened things up.

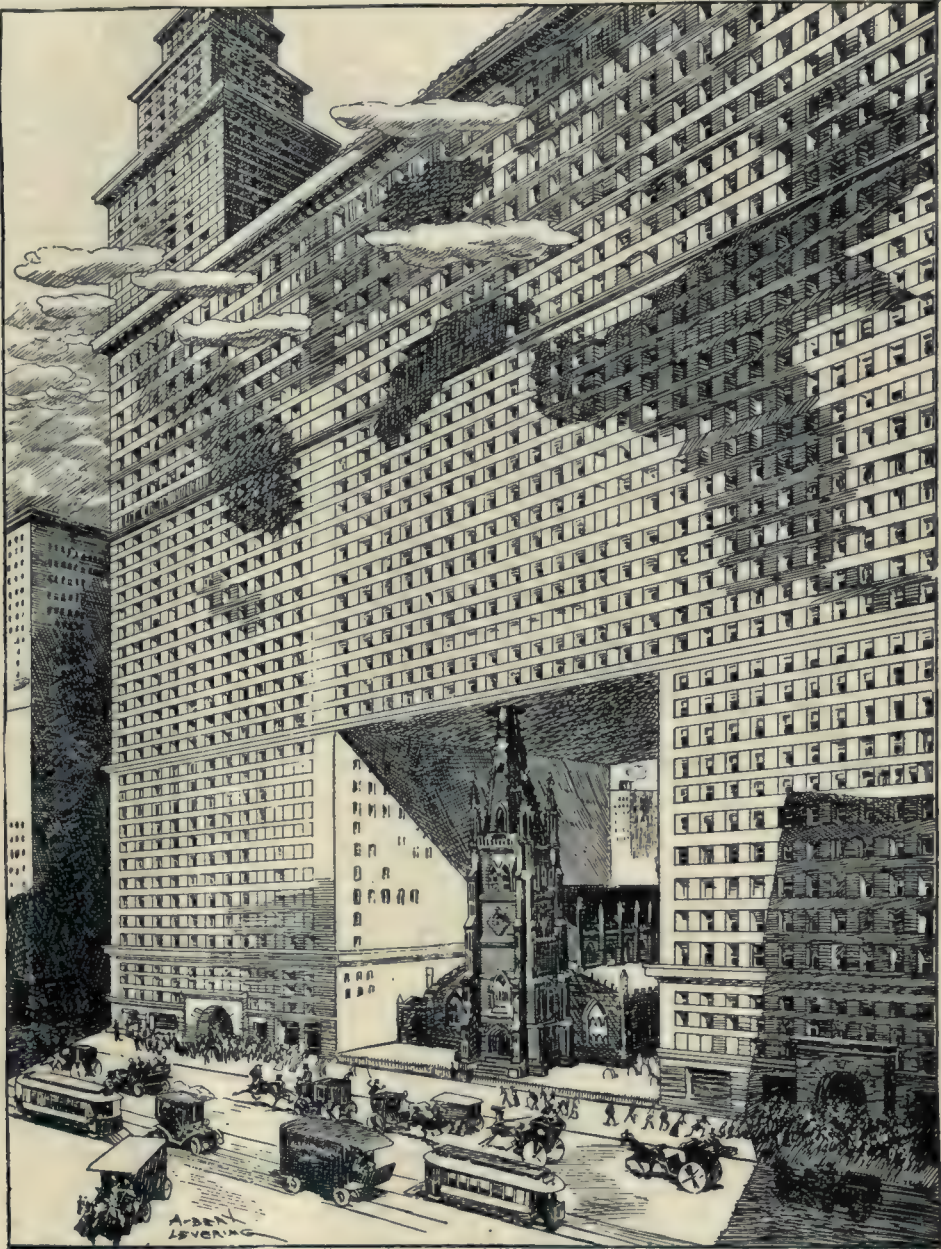
Discharged for Absence From Duty.

The next morning his absence was noticed, the fact of his disappearance the previous day was recalled, the janitor gave his testimony, some of his fellows were puzzled, and he was marked discharged for absence without reason or excuse.

Night came on and the chill crept up from the bay and numbed Lammert. He still clung to his giddy perch and at intervals shouted for help.

Several patrolmen and night watchmen heard his cries, but faintly, and, as they could not locate the sounds, they gave up the search. Daybreak brought fresh hope to Lammert. Hunger, he says, revived him and spurred him on to fresh attempts to escape.

cided to call for help every half hour, and took out his watch for that purpose. Also he found that he could see two windows of a building across the street, apparently windows to wash-rooms, from the irregularity. He could not see any office windows.



THE FUTURE OF TRINITY CHURCH.

—Puck.

His first thought was to slide down the pipe, but he found that it ended four stories below, apparently in a hole in the wall its own size. He discovered, too, that it carried telephone wires to the upper stories. During the morning he de-

He was not afraid of the height that day, and lost his giddiness when looking down. About noon he managed to stand up, and decided to try to get around the angle again and return to the office window. He crawled out to where he could

look around to where the window pole hung; then he grew afraid to let loose of the pipe, and drew back into his safe harbor. He had come near falling in the effort and was weak from the experience.

Then a brilliant idea dawned upon him. He began pounding on the pipe with his penknife, but after an hour of this he desisted. During the morning, too, he had put out a signal of distress, flying his pocket handkerchief and waving it at the people below. He spent the greater part of the afternoon writing notes on envelopes and papers from his pocket and trying to drop them into the street. Some were wafted blocks out of the way and some fell unnoticed.

He was so weak that he dared not attempt another climb around the ledge, even if he had possessed the courage.

Night found him disheartened and despairing. He was about ready to let loose and fall into the street. Apparently no one had seen his signal or found his notes. The night was raw and cold and a misty rain drenched him to the skin. He grew still, and his body was filled with pains. Many times he shifted from ledge to ledge, and once, by bracing his feet on one ledge, and sitting on the other with his hand around the pipe, he dozed off until a dream of falling awakened him.

Decides to Jump Into Street.

Daylight came again—and with it hope. Lammert says that during the morning he declared he would end his misery by jumping, but that he was afraid he would alight on some one and kill him, so postponed the jump until night. The grim jest kept recurring all day. He laughed at the idea of waiting until others were safe before killing himself.

About 4 o'clock that afternoon Curtis Logan,

an employee of a brokerage firm in the building across the street, went to the washroom and, while there, happened to glance out the window.

He saw Lammert and stopped to look. "That fellow is a long time fixing that pipe," he thought. For on the preceding day Logan had seen Lammert, noticed his perilous position, and watched him for a time, thinking he was a daring workman repairing the pipe.

He watched this time for several minutes. Then he noticed the attitude of exhaustion and despair, and the handkerchief tied to the pipe.

Suddenly the thought struck him that the man could not get out of the crevasse in the side of the building. He watched a while longer, and then, hurrying to the elevator, descended, crossed the street, and went up to the life insurance company office, where he raised the alarm.

Rescued at Last by Window Washer.

The employees of the auditing department were skeptical, but Logan insisted that a man was on the ledge. Then some one remembered Lammert and his odd disappearance. The window was thrown open and some one shouted Lammert's name. The result was a feeble cry for help.

After that there were things doing. Telephone messages summoned men from the nearest fire station. A rope was swung from the window by Lammert's desk across to the window beyond the projection and one of the window washers, with his belt hooked over the rope, slipped hurriedly along the ledge, around the projection, and in an instant reappeared supporting Lammert. Eager hands stretched forth and drew Lammert into the window—and in a dazed way he walked over to his desk, put the paper he had saved upon it, and toppled over in a dead faint.

AS THEY LIVED AND DIED

A FEW DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS WHO ACHIEVED FAME IN VARIOUS WAYS AND WHO HAVE RECENTLY COME TO THE END OF THEIR CAREERS

Perhaps fortuitously, perhaps only as always happens, the older men of the modern public life are moving rapidly off the stage as such new men as President Roosevelt and his followers, Emperor William and his political entourage, King Al-

fonso and King Emmanuel and their train come forward into the supremacy. Deaths have been swift in the train of one another for a long time, and another few years promise to leave the people of the present generation with scarcely a living memory of the leaders of yesterday.

FAILED TO SAVE FRANCE

Colonel Stoffel, Whose Warnings Would Have Prevented German War, Is Dead.

In France there has been the death of a man whose active history dated back to the war with Germany. Said the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Paris.—Colonel Stoffel, who died the other day at the age of 88, was one of those unlucky men who are always giving good advice, which is never listened to, and acquiring information which is never used. He was the French military attache at Berlin from 1866 to 1870, and during those four years sent almost daily reports showing the high military organization of the Prussian army, and the defects of the French, but nobody listened to his warnings. When the war broke out he was in charge of the information bureau on MacMahon's staff, and was ordered to establish communication with Marshal Bazaine. He did manage, by means of a couple of police spies, to get hold of a couple of Bazaine's dispatches, but, instead of being thanked for his pains, was tried by court-martial—but acquitted—for having stolen them.

He helped to defend Paris, but General Trochu refused to promote him, and Thiers dismissed him from the army. This soured his temper, and after the war was over he published all the reports he had sent from Berlin, which brought on him a severe reprimand from the Minister of War, he having heartily abused the military authorities in the preface of that volume. When he tried to get into Parliament he was badly beaten, and when he visited Alsace for the purpose of "documenting" himself for a history of the war, he was promptly ejected by the Germans. His last public appearance was in the Dreyfus case, when he gave evidence which was not at all to the liking of the military party. It is hardly to be wondered at that he was an exceedingly testy and choleric old gentleman. Only his great age prevented him from being involved in many duels.

BEECHAM, FAMOUS PILL MAKER

Englishman Who Made Millions Out of a Phrase and Had Most Perfect Factory in the World.

In England, a country latterly given more to trade than to war, there has been the passing away of a notable pioneer of the sort of business for which the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century promise to become noted. Said the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Thomas Beecham, founder of the famous pill manufacturing firm, who made millions out of a phrase, is dead.

The worldwide renown of Beecham's pills sprang from very small beginnings. A native of

Oxfordshire, Mr. Beecham as a youth went to Wigan. Then about fifty years ago he commenced at St. Helens, Lancashire, the manufacture and sale of Beecham's pills. At first the business was on a very small scale, Mr. Beecham selling the pills from a stall in the market place. The stall consisted of a fish tub and his tray was part of a door. One day he was standing at a street corner in St. Helens with a trayful of pills when a woman came up to him and said the pills had done her so much good that they were "worth a guinea a box." The phrase pleased Mr. Beecham and he adopted it. He was a great believer in the value of advertising, and so the phrase became familiar to the world.

But before this the demand for the pills had increased, and a small workshop was erected behind a house in Westfield Street, St. Helens, and there for some years the pills were made. Ultimately larger premises had to be taken, and finally the magnificent building which now exists was erected and equipped with the most perfect pill-making machinery in the world, the works being a model of arrangement.

Twelve years ago, at a public gathering of journalists, Mr. Beecham stated that his firm spent \$500,000 a year on advertising. The firm has depots in the far East, in New York, Melbourne, and on the continent. Recently one representative of the firm was taught Hindustani in order to conduct more efficiently the Indian trade.

TWO WORDS MADE HIM RICH

Epps, the Cocoa Man, Who Put "Grateful, Comforting," Under His "Ad." Is Dead.

Another mercantile leader in Europe who died is told of in the following from the New York World:

London.—James Epps, manufacturer of cocoa, one of the great merchant princes of Britain, has just died at the age of 86. He became a multi-millionaire as the result of a single inspired stroke of advertising.

His cocoa business was doing fairly well when, thirty years ago, he designed a picture of a pleasant, well-fed seventeenth century Quaker drinking a cup of cocoa with this legend underneath: "Grateful, Comforting."

That struck the eye, the imagination and the stomach of the British public, "all of a heap" to employ an Americanism. From that hour Epps's fortune was made. Every newspaper and every deadwall in this country still displays the advertisement, and despite a ferocious competition in the business, Epps's cocoa is still the most flourishing of all the kinds on the market.

Epps lived in an unfashionable suburb in the southern part of London. He never neglected his business, even for a day, and towards the end of his life he was taken to his office by a trained nurse. He was originally a chemist—what you call in New York a druggist. His brother, Dr. John Epps, was the most famous homeopathic practitioner in England.

A LABOR AGITATOR OF THE '70'S

Dennis Kearney, the San Francisco Sand Lot Orator, Ends His Days.

The following from the New York World describes the picturesque career of a man whose name it is peculiarly timely to recall while San Francisco is suffering under the alleged plague of labor:

San Francisco.—There came to this city a little more than forty years ago a sailor boy, tanned and toughened by years spent on the seas, unprepossessing in appearance, unknown, and without education or money. Five years later this same sailor boy had raised himself, by sheer force of character, to the leadership of an army of workmen, he had gained a national reputation, and the political and financial kings of San Francisco spent many sleepless nights because of him.

The sailor lad was Dennis Kearney, of Oakmount, County of Cork, Ireland. He died the other day at his home in Alameda of old age. At one time his death would have caused a revolution among the working classes of San Francisco, but only a few friends accompanied the body to the grave, and his passing away did not even cause a ripple of excitement.

On a Proselyting Trip.

There are many in the East who remember Kearney as well as he is remembered here. When he was at the zenith of his power he essayed to convert all the country to his belief, which was that labor should rule capital and that employers should be subservient to the workmen. He made a proselyting trip to New York and had great difficulty in securing a hall to speak in.

Nevertheless Kearney at one time was probably the most powerful influence in San Francisco. He was the absolute ruler of the workmen and to them his word was more than law. They followed him through the streets and even went so far as to march to Nob Hill, the fashionable residential section, to fire the homes of the rich.

And during the Chinese agitation he was the most powerful champion of the exclusion movement. It was he who invented the phrase, "The Chinese must go!" and he coined words to describe the capitalists and employers who hired Chinese labor.

Kearney was a dictator pure and simple. The authorities did not dare interfere with him for many years. Then he was arrested time and time again for making incendiary speeches, but he always was released and only gained strength by being made prisoner.

Was Long a Sailor.

When Kearney was nine years old he left home and took to the sea. He sailed it many years and finally landed in America. He sailed from

several Atlantic ports, among them Boston, and in 1868 came to San Francisco on the clipper *Shooting Star*. He eventually became mate of this vessel at the age of nineteen. He followed the sea for some time thereafter and finally, in 1872, went into the drayage business in San Francisco.

At that time the anti-Chinese movement had commenced and Kearney attended every meeting held to discuss the exclusion of the Chinese. He entered with vigor and spirit into the controversy and his fiery utterances attracted the attention of merchants who employed him. He was a sort of boss drayman for the Custom House. Gradually the merchants stopped giving him work.

Kearney continued at the meetings and was up and down constantly, trying to make himself heard. His speeches were somewhat uncouth, as he had not been educated, and he could not express himself fluently. He did have, though, a wonderful command of strong phrases that caught the workmen.

Chester H. Hull, a young newspaper man, who was reporting the meetings, became interested in this rugged character of the seas and took him in hand. He realized that Kearney's fiery address and commanding manner contained great possibilities. Hull wrote several speeches for Kearney and the sailor-orator delivered them with great effect.

Hero of "Sand Lots."

Then followed the famous "Sand Lots" meetings, which were held in vacant ground on which the City Hall later was built. Kearney had a remarkable memory. He committed the longest speeches in a few hours, and would not vary a word from the text.

In a short time Kearney outstripped his instructor and became a powerful and convincing speaker on his own account. He did not have to rely on his reporter friend for material. Then it was that he began to invent his unique phrases describing corrupt politicians and financiers.

Kearney declared that every workman should add a musket to his household property and claimed that within a year 20,000 workmen would be armed and organized and able to demand and take what corrupt politicians and capitalists were withholding from them. In speaking of capitalists he said that hanging was necessary in many cases, and stated that a few fires would clear the atmosphere. He talked of "the whetted saber," the "lozenges of cold steel followed by pills of lead," and this pleased his followers.

But his chief theme was the Chinese question. With the curt phrase, "The Chinese must go," as his motto, he hammered at this subject ten years, and he was the prime promoter of the Geary bill which exists to-day in the enacted laws.

On October 29, 1877, Kearney held a large meeting on top of California-Street hill, where Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins had elegant homes. In front of the unfinished house of Mr. Hopkins a large bonfire was built, and within the hearing of these million-

aires Kearney addressed his followers, denouncing the capitalists. He declared he would march through the city with his followers and compel the politicians and financiers to give up their ill-gotten gains.

"Make New Laws."

"We will burn the books of law and make new

being released he said:

"I recommend that a mark be put on the backs of all who employ Chinese labor, and if necessary hang them to the nearest lamp-post."

Kearney had presented to him a hempen noose, which he always carried thereafter, and showed to his audiences when he spoke. He



DENNIS KEARNEY.

King of the San Francisco "Sand Lotters" and Originator of the Phrase, "The Chinese Must Go."

laws for the workingman," he asserted.

In November that year Kearney was arrested on several charges. Next day his followers held a tumultuous meeting, and others of his adherents were arrested. But Kearney boldly defied the authorities, and announced they could not put him in jail. And he was right, his following was so strong that he could not be punished. On

said the noose should be used to bring capitalists to time. He said that if he gave an order to hang Crocker, Crocker would be hanged and he had good reason to feel that he was right.

He also said it would be a good thing to hang the Chinamen. He said dozens of them hanging in the streets would make a good object lesson. He organized a labor party and was made presi-

dent of it. He was constantly being arrested, but was always let go. These victories only added to his glory.

The waning of his power came when he attempted to convert the East. He spoke in New York, at Cooper Institute, in 1887, and denounced the "rat-eating, cat-eating, snail-eating members of the Mongolian race." His denunciation of respectable capitalists was not received with favor, and the better class of laboring men refused to tolerate him.

He was announced as a speaker in the Central Labor Union Hall in New York in July of 1887, but a dispute arose among the members and he was not permitted to speak.

Some of his followers hired Clarendon Hall, and he later spoke there, being enthusiastically received.

In 1888 he addressed the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in advocacy of additional legislation to restrict Chinese immigration, exhibiting a map showing how the Chinese were herded together in San Francisco, and saying that 75,000 Chinamen then occupied the pioneer district of the city.

On this occasion he referred to the opposition of a member of Congress, Mr. Hitt, and said if he did not withdraw his opposition, he, Kearney, would stump his district to defeat him for election and would have his followers pelt Mr. Hitt with dead cats.

Of recent years Kearney had been little heard of. Other men of keener minds and better judgment took up his work and completed it.

He had five children and became moderately wealthy. Two of his daughters went on the stage.

FAR FROM HIS LOVED HILLS

Packer, the So-called "Man-eater," Sleeps In a Village Cemetery.

A man whose tragic life represented the extreme, and most rare extreme, of hard conditions in the mountain West, passed away in Denver recently. He was credited with having eaten his companions during a fatal exploring expedition in Colorado during which all but himself died, and after this reputation once attached to him, tho he always denied the facts, his life was as desolate and lonely as was his funeral, description of which from the Denver Post follows herewith:

Lonely in death as he was lonely in life, Alfred Packer, the man who for a quarter of a century bore the title of "man-eater," lies in an isolated corner of the shady cemetery at Littleton, where the kindly hands of new-made friends lowered the plain casket into a grave on a little knoll.

No one thought to bury Alfred Packer out in the mountains which had been his friends in the

long ago, for those who were with him when death closed in were not the friends who knew him when he was a sturdy mountaineer, and they did their simple best.

The men and women who stood at the open grave that afternoon at Littleton had only kind words for the gentle old man. They had not known him in the days when his soul was torn in a battle to escape prison walls, and they had not known him when he wandered, starving, through the mountains, according to his story, until finally driven to the point of eating the flesh of his companions.

It was a simple funeral, that given Alfred Packer that day. But then he was a simple man. Whether or not he had once been a cannibal, he left his prison chastened in spirit, a broken man, and wandered aimlessly on, fearful of giving trouble to those who showed a disposition to be kind to him.

He had never been a Grand Army man, but because he had been a soldier, and a brave fighter, the Grand Army saw fit to do him honor in death and he was buried with the G. A. R. rites. Officers of Littleton commandery, Fremont Post No. 83, delivered the eulogies, and Post Commander E. B. Thomas told a pretty story of the hard life of Alfred Packer. Gently, all that was mortal was lowered into the grave by William Dobson, C. D. Abbott, Frank Cascort, C. Perry, J. B. Markle and J. H. Goddard.

And as the little funeral party turned from the grave, a man on the hillside who had been a looker-on jumped into his cart and drove away. The man was J. W. Thompson, one of the close friends of Packer in the years gone by. He drew his wrinkled hand over his face and sighed.

Stealthily he has administered to his friend in the last days of his life, but he could not bring himself to stand at the grave and see the casket lowered.

And so he stood in an isolated corner of the cemetery and offered a mute prayer.

KING OF MOONSHINERS DEAD.

The Revenue Officers Couldn't Catch "Old Man" Jenkins of South Carolina.

B. Oliver Jenkins of York county, South Carolina, died the other day very suddenly. "Old man" Jenkins was known as the "King of the Moonshiners." He made and sold probably more contraband whisky than any other moonshiner in Western South Carolina, and that is saying a good deal. At his death Jenkins was 58 years old. He made moonshine whisky for more than forty years, and derived a fortune from its sale, as it is estimated that he was worth at least \$200,000.

Jenkins began the illegal manufacture of whisky in York county, S. C., shortly after the Civil war. It wasn't long till the revenue officers were after him. They kept after him for years, but Jenkins never was brought to punishment. He shipped contraband liquor all over the

country for more than fifteen years, and the "revenues" never succeeded in catching him. But in the course of time it was recognized that old man Jenkins's whisky was creating a wild, lawless element in the community which made trouble at every opportunity. Finally York county came to have such a bad name that the better class of people saw that something would have to be done. A conference of the leading men of the community was held. A committee was appointed, which sought out Jenkins and quietly but firmly told him either to quit making whisky or get out of the state and stay out. Jenkins knew the men who did the talking, and he did not doubt that they meant what they said. He got out. He moved to Cleveland county, N. C., and built an immense distillery exactly on the line between the states of North and South Carolina.

Utilized the State Line.

The part that this state line has played in the history of Carolina moonshiners would fill a book. Whenever they got into trouble with the authorities of either state, they made for the state line, which they straddled and defied the arms of the law on either hand. In effect, the moonshiners made use of the state line as if it were a rubber band, and stretched and twisted it to suit their own ends. The exact location of the boundary line always has been in dispute and has given rise to many complications. For instance, on account of this vagueness of the dividing line, North and South Carolina always have been at loggerheads as to which was the mother state of President Andrew Jackson, each claiming that he was born on her soil. So when a moonshiner was caught, he hired a smart lawyer to prove that the officer who made the arrest had no right to, because the plaintiff at the time was on the soil of another state.

Jenkins continued to make whisky with minor interruptions until a few years ago, when the North Carolina legislature passed the Watts law, which makes it illegal to manufacture or sell whisky outside incorporated towns of a specified size. Jenkins was fairly caught. If he moved to an incorporated town he found himself making whisky within two miles of a church or public school, and this also is illegal in North Carolina. Jenkins saw it was all up with him and promptly ceased to manufacture whisky. He went into legitimate business then, making considerable money in real estate and cotton trading.

Jenkins was a typical moonshiner. He was illiterate, but scrupulously honest when it came to personal dealings. Like others of his calling, his views were that making whisky was simply supplying a demand, and that the laws of the federal government constituted an unjust and unfair interference with the rights of the individual.—New York Press.

NOTED TEA SAMPLER DEAD.

Belief that Duties of Customs Examiner Led to Untimely End.

New York.—Isaac McGay, an examiner of teas at the appraisers' stores since June, 1890, died the other day at his home, 24 Highland place, Yonkers, aged sixty-one years. In a brief announcement of the death, issued at the office of Col. Edward S. Fowler, the appraiser of the port, it was said that Mr. McGay "had originally entered the customs service on May 24, 1883, as a sampler, and since his appointment as examiner of teas had been examining and appraising that class of merchandise continuously, being recognized by the government and by the tea trade as a thorough expert."

Mr. McGay had been ill a large part of the present year and had been in poor health for some years. His death was regarded at the public stores as being due in large part to his calling.

It is said that long continuance in the work of examining teas, involving the tasting of innumerable samples, is extremely injurious, even though the tasting does not necessarily mean swallowing.

It is said that some men famous in this calling are paid as high as \$15,000 a year, the high price being due not merely to the difficulty of getting competent men, but to the difficulty of keeping them long in the business.—Washington Post.

THE CRITIC.

A mud-turtle sat on a stone in the sun,
And blinked in a slow, stupid way;

A vain little fly
Came loitering by,

He stopped on that same rock to say:
"You're the ugliest creature that ever I saw;
You are clumsy, and stupid, and slow,
And just how you manage a living at all,
Is a thing I should much like to know."

But the little mud-turtle spoke never a word
As he sat in the sun on the stone;

He wearily blinked,
He thought as he winked,

That a wise fly would let him alone.
But the fly had grown proud of his power to torment,
And he buzzed at the mud-turtle's head
Till the turtle at last gave one short little snap,
And the critical insect was dead.

It is really too bad that the fly never knew
That the turtle was wiser than he;

For a creature that thinks
As it winks and it blinks,

May a dangerous enemy be,
And because one can chatter, and buzz, and annoy,
'Tis no proof he is clever or wise.
He may do no more good than to serve as the food
For the one whom he feigns to despise.

—Bohemian.

THE WEATHER AND THE GAME



THEY'RE OFF!

—New York World.

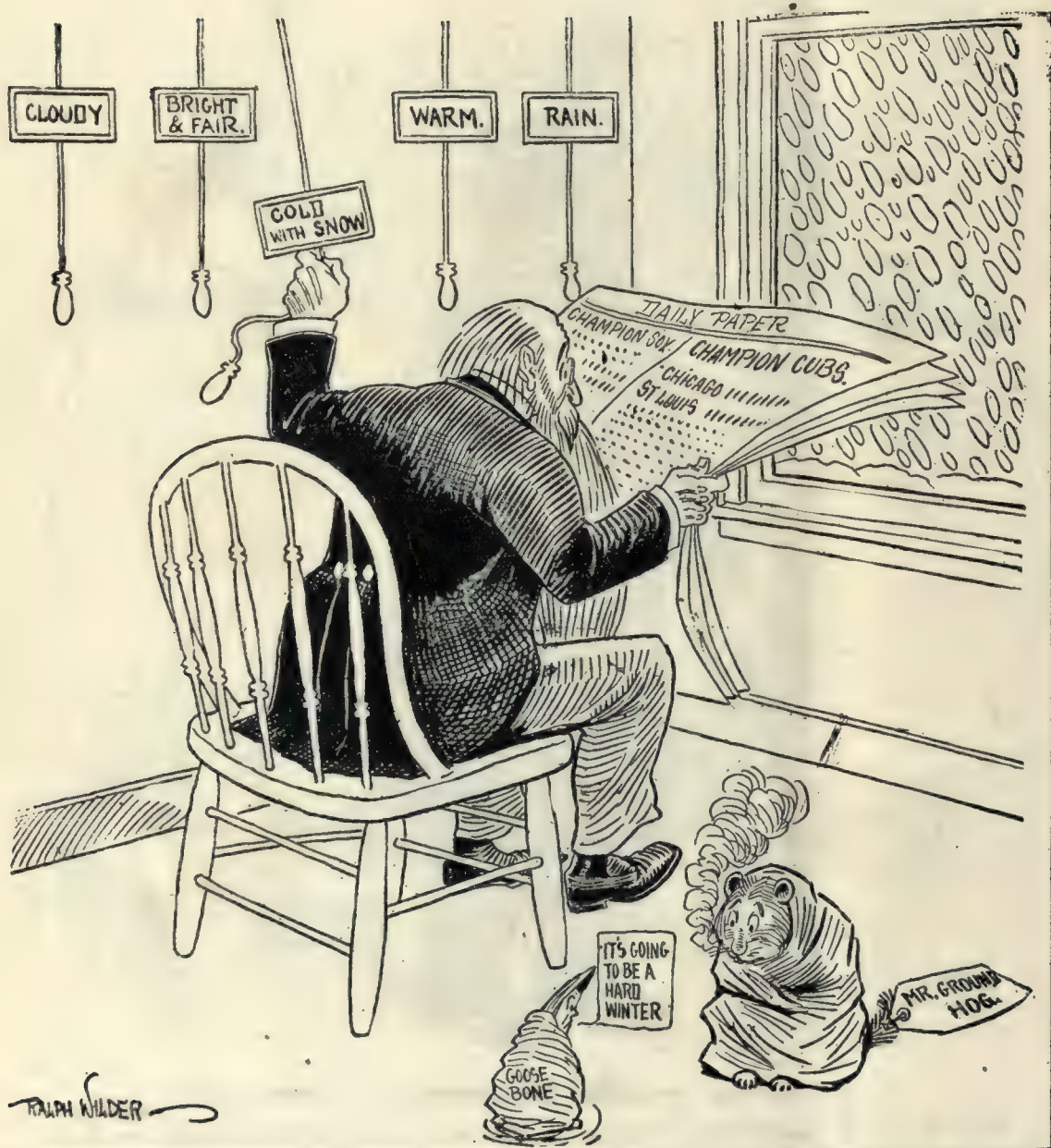
A TALE IN CARTOONS

Apropos of the Peculiarly Belated Spring Season in the East



THE AFTER EFFECTS OF YESTERDAY'S SNOWFALL.

Oldest Inhabitant (about 1990)—“Spring late this year! Why! I kin remember how when I wuz a boy in 1907——”



PERHAPS THE WEATHER MAN IS HAVING A BASEBALL BRAINSTORM.

—Chicago Record-Herald.



NINE CRITICAL STAGES OF A BASEBALL GAME.

—Indianapolis News.

IN WAR FOR DRAMATIC ART.

STORY TOLD BY DAVID BELASCO OF HIS STRUGGLE AGAINST THE TRUST

UNDERNEATH the surface of modern restlessness in America, there are unmistakable signs of a public desire to attach interest to things permanent and satisfying. But against this inclination the pressure for daily money-making, for a scale of living commensurate with American ambition, and for relaxation from the strain of the abnormal effort operates as a powerful and almost insurmountable obstacle. And in no sphere of social activity is this play of antagonistic forces more conspicuous than in the Drama. The better sentiment of the country undoubtedly aspires to the higher aspects of the stage, but, the tired nerves of American business men and society women, and the indomitable ingenuity of the men who make their fortunes out of catering to these nerves, keep the theater loaded with that which is worthless and impedes the progress of any one who strives to go in the opposite direction. For example, the following series of interviews with David Belasco, the unquestionable leader of the art of the stage in America. They are by Walter R. Linn, the dramatic writer of the Philadelphia North American:

BELASCO AGAINST AMERICA

New York Manager Making a Single-Handed Battle for the Betterment of the Stage.

In the great theatrical war now being waged between the "independents" and the theatrical syndicate more has been heard from the combination side than from the independents, because the independents have become rather a scarce article.

When all is said and done, the situation amounts to David Belasco against America, and in a two-hour interview Belasco gave his version of the story, and hurled his deft at the syndicate, after a fashion which well became a man regarded by all factions as the dominating figure in American drama today, from an artistic point of view.

Mr. Belasco is not bitter toward the Shuberts because of their merger with the syndicate for vaudeville purposes and other quid pro quos, but when he speaks of Klaw & Erlanger, especially Erlanger, it is with wrathful, vengeful, implacable vehemence.

He rarely mentions Mr. Erlanger's name, referring to him simply as "They," because, he says, Erlanger is, as he has frequently asserted to him, the whole syndicate.

Defies the Syndicate.

"They can do their worst," he exclaimed, thumping with his plump fist the leaf of the desk in his tiny office on the balcony floor of the Belasco Theater. "I wish to announce to the world that it doesn't lie in the syndicate's power

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JOHNNY RAY
IN
DOWN THE PIKE

—Chicago Tribune.

to break me. With all its superb business organization, it is weaker to-day than it ever was.

"It is weak because it has lost sight of art in the drama. It is weak because all its parts and factors think of nothing, are capable of thinking of nothing but money. Their intellectual character will permit them to do nothing greater and more enduring than set up a dollar mark over their playhouses.

"They have given no attention to the development of stars and playwrights. The old stars with whom they began business are passing. Nearly every one of that famous little bunch that bowed the neck to them is at the bottom of the artistic ladder again. When they suffer a loss like the death of Irving or the retirement of Mr. Mansfield for a year and a half, they don't know how to repair it.

"They have throttled art for a temporary increase in the profits, and they are coming very near to the blank wall where they must change their methods and restore the stage to its former condition of independence and healthful competition; or acknowledge themselves beaten at every turn.

Started Without a Dollar.

"As for myself, I am beyond their power; and, if it weren't for the principles at stake, I could laugh at them. When I left them I was virtu-

ally without a dollar. The profits of my plays had gone to them; whatever I may be worth as a director and producer was theirs. They got what they could out of me and kept the proceeds.

"When I rented this house—the old Republic Theater—from Mr. Hammerstein I had no money, but I had succeeded in buying a little home for my wife. We talked the matter over.

"‘I could raise the money elsewhere,’ I said to her, ‘but if I did that, it would be necessary to share the profits, and, perhaps, the management, with somebody else. I don't want to do that. I feel confident of my ability to make the venture a success, and I should like to mortgage this house.’

"‘Why, of course, mortgage it, David,’ replied my wife, ‘and I have some jewels you may pawn, too, if need them.’

"‘So we raised the money and leased the theater. They were furious. They sent for me and called me a ‘— — show off,’ and a ‘swell-headed fool’ and other cheerful epithets that they know

so well how to apply. They said that they would drive me out of New York and out of the profession; that they would set me to digging ditches or running an elevator; they raged and raved and made the most dire threats, but I am here yet, and here I shall stay during the life of my lease, which is fifteen years more.

"‘I started with everything in the world against me, but I have prospered to such an extent that I have been enabled to spend nearly \$260,000 in fighting the syndicate. I have paid off that mortgage, and if I were to die to-night, my family would be well provided for.

"‘Instead of losing money, I have made it; I am making it now, and I shall continue to make it. If the trust were worth billions instead of millions, they could not touch me, because I am in a field of which they know nothing. They are clerks and accountants and speculators, penny-shavers and money grubbers.

"‘They organized a company solely for immediate dividends, forgetting that it may not produce the artistic effect, and that they will in the end be caught in their own carefully laid snare. They rail at me because of my ‘show-off’ tendencies; but I strive to produce plays that will please the people, that will pass inspection with the critical, that have something in them worth seeing and remembering, that contain something

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

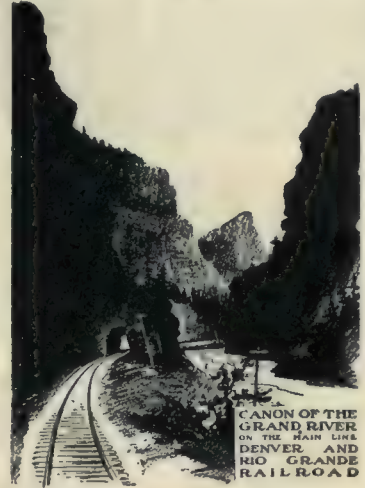
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elevating and ennobling, knowing full well that if I look after the art, the business will look after itself."

VAUDEVILLE CALLED A MENACE

Belasco Says the New Merger Is Inimical to Entire Stage.

"I consider vaudeville the menace of the drama in the United States," said Mr. Belasco. "The syndicate has seen only the graft in it, and, since their sole desire is to get money wherever they can, they will have no hesitancy in closing up their legitimate theaters or turning them all into variety houses, in case they find that vaudeville pays.

"That is the stuff," they say. 'At last we've got the goods. To hell with dramatic art! Let the fools talk about art and twaddle about the glorious past of the stage. We want the munn, see? And vaudeville's the place to get it. In vaudeville we won't have any responsibilities; no heavy preliminary expenses; no road problems. We make no ventures and have no worries.

"All we have to do is to furnish the theaters and pay the salaries to a few performers. They

equip and manage themselves, and we get bigger profits than we have been getting in the past, and you know we have been going some in that respect.'

"That's the way the syndicate sizes up the vaudeville situation. I have no doubt that they have set aside for the fight, in Philadelphia alone, between \$200,000 and \$500,000. They expect to lose money in the beginning, but they are determined to make the public pay handsomely for it in the end, and it will pay, too, if they win.

"Now, it remains to be seen who will be the greatest sufferer in the vaudeville dollar fight. From what I know of Mr. Keith, Mr. Proctor and Mr. Williams, and from what the whole world knows of Mr. Hammerstein, all of whom are in opposition to the Klaw and Erlanger combination, I have no hesitancy in saying that there is not more chance of their compromising or chaffering with the syndicate in their battle than there is of my making terms in mine. We are all in this fight to the death.

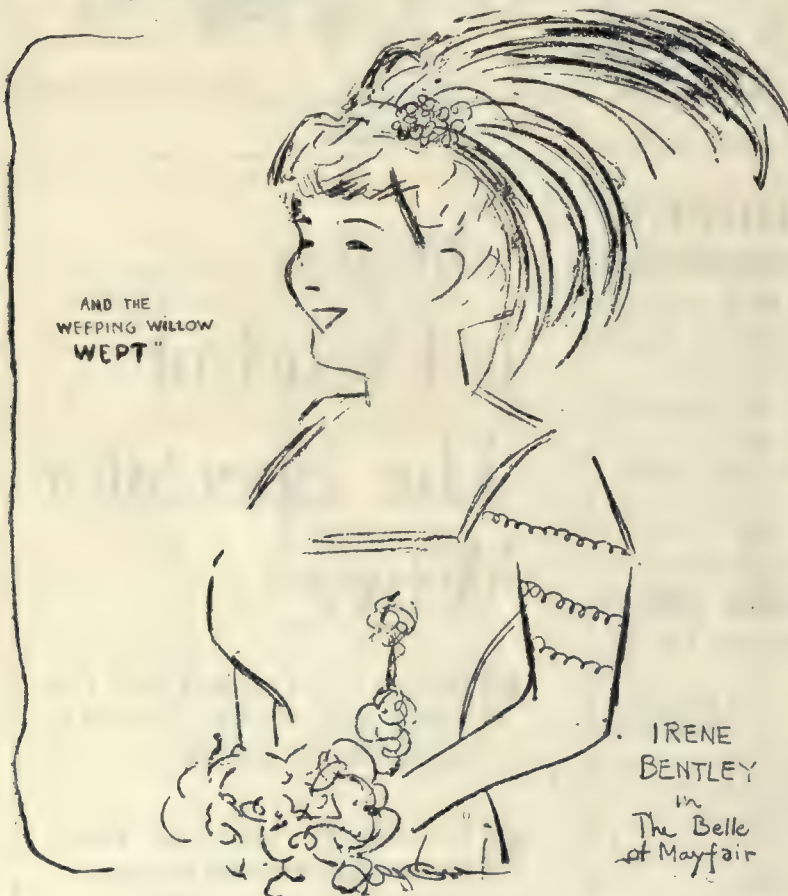
"You ask why I am writing sketches for the Keith circuit, if I consider vaudeville a men-act. I am working on a few one-act plays for two reasons—partly because it is recreation for me, but principally because it is a move in the fight, another blow at our common enemy.

One Evil Better Than Two.

"Then, also, I consider one evil better than two, and I would rather nourish one vaudeville combination than to see vaudeville the drama utterly in America.

"I don't mean by that that I consider the Keith combination an evil. On the contrary, I give them the credit for making vaudeville respectable and doing as much to uplift the variety of business as the syndicate crowd has done to degrade the drama. They made it possible for us to take our wives and daughters to a variety theater. They cleansed and purified vaudeville and, to a degree, introduced art into it.

"The syndicate is not approaching it from any such point of view. Advanced vaudeville means nothing but advanced profits to them.



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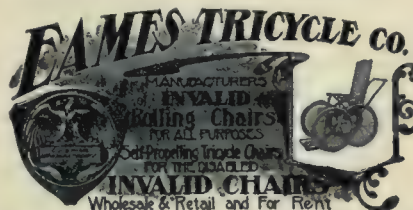
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They want to boss that as they boss everything else in the theatrical line. Their plan is, first to stifle the rival and then rake in the golden harvest.

"By that time, the drama will be a side issue and they will be thrusting variety down the people's throats until they cry out for help, but there will be no help. Their theaters will be filled with performing elephants and singing 'teams,' and theater-goers who don't like it will have to make the best of it or stay away.

"I am no enemy of vaudeville, but I protest against the substitution of vaudeville for the legitimate drama. They may say that we can have art in vaudeville as well as in four-act plays, and I don't deny that, to a certain extent, that is correct; but the vaudeville is to drama what the short story is to the novel. It affords no opportunity for the study of character, the depicting of emotions and the weaving out of a connected strong narrative, such as the drama offers.

Pity the Playwright.

"A playwright is surrounded by limitations enough in his broadest field. His characters are much harder to move than the novelist's, and his scenes are infinitely more cumbersome.

"What is he to do, then, if in future he must be limited to two, or even three, or even four or five persons in a sketch which must not take more than half an hour? The scenic effects cannot be so artistic, either. How could you expect them to be when you must have scenery for a score of shows instead of one, and when the 'prop' are furnished by the performers themselves?

"I hope to see the syndicate well thrashed in the vaudeville field, and I believe that the Keith people have the rod in pickle for them. The older circuit is made up of men who entered the theater through the back door, who have endured hardships and who know how to fight. They do not lack money, and they are prepared to defend their own at all costs.

"What ever I can do to help them I will do, because I believe that in helping them I am helping to keep vaudeville in its proper field, and out of our leading theaters."

FIRST FIGHT OF INDEPENDENTS

Dramatic Story of How Belasco Joined Forces with the Shuberts.

On account of the recent merger between the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger, Mr. Belasco's story of his relationship with those brothers was particularly interesting.

"It was Sam's doing," he said. "Sam Shu-

bert was a little Napoleon. He was a man of high principle and mettle—a man who knew his rights and was prepared to defend them, but he always seemed like a mere boy to me."

This was one of the times when Mr. Belasco's eyes filled with tears. He appears to cherish the memory of Sam Shubert and of the fight they made together.

"The Shuberts had been maltreated and abused, and then kicked out of doors by the syndicate. It was the same old story with them. A few days afterward Sam called on me.

"Mr. Belasco," he said, 'we want to join hands with you.'

"Well, I don't know about that, Sam," I replied. 'I wish you all the luck in the world, but I have been fighting this fight alone so long that I feel as though I would be safer to stick it out.'

"I wish you wouldn't look at it in that way," said Sam. 'You know we have the same interests now. It's to our advantage to pull together. We ought to do all we can to help each other. The Shuberts have some theaters, and we'll put them at your disposal. You have some plays, and you can put them at our disposal.'

Joined Forces With Shubert.

"And it was arranged right there. We agreed to join forces.

"We'll stick by each other to the end," said Sam, as he grasped my hand. 'What the syndicate is we all know, and there shall be no bargaining between us. I'll be independent if it kills me.'

"You remember how his end came in that dreadful accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Harrisburg, when an express train ran into a carload of gunpowder, causing an explosion and fire? As Sam was going down to take the train that even he met me and shook hands.

"I'm going to Pittsburg," he said. 'I'm going to take a lawyer with me, and I intend to give those people the fight of their lives. I'll come back victorious or dead!'

"And he was true to his word. They brought him back to New York so mangled and burned that his friends could hardly recognize him. The great dynamic force of the firm was gone, but behind the surviving brothers stands the shadow of the dead boy crying out for justice, fair play and manhood.

"More to me than the contract in my safe, which gives me the privilege of playing in the Shubert theaters for the next five years, is the memory of the last grasp of that poor boy's hand. It is a bond between me and the Shuberts which they could not violate if they would. They dare not throw into the hands of their old enemies theaters which bear the name of Sam Shubert.

"It would be treason to their own dead, and they know it. With the memory of what he lived

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If you do not see a place in this list that interests you, write us a description of what you desire, the number of acres, the amount of money you wish to invest, and for what purpose you wish the place, and we will submit what we think will meet your requirements. We have a thorough knowledge of the State and will be pleased to give reliable information upon request.

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NAPA COUNTY.

\$6500—110 ACRES hill and valley land; 2 miles from railroad; 12 acres bearing vineyard; 8½ young resistant vineyard; 3 acres prunes and mixed fruits; balance of place rolling land, a portion good for grain; water piped throughout; fine spring; new windmill and tank; 6 room modern house; bath; good stone cellar; barn and out-buildings; profitable investment. No. 658

\$12,000—36 ACRES bearing vineyard in corporate limits; nice house, barn and large wine cellar; good income. No. 667

\$5500—140 ACRES hill and level land; 3 miles



Sam Bernard The Rich Mr Hoggenheimers
W. P. Campbell

—Chicago Tribune.

CLASSIFIED—Continued

from railroad; 20 acres mixed vineyard, resistant and other; hay land; pasture 15 head; house, barn, and about 8 head of stock; implements, etc.

No. 679.

\$12,000—240 ACRES finest hill land; some table-board; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from railroad; 35 acres bearing vines; nice 6 room house; barn; water piped; fine view of town and valley.

No. 681.

\$13,000—28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES choice bottom land along Napa River in corporate limits of town; about 20 acres A1 full bearing vines; fine barn; could be converted into a wine cellar; house, horses, wagons, etc.

No. 693.

\$11,000—24 ACRES choice valley land; 2 miles from railroad; 20 acres A1 choice bearing vines; new modern house; barn; tank house; income \$3030.

No. 703.

\$7200—72 ACRES of rich valley farming land near Yountville; small house and good barn.

No. 366.

\$7500—70 ACRES fine bottom land east of Oakville; good house and barn. This land is well adapted to raising beans.

No. 367.

\$4200—20 ACRES rich valley land along the creek east of Oakville; good house, 8 rooms; good barn and outbuildings.

No. 368.

\$12,500—40 ACRES valley land on main county road near Oakville; 10 to 12 acres of young vineyard; house of 12 rooms; bath, hot and cold water; 6 small cottages; good barn; some personal property included. This place can be run as a summer resort.

No. 369.

\$4000—18 ACRES of bearing orchard; 5 acres in peaches; 6 acres almonds and walnuts; 5 acres prunes; no buildings

No. 370.

\$16,000—90 ACRES valley land, 2 miles south of St. Helena; 40 acres of vineyard; 50 acres of grain and pasture land; good two-story house; 2 large barns, tank-house, and wind mill. Will include 3 horses, 8 cows, and farming implements.

No. 371.

\$3500—20 ACRES rich valley alfalfa land on river bottom near St. Helena; small cabin and barn.

No. 373.

\$15,000—53 ACRES rich bottom land near Ruthersford; all under cultivation; good hard finished house of 7 rooms; good barn and out buildings; personal property included.

No. 374.

\$5000—RANCH 68 ACRES; close to town; 4 acres vineyard, family orchard; 10 acres hay land, balance pasture; stock; implements; wind mill; a well located country home.

No. 189.

\$1400—A LITTLE HOME of 10 acres; new cottage; barn; chicken house.

No. 190.

\$6000—RANCH 60 ACRES; 15 fruit; 12 hay; balance pasture rolling land good hard finished house; 8 rooms and bath; 2 horses; 8 cows; wagons; implements; chickens; turkeys; a desirable country home.

No. 188.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

On the San Francisco and San Jose Road; 3 miles south of Stanford University; 7 acres, all well fenced, with a cottage of 9 rooms; piazza 10x34 feet; floor about 4 feet from the concrete foundation; 3 large chimneys; house is sheathed, paper lined between the sheeting, and rustic double-floored and modern in every respect. Well, tank house, and mill water piped all over grounds; good barn and stable, also chicken house; family orchard; ornamental trees, roses and flowers in abundance; 17 large oak trees. This is an ideal home, and can be bought for \$8500.

No. 618.

Several pieces of land from 5 to 20 acres, improved and unimproved; including orchards, lying between Palo Alto and Mountain View. Some of these pieces lie along the foot hills, and on elevated ground commanding a view of the whole

valley. Pure air and pure water, and close to schools and churches.

No. 619.

To lease for a term of years, 240 acres near Ascenda; a hill ranch, partly covered with pine, oak, and laurel; small house on place; fine water; good for hog ranch.

No. 621.

160 ACRES in foothills near San Jose; wooded hillside; running water and fine feed; quick sale for \$1800.

No. 198.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

\$10,000—82 ACRE ranch, situated on Ben Lomond mountain; two miles south of Ben Lomond Winery; 40 acres cultivated; 15,000 vines; 200 trees one year old; 8 room house; good barn and sheds; 12 miles from Santa Cruz; all tools and crops go with place.

No. 582.

\$6000—13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES in Scott Valley on Vine Hill road; 1000 cords of wood; 50 fruit trees; stream and spring; barn and out buildings; 6 room house; bath and toilet; one horse; 2 cows; 200 Indian runner ducks; tools, etc.; 3 miles to nearest town; 1 mile to school.

No. 583.

\$1500—FOR 160 ACRES, 4 miles from Wright's Station on the Narrow Gauge, 12 acres cultivated; 200 fruit trees; 8 acres of grapes; running stream.

No. 584.

\$1400—FOR 25-ACRE wood ranch; 4 miles from Aptos; about 300 cords of oak wood on the place; no improvements.

No. 585.

\$3750—BUYS 4 ACRES just outside the city limits. House of 5 rooms; city water; good barn; chicken house; all good repair; some fruit on place.

No. 586.

\$2850—FOR 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES, 1 mile from Aptos; good 4 room house; also 6 room house; nearly new; new barn; all implements; room for 1000 chickens; $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in grain; remainder in young fruit trees; spring water.

No. 587.

\$5000—FOR 5 ACRES 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Santa Cruz postoffice; just off Soquel Ave.; 5 room house, with bath; hot and cold water; good chicken house; 350 chickens; 1 horse; barn; 1 cow; 2 wagons and implements; city water and windmill. Finest chicken ranch in Santa Cruz Co.

No. 588.

\$2500—Near Corning, California, Tehama Co., 10 acres of Muir and Elberta peaches; intersected with Queen olives; 900 trees in full bearing; 3 minutes from railroad station and village.

No. 598.

\$2500—10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES near Mission St., on hill slope.

No. 599.

\$960—80 ACRES; 3 room cabin; wood; some clearing; well; one mile from Ben Lomond.

No. 600.

\$1200—10 ACRES at Bonny Doon; small house and barn; well and good spring timber; 200 bearing trees fenced and cross-fenced.

No. 601.

\$7000—120 ACRE ranch on Branciforte Drive; 6 acres orchard; 55 acres plow land; 3000 cords of standing wood; 2 streams of water; spring and good well; 6 room lined house; good barn; chicken yards; etc; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles out.

No. 602.

\$1150—11 ACRES of land with 4 room house and water piped to house; barn for 8 horses; a chicken house; over 300 apple trees and other fruit trees on Granite Creek; 4 miles out.

No. 603.

\$10,000—57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES; 45 of it improved; 20 acres in orchard; 1700 fine trees; two houses of four and six rooms; 400 cords of wood and abundance of fine water; two horses, one cow and farming tools; located 4 miles from Santa Cruz, overlooking the bay of Monterey and the city. One of the most beautiful places in Santa Cruz County.

No. 604.

\$4200—FOR 3 ACRES of land just inside city limits; $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in strawberries; all kinds of fruit; 5 room house and large barn.

No. 605.

for and died for in front of them, they will be very chary about doing anything that will affect the cause which they and Sam espoused.

Not Bitter Against Brothers.

"But I don't want you to think I am bitter against the surviving Shubert brothers. They struggled hard, and time will show that they have not altogether struck their colors. They felt obliged to do what they did, not through any shortcomings of their own, but because of the actors and the producing managers.

"Those cowards! They're the cause of the trouble. If they dared to be men for a few months, they could crush the syndicate like an eggshell, but they are poltroons. Knowledge of that fact is the syndicate's chief source of strength. It knows that the poor little puppets like to hear the crack of the whip. The snarls and threats of the syndicate are stage music to them.

"With the entire situation in their grasp, they go on licking the boots of the theatrical bosses. When Klaw and Erlanger first took possession of what is now called the syndicate, the actors and the producing managers gave evidences of a spark of manhood. They combined for mutual protection and said they would be eternally condemned if they would allow any theatrical boss to walk on their necks.

"A few days later the Judases began to desert. One by one, they stole over, slunk over like whipped dogs and called the syndicate Master. It is not too late to carry that fight on successfully now. All that is necessary is a few men."

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VIOLENCE USED BY TRUST.

Playwright Tells of Numerous Attempts to Take His Life and Character.

The story of how Mr. Belasco has been beset by thugs for the last two years was to me a most thrilling narrative. He has never told it before in full. On one occasion, when a carriage in which he was riding with Mrs. Leslie Carter was stopped, one or two New York newspapers made a brief mention of it, and there was a little sarcastic comment to the effect that "Belasco was trying to manufacture some sympathy for himself."

In the seclusion of his little five-by-eight office, and with a bull-neck detective awaiting in the downstairs lobby to see that the playwright-manager got home safely, Mr. Belasco told me a collection of stories under this head that fairly made my blood run cold. Much of it was of an unprintable nature, consisting of attacks upon his character, attempts to get him into compromising positions and then blazon him forth as a pervert and a moral degenerate.

"Only the boys about the theater and a few of my most intimate friends know of these things," he said. "I have related the incidents

to them in confidence and in order that I might be advised as to how to act, for at times I have been almost distracted.

"It is bad enough to feel that one's life is in danger, but when you are convinced that you have enemies who seek to strike deeper than that, the suspense and anxiety become intolerable.

"Shortly after my break with the syndicate, I had offices near Sixth Avenue. I can't be at the theater all the time, and I must have some secluded place where I can be alone when I choose, and work.

"The annoyance began by depredations on my offices. I would find windows broken, and once the outside door was smashed in. One night I had stayed there late. It was about 1 o'clock when I decided to knock off work and go home.

"I put out the lights and backed out into the hallway, turning the key in the door of my office. I noticed that the hall was dark, although I attached no significance to the fact until, at the head of the stairway, some one bumped into me.

"He growled out a string of oaths and epithets, and I sprang away, half running and half falling down the stairway to prevent his striking me. In the flight I sprained my right ankle, and when I discovered on reaching the bottom of the stairway that there was another one waiting for me I was not in especially good shape to get away.

"Fortunately for me, they had put out the arc lamp, and the passageway was black as the inside of a pocket. Consequently, the man at the bottom was as uncertain of my movements as I was of his. He made one pass at me and I brushed by and repeated the elevating line of conversation begun by the gentleman at the head of the stairs.

"Before he could reach me I had lost myself in the darkness and taken refuge in a small shed. There I lay until I thought the coast was clear, when I crept out and hunted a carriage.

"Supposing that the men were a pair of stray thugs who had determined to waylay and rob me. I continued to go to the offices; but I soon learned that I was invariably followed and waited for. I could neither go in nor come out that some brawny bruiser did not invite a fight by brushing against me, leering in my face and calling me every foul name that the mind of man could devise to incite my wrath and violence.

No Attempt at Robbery.

"They were always men of sufficient size and strength to handle me like a child in a scrimmage, and usually they were in pairs or groups of three or four. What made me think that there was a conspiracy on against me was that they never made an attempt to rob me. All they seemed to want was a chance to slug me, and in nine cases out of ten they would show that they knew me by calling me by my own name before applying the others.

"If I had ever had any trouble with this class

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

\$5250—FOR 20 ACRES in Blackburn Gulch; 12-room house and 4 room cottage on the place; 250 fruit trees; cow, 2 horses, surrey and the wagon; bedding and furniture and piano go with place; 5 miles from Santa Cruz. No. 606.

\$6000—47½ ACRES with all improvements; 9 room house, barn and sheds; 400 fruit trees; 2 horses; 3 cows; wagon and buggy; farming tools, and 140 hens. No. 607.

\$4500—FOR 70 ACRES in Blackburn Gulch; good 6 room house, barn and out buildings; 4 acres orchard; 10 plough land; balance pasture and timber; 5 free water rights. No. 608.

\$6000—47½ ACRES with all improvements thereon, including personal property as follows: 2 horses; 3 cows; wagon; hay in barn; all farming tools; 140 hens; 9 room house; barn and shed; 400 fruit trees; place is all fenced; about 3 miles from Santa Cruz on Granite Creek Road. No. 609.

\$1300—15 ACRE ranch in Happy Valley, 5½ miles from Santa Cruz; 3 room house; barn; chicken house; wagon shed, blacksmith shop; 7 acres of hay; 400 fruit trees. No. 610.

\$60 PER ACRE for 123 acres of good sandy loam soil near Green Field, Monterey County, Cal. Soil is well adapted for raising alfalfa. Will trade for improved property. No. 611.

\$12,000—130 ACRES in Scott's Valley, 4 miles from Santa Cruz; 2 story 9 room house with bath, etc.; 2 barns; springs and running water; 5 cows; 2 yearlings; Jersey bull; 2 horses; 2 wagons; all farming tools; two cottages arranged for summer boarders. No. 612.

\$7500—12 ACRES on the Paul Sweet Road; 2 miles from Santa Cruz; all cultivated; several acres of fruit trees; running water; large house. No. 613.

\$4200—Situated 5 miles from Castroville; 10 miles from Watsonville; about 84 acres; 60 acres cultivated; 700 fruit trees; good water; 4 room house; big barn; sheds and chicken houses. No. 614.

\$6000—100 ACRES, west side Scotts Valley road; 200 fruit trees; one-third can be plowed; some timber, oak and redwood. No. 615.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY. CITY PROPERTY.

\$3700—NICE COTTAGE of 6 rooms on Seventh Avenue, near A Street; rent, \$50. Will sell furnished for \$3950.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$5250—COTTAGE of 4 rooms and bath on California St., near Fifth Ave.; fine fireplace and mantel; lot 27.6x90x87 (irregular); shingled; concrete large high basement; sell furnished for \$6000.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$6000—HOUSE of 7 rooms and bath on California near Ninth Ave.; garden in front and back; lot 25x100; finished basement of 2 rooms and laundry; gas and electricity; large attic, could be made into 2 rooms.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$6250—HOUSE of 10 rooms and bath on Tenth Ave., near California; lot 40x45; gas and electricity; modern; will exchange for Berkeley property.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$7000—HOUSE of 8 rooms and laundry. Second Avenue.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$45,000—HOUSE on Golden Gate Ave. and Web-

ster. Stores and basement. 2 years lease. Lodging-house upstairs and stores below.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

\$15,500—HOUSE of 12 rooms, attic, basement, bath; gas and electricity; on Jackson St. near Steiner; heating furnace; \$90 rent before fire.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$15,000—THREE FLATS on Oak St. facing the Panhandle; 7, 7, 6 rooms and bath.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

\$12,500—9-ROOM RESIDENCE on Baker St. near Clay; modern; rent, \$85. Price includes all carpets, stove, etc.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, California.

SONOMA COUNTY.

\$250—CASH; balance like rent; buys 7.4 acres, with large oak trees; running water; fine feed; shade and shelter; fine soil for poultry, fruit and garden. No. 193.

\$2250—5 ACRES fully equipped for 1000 hens; new 4 room house; barn; incubator and outhouses; terms, \$750 cash; a snap; fine sandy loam soil. No. 196.

\$1000—CASH; buys 4 acres near Petaluma, on main county road; fine orchard and sandy loam soil; new 4 room cottage; running hot and cold water; porcelain bathtub; patent toilet; room and run for 1000 hens; balance \$2000 as you make it; a snap. No. 197.

\$2250—5.27 ACRES high, rolling, sandy loam soil, sloping gently to the east, with new, 4 room cottage; barn; incubator, brooder house and poultry buildings enough for 600 to 800 chickens. Can be purchased on terms of \$750 cash and balance long time at 6 per cent. No. 206.

13.70 ACRES, \$130 per acre. This land is located 3 miles from Sebastopol, over a good road. It is rich, moist, sandy loam, finely adapted to garden, fruits, berry culture or poultry. It is a southerly slope and almost level; just slope enough for good drainage. It is well elevated and above all possible frost, with an elegant view of the surrounding country. There are four acres in very thrifty Gravenstein apples, four years old, and just beginning to bear nicely. This apple orchard is all planted to blackberries between the rows and in full bearing and turning off good income. The balance of the place is all clear plow land with the exception of about one acre which is used for pasture and has a fine large flowing spring of water, which has its source upon the land and flows out. There are Gravenstein apple orchards in this vicinity that are turning off as high as \$400 per acre per season. This is a fact and can be proven. This piece is all exceptionally fine apple land, and considering the fact that there soon will be a fine income from what is already planted, it is offered very cheap. There is 13.70 acres, the price, \$130 per acre. Terms, ¼ cash, or perhaps less. The balance to be paid either in yearly or monthly installments. No. 213.

\$3300—10 ACRES just outside of the city limits of Petaluma, with good modern 5 room cottage; 2 wells of water, windmill and water tank; water piped to house, barn and poultry buildings; rich sediment soil; fine location for poultry, fruit and vegetables. This is a snap that is marked down for a quick sale, and is the best bargain offered near Petaluma. No. 200.

\$6000—96 ACRES near electric road to Petaluma and Sebastopol line. Place has from six to eight thousand cords of wood on the place which will more than pay for the place itself; place has about 1200 fir trees averaging from 40 to 50 feet in length, suitable for piling, for which there is now a great demand, and can be sold at a fine profit. This place is cheap at \$10,000. No. 201.

\$4500—For 13 acres slightly sandy soil, 4 miles northwest of Petaluma, close to school and railroad station and shipping point; on main county road with free rural mail delivery; 4 room cot-

HEARING GRAND OPERA



In the Balcony.



In the Pit.



In the Boxes.

CLASSIFIED—Continued.

tage; a large barn; 2 good wells of water; incubator house and brooder house and ample poultry buildings for 1500 chickens; including good horse, cow, wagons, poultry buildings, incubators, brooders and farming tools and 600 choice young laying hens. This is a good bargain and is cheap for \$5000. For a quick sale owner will take \$4500.
No. 209.

\$2500—6 ACRES sandy loam soil, adjoining city on north; small house; good barn; incubator and brooder house; well; windmill and water tank; fine vegetable and garden soil. An estate property and must be sold; one-half can remain on mortgage; a fine home; fruit and poultry.
No. 199.

\$2650—A neat and comfortable little 2 acre home and poultry ranch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Petaluma; good 4 room, shingled cottage, with barn, incubator and brooder house, good 63 foot drilled well and 200 gallon tank; water piped to house, barn and poultry yards; about 400 laying hens; wagon; harness; farming tools; one incubator; 2 brooders, 8 poultry buildings; free rural mail delivery and the place is large enough to keep 800 to 1000 laying hens; enough to pay a family \$800 to \$1000 per year. This is a neat, cheap and comfortable home and poultry ranch.
No. 208.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

3 ACRES at Fair Oaks, San Mateo County. Convenient to the railroad depot, surrounded by beautiful residences, colleges and schools, also churches. Forty minute train service to San Francisco. Who would live in an overcrowded city, or in an open field while he can have a home among those beautiful live oak trees and all conveniences at hand; \$2300 will buy this beautiful tract.
No. 616.

30 ACRES of rolling land. Woodside is situated four miles from Redwood City and the railroad depot, but will shortly be within two miles of the interurban road leading to San Francisco. It is situated on table land, 400 feet above sea level, with easy grade, and commands a view of the whole valley and the bay. And has for a background the Santa Cruz Range rising about 500 feet above this table land. The hillside is thickly covered with second growth of redwood, timber oak and madrone, leaving Woodside the most picturesque as well as the most healthful location on earth. The millionaires have taken advantage of this and are making their homes there. This 30 acres can be bought for \$250 per acre.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

\$600—20 ACRES near small town on railroad, post office, school and church. A No. 1 soil, all in cultivation; this is a great bargain for any one wanting a good cheap home for either fruit or poultry raising. Good home market. Price, only \$600; half cash; balance on time, if desired.
No. 440.

\$1600—320 ACRES grain and stock ranch; good family orchard bearing; 20 acres in wheat; all tillable if cleared; fenced, 40 acres; plenty of timber and if put in wood will more than pay for the ranch; good range for hogs or cattle; good new 5 room house; good cellar; good barn, and out buildings; 2 miles to good shipping station and post office; on railroad; good well with soft water.
No. 441.

Contains 142 acres of as fine bottom land as can be found in the Sacramento Valley. All nice level land and easy to irrigate with ditches built and an abundance of water to irrigate the entire tract. It is located on the main county road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to good school; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to postoffice; 5 miles to the town of Cottonwood; 6 miles to Anderson, both nice growing towns on the S. F. R. R., and the Redding and Red Bluff Electric R. R., which is now being built, runs near this ranch. Good neighborhood, good out range for stock, good dwelling; 2 good barns; small orchard; 20 acres in alfalfa; balance in grain. This land will grow anything known to California and is a great bargain at \$7100; title perfect.
No. 442.

27 ACRES of Antelope Valley's best land, all fenced and cross fenced; good well of pure, soft water; no other improvements. Surrounded by thrifty orchards and beautiful homes; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Red Bluff; 1 mile to good grammar school; price, \$2000; easy terms.
No. 443.

40 ACRES of rich sediment land planted in fruit and otherwise improved. The farming tools and stock go with place and it will be sold on easy terms. Price, \$7500.
No. 152.

15 ACRES in best varieties of peaches and almonds, adjoining the corporate limits of Winters. The returns from this place for the portion that is in bearing are over \$100 per acre annually. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of m.e from high and grammar schools, and churches, and can be bought for \$200 per acre; one half cash.
No. 153.

149 ACRES on Putah creek bottom land, well improved with fruit sheds and barns and dwelling, 85 acres are planted in bearing fruit trees of the best canning, drying, and shipping varieties. The remainder of the land is adapted to grape culture or general farming. This place is well located near Winters and is on the line of the proposed electric railroad now being surveyed. The price is \$15,000.
No. 154.

10 ACRES within the corporate limits of the town of Winters; on one of the main streets and well located for subdivision and sale in lots. Price \$2500.
No. 155.

5 ACRES in bearing orchard in the town of Winters. Price \$750.
No. 156.

4 ACRES in the town of Winters; well improved with dwelling, barn, buggy, shed, bee-hive, and poultry houses; price \$1650.
No. 157.

58 ACRES of alfalfa all ditched, checked, and leveled; good stand of alfalfa, planted last year; plenty of water, and growing four crops per year. \$100.
No. 158.

40 ACRES early fruit and tokay grape farm in the famous Pleasant Valley fruit district; this place rents for \$1000 cash rent per annum, and the gross receipts are twice that amount. To make a quick sale this place has been reduced to \$6500; full equipment of tools and stock go with the place.
No. 159.

1300 ACRES near town of Vina, and joining the great Stanford vineyard, which is said to be the largest vineyard in the world; 700 acres of this tract is planted to peaches, prunes, pears and almonds; 2 drying sheds, fruit boxes, trays, etc., sufficient for handling the crop. With permanent water right of 1500 miners' inches, with ditches. Price \$70,000, of which \$50,000, can remain on mortgage 3 to 6 years, at 6 per cent per annum for any length of time, thus giving purchaser time to make the ranch pay for itself, and one full crop ought to do this as the soil is of the best to be found in the Sacramento Valley.
No. 445.

\$1000—40 ACRES all in cultivation, under good fence, all nice level land on main county road three miles from Red Bluff. Good Grammar school on adjoining land, good water by digging or boring 15 or 25 feet; easy terms.
No. 438.

\$1200—80 ACRES nice level land all in cultivation; three and one-half miles from Red Bluff on county road; all fenced near good school; living water; good well water can be had on any part of it at fifteen to twenty feet. Price \$1200; time on part if desired.
No. 439.

Southwestern Bonds and Finance Co.,
961 Fillmore Street. San Francisco, California.

YOLO COUNTY.

1900 ACRES of general farming or grape land, one mile from town near Winters, Yolo County, a town of 1000 population with high and grammar schools, a progressive alfalfa and early fruit section. This land will be sold for \$17.50 per acre if taken as a whole or in tract at from \$17.50 to \$60.00. It has an irrigating canal through it and a portion of it is suitable for alfalfa.
No. 151.

of people, or had done anything to excite their enmity, I could have accounted for their persistence on those grounds; but they had no such excuse, and I was at last forced to the belief that they were being hired to annoy me.

"At last I gave up the office and hired another near the Knickerbocker Theater. I thought the transaction had been quietly made, yet before I had a chance to move into the new offices, a man came to me one day in a big flurry, exclaiming:

"Oh, Mr. Belasco, you mustn't move into that suite."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Because they've got it all fixed up for you. They've got a place right opposite, where they can watch it, and they are preparing to put up a joke on you."

"A joke!" I exclaimed.

"Yes. They've arranged to sneak an opium outfit into the place when you're not around, and then they're going to have the joint raided."

"I'll tell you who the man was, but you mustn't publish it."

He did give me the name and a brief sketch of his informant, and certainly Mr. Belasco had reason to believe that the man knew what he was talking about.

Opium Plot Foiled.

"Even at that," continued the playwright, "I could hardly believe my ears, until I set a quiet investigation on foot and found out that the information was correct. I had signed a lease for the new offices, and had to go on paying \$65 a month for them, although I never set foot inside of them after I got the tip on the 'joke' that was planned.

"Having now no studio, my shadows were at a loss how to catch me in secluded places, and began to worry me openly. I couldn't leave my house, or come out of a restaurant, that I didn't find one waiting for me, and the faces were nearly always strange to me.

"The only thing they had in common was their villainy, and a more murderous looking set of men than these shadows of mine I defy you to show me. I got morbid about it. When anybody came near me in the street I imagined that I was to have another skirmish, and the sound of footsteps behind me would put me in a cold sweat. Then I became a little ashamed of myself.

"Pshaw, David! I would say to myself, 'Your nerves are on edge. Your courage is oozing out. You imagine you're very much more important than you are. There are a lot of lunatics who imagine that the world is in conspiracy against them. Every man who looks at you hasn't got a sandbag in his pocket.'

"No sooner would I get myself braced up with this line of reasoning than some ruffian would stop me.

"Mr. Belasco."

"Yes?"

"May I have a word with you?"

"I'm in a bit of a hurry, but what is it?"

"Then it would come—that never-varying string of epithets, beginning with 'go to hell,' and ending with something in comparison with which the latter invitation would be sweetest music."

Tells of Many Hold-Ups.

Here Mr. Belasco recounted some of his experiences with groups of the thugs—some of the character-blackening attempts; hold-ups from which he escaped by jumping on street cars and calling to passersby for help.

As he talked of them with perfect frankness and without any glossing of words, Mr. Belasco sank his voice almost to a whisper, although we were entirely alone, and not only was the door of the office closed, but a curtain was drawn over the outside of it. I was fairly petrified by the narrative, and Mr. Belasco was frequently choked up with his words; so there were long periods of silence when the faint noises on the stage and the faraway clatter of handclapping from the packed house on the other side of the partition were genuine comforts.

One of Mr. Belasco's new plays was being produced, "The Rose of the Rancho," with Frances Starr, one of the playwright-manager's new discoveries, in the title role. The play was written in conjunction with Richard Walton Tully, but it is full of Belascoisms, like "The Music Master" and "The Girl of the Golden West."

It is bright, dainty, beautiful—a triumph of authorship, staging and management, and I could not help wondering that Mr. Belasco did not take more notice of the approving sounds that percolated into the queer little hole in the wall called an office.

He was absolutely deaf to them, and, I must confess that his own personal narrative was more interesting to me than the play.

"The thugs got so numerous and so brazen," he went on, "that I had to give up walking altogether. Whenever I stuck my nose out of doors I hurried into a carriage. It was a sore trial to me, for I don't like to be cooped up in a carriage all the time, and I am fond of walking in the fresh air.

"For a time, though, the carriage did protect me, but at last they broke through that barrier, too. One night as I was leaving the theater in my carriage with Mrs. Carter, the horse was stopped. A man opened the door on the side where I was sitting and aimed a blow at me with a heavy stick. I warded it off, and at the same moment the driver struck his horse a blow with the whip. We were out of harm's way before the fellow could strike a second time.

"After that I hardly knew what to do. I asked my liveryman if he had any retired pugil-

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rooms with wide porch all around; is well built but needs refitting inside; 4 years old; barn well fitted up, 3 chicken houses, 2-room cabin for hired man; tight fence for chickens; 2 fine springs; clear title, taxes paid, timber for lifetime.

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TULARE COUNTY.

\$7500—80 ACRES, 8 miles from Visalia; all cultivated; 65 acres in alfalfa; deep rich loam; no alkali; mixed family orchard; new 5-room house celled, lined, and papered; barn, 6 new chicken-houses, 2 brooder-houses, and incubator house; all fenced and cross-fenced; hog tight; 10 cows; 10 head of young stock and registered bull, plow and harrow.

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Coffee, tea, crockery and hardware store; established 23 years; doing a business of about \$700 a month; stock and fixtures invoice for \$1500; running wagon route 3 times a week; taking in about \$20 a day; owner will stay with party 2 or 3 weeks to teach business and route. This can be bought for \$1500 cash; clears from \$150 to \$200 per month over expenses. No. 124.

OAKLAND.

Butcher Shop and grocery store located near Key Route Station; established 2 years; stock and fixtures invoice \$2300; sales per month, \$2500 to \$3000; includes 3 horses, 2 wagons, 1 cart, 2 sets of harness; can be had for two-thirds down, balance 8 per cent. This is one of our best buys. No. 121.

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ist drivers, and he assigned a big fellow to my service, with a neck about a foot in diameter. This man always drove my carriage, and was prepared to fight at a moment's notice.

"I felt that there ought to be some other way of stopping these outrages, but what was I to do? If I reported the matter to the police, I would be laughed at by my enemies and joked about in the newspapers. No one would believe such a weird yarn. They would say 'Belasco is bug-house,' and ask 'why don't he carry a popgun?'"

Would Not Play Into Enemies' Hand.

"Being a theatrical manager, I would be immediately accused of seeking a cheap form of advertising. The conspirators could wish nothing better than to have me exploit myself against the intangible windmill that they had raised against me in the dark. I would be damned if I did and damned if I didn't. I didn't know which way to turn.

"Then I bethought me of my good friend, Commissioner Woodbury; I could go to him and make a private report, and I did. I related the story to him just as I have given it to you, explaining the peculiar predicament in which I was placed, and which prevented me from getting at my assailants in the ordinary way.

"'Leave it to me,' he said. 'I'll take it up on my own account and without making it public.'

"In a few days I noticed that I could walk out again unmolested. I went nervously and timidly at first, but I soon learned that I was a free and untrammelled citizen once more, and regained my confidence. That was nearly two years ago.

"Until within the last seven weeks I did not have the slightest trouble. Now it has begun again. The boys here won't let me go out alone, and my wife won't hear of it. When I walk I must have the detective with me, and I am riding much more than I like."

THE BREAK WITH THE TRUST

Belasco Details His Interviews With Erlanger Which Led to the Rupture.

Mr. Belasco sank back on the leather upholstered settee that takes up at least half the office space, and pressed his hands against his forehead. He said he had a headache, and that he had slept little for the last two nights, but he was soon talking again about the syndicate, outlining his career in connection with it, and detailing some highly exciting interviews that took place between him and Mr. Erlanger.

"When I started in the business," he said, "we had such managers as Lester Wallack, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, the Mallery Brothers,

of Madison Square, and in the country at large men like the Bidwells, of New Orleans, and the McVickers, of Chicago.

"They were all artists, as well as money makers. None of them was quarreling with his bread and butter, that I know of, but the old-time managers took a genuine pride in their business. It was also their profession, and while they wanted to be prosperous, they were equally desirous of being progressive.

"I was born out in California, and played there for seven or eight years. I would go away with some road company as a very heavy leading man, and come back to San Francisco in an exceedingly small part. My acting would never have hypnotized anybody, I guess, but I got away from the footlights very early, and began to exert my energies behind the scenes.

His Theatrical Experience.

"For many years I was employed as stage manager by Thomas Maguire, of Baldwin's Theater, and for a time I was stage manager of three or four theaters simultaneously, going from one house to another in a cab.

"I used to paint my own scenery, too, make tours among the shops buying my own props and often carrying them through the streets myself to the theater. I have served in front of the house, in fact, I have done almost everything there is to do about a theater except play in the orchestra.

"Then I came on here to New York with Augustin Daly, and was rolling along smoothly in my own little groove when Klaw and Erlanger loomed up on the horizon. Erlanger I could never abide. He is rough, uncouth, profane, and unmannerly to the last degree. He is always chewing on the end of a cigar and spitting in a circle.

"One day at the theater, he aggravated me past endurance, and I picked up a bottle to break his head, when I heard a scream and saw his wife looking at us from the balcony.

"'You ————,' he roared, 'I want you to understand that I'm boss around here! You'll do as I say or I'll kick you out!'"

"'Well, then, I'll get out,' I replied. 'I'd rather wear overalls and dig in the street than submit to the domination of a man like you.'

"That was five years ago, and was the beginning of my break with the syndicate.

"The rupture was not complete from the first, but it was made final at the time of the St. Louis Exposition, when I had the audacity to lease the Imperial Theater there for four months, after Mr. Erlanger had ordered that I should not play St. Louis. He was making a route for one of my companies when he heard of it, and he instantly tore up the contract, swearing and spitting and vowing that no Belasco attraction should ever play in a syndicate theater. No Belasco attraction has, and no Belasco attraction ever will.

In Partnership With Frohman.

"For a time I was in partnership with Daniel

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Frohman, giving him a half interest in my business for the New York theater and road tours. Erlanger sent for me one day and was exceptionally pleasant. He began by calling Frohman names and led to the point something like this:

"Now look 'ye here, my boy. What you want to do is to throw that little four-flusher and go into partnership with me. I'm the syndicate; I'm the goods; what I say goes. Nobody can give me any guff. I'm boss, understand?"

"Well, you and I'd make a great team. You're smart. There's no denying that. You can write some and you're a good stage director, but you haven't any idea of business. I'm business from the ground up. You need business and I need a little of your brand of smartness, maybe. You let me manage your productions. I'll tell you what you can spend and keep you within bounds.

"I'll cut off some calciums here, and where you pay an actor \$7000 I'll get him for \$3000. If you travel with five or six cars, I'll show you how to crowd 'em in three.

"We'll let the companies splurge a little in New York, but when we get 'em out on the road we'll pare 'em down. What the h—l do those countrymen know about a show, anyway? It's d—d nonsense to waste money that way.

"Fact is, my share of the profits will only be what I am saving you."

"I replied that I didn't care to undertake the venture, and admitted that I did care something for art and what the critics said.

"Critics be blowed!" said Erlanger. "What do we care for critics? I'm boss, I tell you, and this twaddle about art for art's sake makes me sick. Get onto the job and look for money, man! What happens to all these artistic managers? We had to give a benefit for Lester Wallack!" And he went on detailing a long list of examples as to what I might expect if I didn't stop meddling with the esthetic side of the business.

"Well, Mr. Erlanger," I answered, "Mr. Hayman is a good friend of mine, and probably when I go broke he will use his influence to get me into an actors' home somewhere."

Erlanger's Parting Shot.

"You're a ——— fool!" were his closing words, uttered with the most supreme contempt.

"But in spite of him, I have gone on bowing to art and prospering withal. I have fought lawsuit after lawsuit with them, and on the last I spent \$30,000, engaging such counsel as the present Governor Hughes, Mr. Vidaver, and Mr. Untermeyer, although I knew in the beginning that I would lose. It gives me pleasure to think that art is supplying me with the sinews of war.

"From a business point of view, I couldn't

hope to compete with them, but because I have acknowledged the pre-eminence of art, the public comes to see my productions. I was turning them away from the Criterion Theater when they turned me out.

"I have been playing in halls and armories. At one time I even found difficulty in getting the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. They have shut me off at every turn, sending disagreeable press matter out in advance of my companies so that I find myself judged before I raise my curtain. I have been forced to rent halls, cleanse and whitewash them and rig up a stage in one day, but I have produced notwithstanding, and I can continue to do it.

Snaps His Fingers at Syndicate.

"I am in a position now where I can afford to snap my fingers at them. I have this theater for fifteen years to come, and I will have the Stuyvesant, which is building. A theater is being built for me in Pittsburg. I am half owner in the Belasco Theater, of Washington, and I will eventually have theaters in all the large cities. I can always arrange to play New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis, and with those cities on my list I don't need to care whether I ever have a one-night stand.

"I have brought out such stars as Mrs. Carter, Warfield and Bates, and you will recognize a new one shortly in Miss Starr. I am always looking for stars, and they are to be found, if you know how to look for and develop them."

Of Friendship.

He was my friend because I seemed to be
Somehow responsive to his changing mood;
I chanced to help, once, when he needed me,
And lost his friendship for his gratitude.

—Kenneth Wilson, in *Appleton's Magazine*.

Behind a Girl.

"Been to the theater this week?"

"Yep."

"What did you see?"

"A black velvet bow, some tortoise-shell combs, a couple of plumes, a chiffon knot and a stuffed bird about the size of a hen."—*Courier-Journal*.

"I always thought," said the hostess, "that Scotchmen were humorous. Last night I showed a departing Scotch guest a great pile of overcoats in the dressing room.

"Here," I said, with a wave of my hand, "you are the first to leave. Take your choice."

"Thank you," said he, as he fumbled searching among them, "I'll 'ave me own."—*Independent*.

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"I'm completely exhausted. I told my husband this morning that it's just a shame that we have to leave the one we have. It's just what we want and if it wasn't for the family upstairs it would be ideal, but they have two of the worst boys, so noisy, you know. Always running up and down stairs and dancing on the floor. But the agent won't put them out, although I told him if they didn't go we would and——"

"I know just how you feel. We have a neighbor downstairs who plays the piano, or, that is, she's trying hard to learn. Not only that, but the woman who comes in to help her knows our girl, and from what she tells her——"

"Um—where do you live now?"

"In the Alfalfa Apartments——"

"Oh! Indeed! I thought I had seen you before——"

"Why! I do believe——"

(Curtain.)

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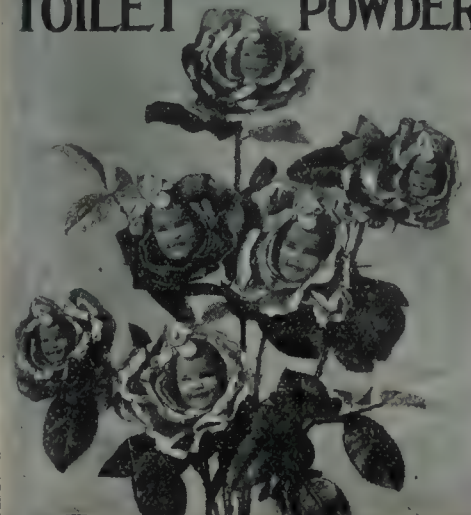
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Mr. Foraker's Ferocious Attack Upon Secretary Taft.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What Will Happen in the Future.

Hubby—Quick! the night glasses. Another of those infernal flying machines has knocked off our chimney stack, and I want to take the number.—The Tatler.

Every Little Helps.

When a stowaway is found on an ocean steamer he is immediately set to work to pay for his passage. One such was recently discovered in the hold of the Mediterranean liner Cretic, and was ordered to the galley, where the cook found plenty to keep him out of mischief.

A lady on a tour of inspection paused near the stowaway as he sat busily peeling potatoes. "How soon do you think we'll reach Naples?"

"Well, madam," he replied, cheerfully, "I'm doing all I can to get her in by Tuesday."—Woman's Home Companion.

Dusty.

A tourist was driving along a dusty road in the west of Ireland one hot summer day, and stopped at a small inn for refreshment. On asking the jarvey if he was dry, that worthy replied: "Dry? Did yer honor say 'dry'? I'm so dry that if ye slapped me on the back ye'd be blinded with th' dust flyin' out iv me mouth."—Tit-Bits.

Some men worth a million dollars would not be worth anything if they did not have any money.—Life.



Reporter—To what do you attribute your great age?

Oldest Inhabitant—I ain't sure yet, sir. There be several o' them patent med'cine companies as is bargainin' with me.—Punch.

Mamma Had Fainted.

Johnnie—Papa, papa, come quick! Mamma has fainted!

Papa—Here, put this ten-dollar bill in her hand.

(A moment later)—"She says she wants ten more."—Fliegende Blaetter.

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- \$2000**—7 acres adj. city limits; wooded hillside, sloping to the east; house, barn, well and poultry bldgs; \$500 cash and easy terms. No. 1861.
- \$3500**—An ideal home and poultry ranch, 5 acres 2 miles out; sandy soil, best near Petaluma, new, modern, 5 R. cottage, bath room, pantry and closets, ample out bldgs., room and runs for 2000 hens; \$1000 cash, bal. 6 per cent.; should net owner \$250 per month. No. 1552.
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“Matter enough,” continued the voice, with a tremolo, “I’ve been selling what I didn’t have and buying what I couldn’t pay for.”

“Well, of all the mollycoddles!” exclaimed the executive, resuming play.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Audience Ready to Help.

At a representation of Schiller’s “Don Carlos” in Belgrade Theater, the pistol with which Don Carlos should have shot the Marquis de Posa refused to go off and the discomfited actors fled behind the curtain.

Offers of loaded weapons were at once made by several members of the audience. — London Express.

One From the Gallery.

“James Bryce, the British Ambassador,” said a Chicagoan, “crossed with me on the Oceanic, and on the promenade deck one morning, the talk turning to Napoleon, he told me an amusing story.

“He said that in Paris, during the Napoleonic craze of some years back, he attended a Napoleon play at the Odeon.

“In this play one act hinged on the birth of the little King of Rome. If the child was a girl one cannon shot was to be fired; if a boy, two shots.

“Well, on the night in question a cannon shot rolled forth, and there ensued a long silence on the stage.

“‘It is a girl,’ said Josephine, tensely.

“But just then a second shot was heard, and the empress cried:

“‘No, a boy, a boy!’

“Now, though, through some error, a third cannon shot thundered forth. In the awkward pause that followed a gamin in the gallery shouted:

“Parbleu, it’s triplets.”—Washington Star.

Baker—How long have you had that horrid dyspepsia?

Barker—I inherited my fortune in 1900.—Life.



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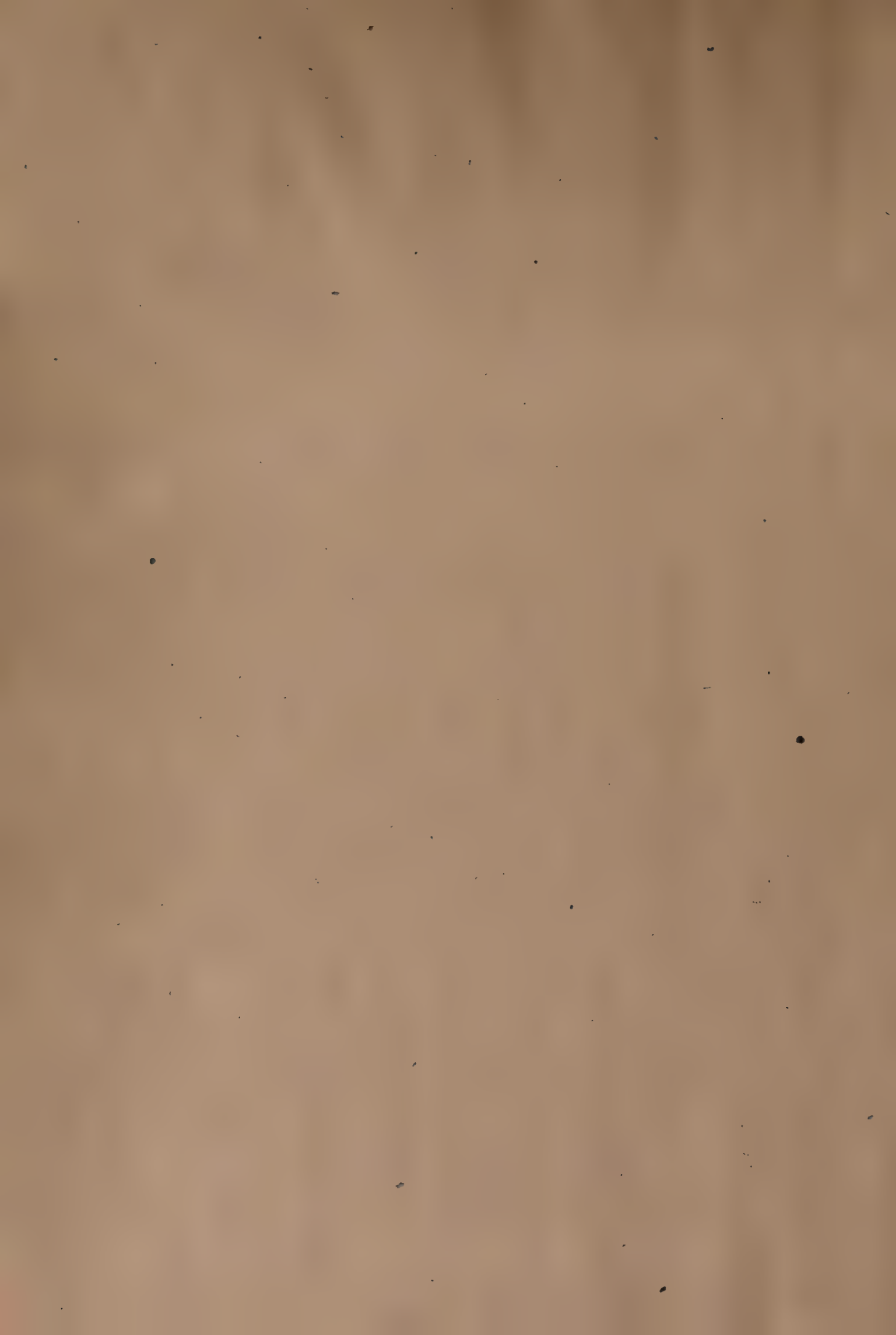
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But he is Able to Retire at an Early Age.*

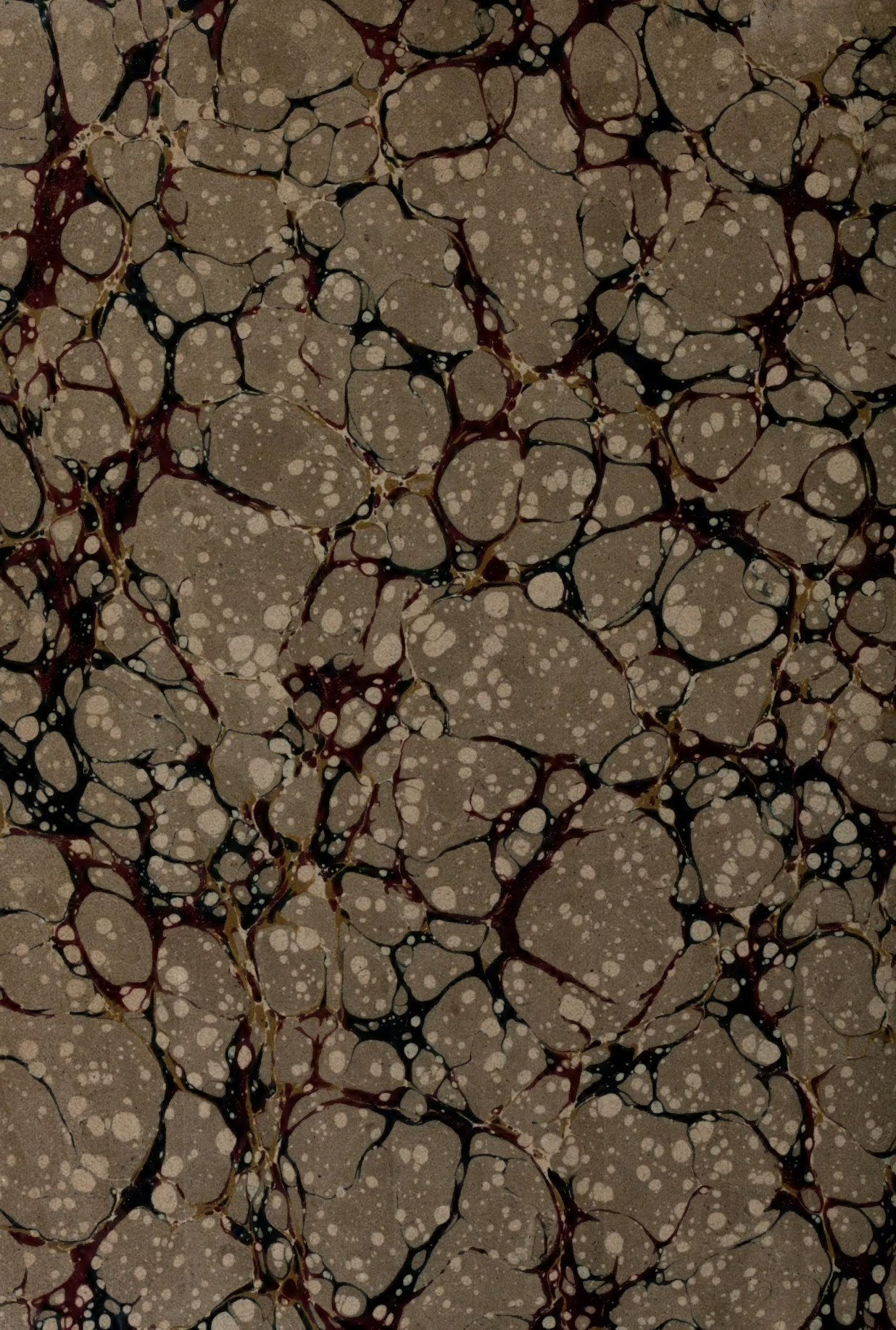
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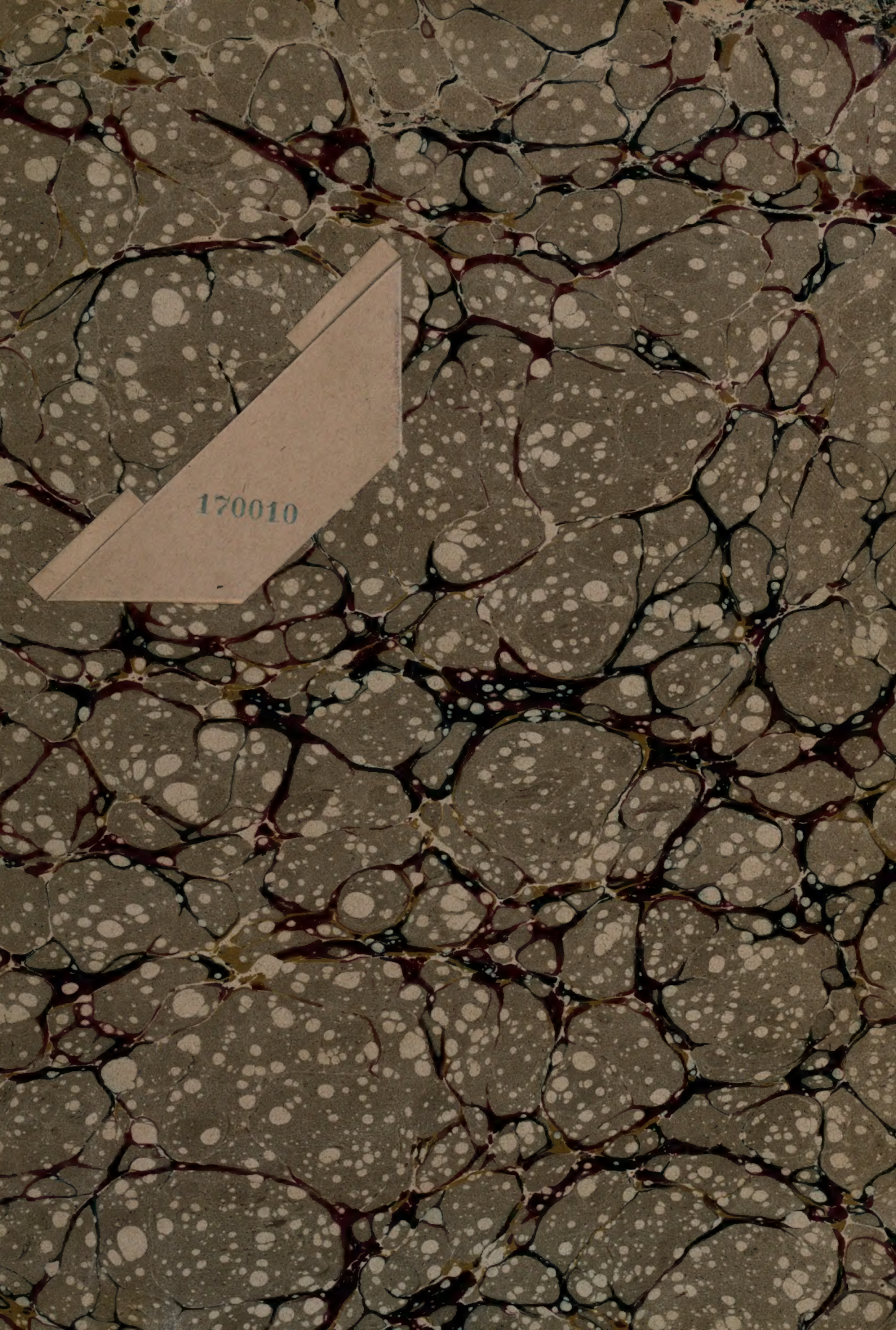
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The image shows a full-page view of marbled paper. The pattern consists of large, irregular, light-colored (beige or off-white) spots or 'cells' separated by a network of dark, branching veins in shades of brown, black, and deep red. A small, light-colored, triangular paper label is affixed to the upper left portion of the page. The label is oriented with its hypotenuse towards the bottom left, and the number '170010' is printed on it in a dark, sans-serif font.

170010

